Murray's

HAND-BOOK

LINCOLNSHIRE.

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HANDBOOK

FOR

LINCOLNSHIRE

INCLUDING

GRANTHAM, LINCOLN, CROWLAND, STAMFORD, BOURNE, SLEAFORD, SPALDING, BOSTON, LOUTH, HORNCASTLE, ALFORD, GRIMSBY, SPILSBY, THE WOLD DISTRICT, SKEGNESS, STOW, GAINSBOROUGH, THE ISLE OF AXHOLME, CAISTOR, BROCKLESBY, BARTON-ON-HUMBER, ETC.

SECOND EDITION, THOROUGHLY REVISED.

WITH MAP AND 3 PLANS.

LONDON: EDWARD STANFORD,
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1903.

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PREFACE.

THE first edition of Murray's 'Handbook for Lincolnshire,' upon which this revised edition is based, and which it replaces, was, in the main, an original work, and represented a careful digest of notes gathered by me during many years. Almost alone among the more important counties of England, Lincolnshire as yet has nothing approaching the rank of a real County History; nothing, in fact, of the whole county, except Allen's inaccurate work, 1833–4. On the other hand, it has some remarkably good local topographies, of which the most accurate and comprehensive are Thompson's 'History of Boston,' 1856, and Bishop Trollope's 'Sleaford and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Aswardhun,' 1872. Weir's 'Horncastle and Tattershall,' Oldfield's 'Wainfleet and the Wapentake of Candleshoe,' Nevinson's 'Stamford,' Stonehouse's 'Isle of Axholme,' the 'Diaries and Correspondence of Stukeley and De la Pryme,' Precentor Venables's 'Walks through the Streets of Lincoln,' and 'Walk through Lincoln Minster,' and Sir Chas. Anderson's pleasant little book in the 'Tourists' Guides,' deserve special mention. There are also an unusual number of thorough histories of single parishes, many of them only to be found with considerable difficulty; but a complete Bibliography of the county has been issued as a supplement to 'Lincolnshire Notes and Queries,' a very interesting quarterly magazine, published at Horncastle. I have published an exhaustive list of the Brasses in Lincolnshire as another supplement to it, which can be bought separately (Morton, Horncastle). The Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire Architectural Society, which holds high rank among such societies, has done good service by publishing annually a very full account of the places visited. It seems extraordinary that the city of Lincoln, unquestionably one of the most interesting spots in all

England, has as yet found no historian; it was to have been included, from the pen of the Rev. Precentor Venables, in the excellent series of 'Historic Towns' (Longmans), but he died without accomplishing it.

The account of Lincoln Minster in this Handbook is based upon that of the late Mr. R. J. King in Murray's 'Cathedrals of England and Wales,' somewhat re-arranged and simplified, and carefully revised to date. Stamford and Crowland were formerly included in the 'Handbook to Northants. and Rutland.' The accounts of both have been used, but have been practically re-written.

I may claim to have read nearly every work bearing on the topography, &c., of the county, and wherever it was possible I have tried to revise the account of every place on the spot. All who are acquainted with such work will know how much labour this has entailed. Every effort has been made to secure accuracy; but as a few mistakes and many changes are inevitable, any correction or notice of omission, if addressed to Mr. Edward Stanford, 12, 13, and 14, Long Acre, London, W.C., will be thankfully received. Some have been kindly sent to me for this Edition in answer to an appeal in the Lincoln Diocesan Magazine.

I must offer my most cordial thanks to many kind friends for their assistance in this Edition; especially to the Rev. Canon J. T. Fowler, whose name is well known to all antiquaries, for many valuable suggestions in the proof sheets; to C. Hodgson Fowler, Esq., the architect in charge of the Minster, and the restorer (in a true sense) of countless Lincolnshire churches, for a similar service; and to W. Scorer, Esq., for the use of his copious architectural notes made all over the county. The sections on Botany, Geology, and Natural History have been thoroughly revised by the Rev. E. A. Woodruffe-Peacock, Vicar of Cadney, whose knowledge of these matters in his own county is quite unequalled.

G. E. Jeans.

Shorwell Vicarage, Isle of Wight,
Easter, 1903.

N.B.—Information regarding Hotels, Conveyances, &c., will be found in the Index and Directory at the end of the Handbook.

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PRINCIPAL ABBREVIATIONS, &c., USED.

ante . . . = referred to earlier *in the same Route.*
A.-S. . . . = Anglo-Saxon.
b. . . . . = born (date of birth).
c. . . . . = *circa* (about).
cent. . . . = century.
Ch. . . . = Church.
ch.-yd. . . = churchyard.
d. . . . = died (date of death).
Dec. . . . = the Decorated style.
E.E. . . . = the Early English style.
Geom. Dec. . = the Geometrical (earlier) Decorated style.
H.Bk. . . = Handbook.
K. . . . = King.
l. . . . . = left hand.
m. . . . = mile, miles.
min. . . . = minutes.
Norm. . . = the Norman style.
Perp. . . = the Perpendicular style.
post . . . = referred to later *in the same Route.*
Q. . . . = Queen.
r. rt. . . . = right, right hand.
Rly. . . . = Railway.
Rte. . . . = Route.
stat. . . . = station.
Temp. . . = *tempore* (in the time of).
Trans. (Norm.)= the Transition (later) Norman style.

An asterisk (*) before a place means that it is of special interest.

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HANDBOOK

FOR

LINCOLNSHIRE.

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I. General Character and Statistics.

1. **Size, Boundaries, Divisions, &c.**—The general shape of the county of Lincoln is an irregular oblong, not at all unlike on the map that of England as a whole, if Boston Deeps be taken as representing the estuary of the Thames. It is the second in size of the English counties, and almost exactly as large as the West Riding of Yorkshire (2646 sq. m. as against 2762 in the Riding), or nearly 18 times as large as Rutland. It lies between the parallels of 52° 39′ and 53° 43′ N. lat.; 8° 22′ E., and 56′ W. long. To put it in a way more easily to be

remembered, Barton-on-Humber is just as far north as Preston, while Stamford is opposite to Lichfield or Barmouth; and the meridian of Greenwich would almost exactly pass through Boston, Louth, and Grimsby. From the Humber to the Welland is 76 m., and from the Trent to the German Ocean, or from the extreme point of the Isle of Axholme to the mouth of the Humber, is about 48 m. The boundaries are: N., the Humber, or great estuary of the Trent and Ouse; E., the German Ocean and the Wash; S., small portions of the counties of Norfolk, Cambridge, Northampton, and Rutland, and part of the River Welland; W., the counties of Leicester and Nottingham, with about 20 miles of the River Trent. The outlying part beyond the Trent, called the Isle of Axholme (see Rte. 18), is bordered by the Old River Don and the W. Riding of Yorkshire. Lincolnshire is divided into three "Parts" or Ridings: Lindsey, the "island of Lindum," which occupies more than half the county, N. of the Witham and the Foss Dyke; Kesteven, a word of doubtful derivation, in the S.W.; and Holland, the smallest Part, a word implying fenny ground, in the S.E. Lincoln, the county town, is on the borders of Lindsey and Kesteven.

Lindsey is divided into 15 *Wapentakes* (a Danish word, = "weapon-touch," and meaning land held under a lord whose tenure was so recognised), 2 Sokes (an old English word = "investigation," and so meaning the tenure of land with a right to hold a court of inquiry), and 2 *Hundreds* (originally a rough division into a hundred families); Kesteven is divided into 9 Wapentakes and a Soke; Holland into 3 Wapentakes only.

2. Population, &c.—Lincolnshire stands 19th among the English counties in its population, which in 1901 was 498,847, coming between Worcestershire and Somerset. This is considerably more than any Scotch county, except Lanark, and any Welsh county, except Glamorgan, and gives an average of 186 to the square mile, very evenly distributed over the whole county, there being only two towns, Lincoln and Grimsby, of anything like considerable size, and only one small mining district, about Frodingham (Rte. 21). The two chief towns have grown with great rapidity of late years, Grimsby having had a population of only 982 in 1790, though now with its suburbs it exceeds 63,000, while Lincoln, which had a population of 20,000 in 1861, is now more than doubled (48,784). No other town exceeds 20,000. The largest of them, taken in order of population, are, Boston (with Skirbeck), Gainsborough, Grantham, Louth, Spalding, and Stamford. Of these, Lincoln and Grimsby are parliamentary and county boroughs; Boston and Grantham, parliamentary and municipal boroughs; while Louth and Stamford are municipal boroughs only. All the other market-towns are of a rural character, with a population of from two to five thousand. Their importance rests almost entirely on their market-day, which brings in a considerable number of country-folk, each market-town generally supplying a large district. Scunthorpe, a large hamlet of Frodingham, has recently grown into a market-town, owing to the population attracted by the mines of iron-stone.

3. **Industry and Manufactories.**—Lincolnshire being almost wholly an agricultural county the manufactures are, with one exception, unimportant. The exception is in the *Agricultural Implement Works* for which it is noted. The growth of Lincoln in recent years is almost entirely due to these—combined with its greatly improved railway access—and the cathedral city is the principal seat of this industry. Here there are three very large Works (*see* Lincoln, Rte. 1), each with a speciality for particular kinds of agricultural implements: viz., *Clayton & Shuttleworth's*, *Ruston & Procter's*, and *Robey's*, besides several smaller ones. The other large ones are *Marshall's* at Gainsborough, and *Hornsby's* at Grantham. This is a special feature of the county for all who are interested in the scientific development of agriculture, and a visit to one or other of these works (which is readily permitted) may be recommended. The *iron-works* of Frodingham and its neighbourhood are small compared with those in some parts of the country, but are on the increase. In 1898, 7,842,404 tons of ore were raised, and there were 20 blast furnaces at work, producing about 300,000 tons of iron. There are no other manufactures worth naming except the whiting and lime-works of the chalk cliffs; gypsum, for plaster ceilings, found near the Trent; the hard Adamantine Clinker Bricks at Little Bytham; and the stone-quarries of Ancaster.

4. **Agriculture.**—In this industry Lincolnshire has long asserted a proud superiority (though East Lothian perhaps disputes it) to all other counties, nor is this surprising, seeing that of its broad surface 1,500,000 acres, or about 85 per cent., are under cultivation. The soils vary extremely with the geological formations, and there are a dozen different kinds of them across the county, so that almost every variety of farming has to be included. The area devoted to corn-crops, though tending to diminish, is at present about equal to that of permanent pasture and land with rotation grasses, while the space given to green crops is about $\frac{2}{3}$ of either. It need scarcely be said that so agricultural a county has suffered very severely from the depression of the last 20 years, more particularly in the wolds and the fens. The cattle mostly raised are the Shorthorns and Lincolnshire breeds. The sheep are the large Lincolnshire breed, mostly crossed with the larger kind of Leicestershire, and are much better for their wool than their mutton. There is also a good breed of strong horses, and the horse fair at Horncastle is the largest in the country. Holdings, as a rule, are very large on the wolds, where the soil is light and chalky, varying from 500 to 2000 acres, but small in the marshes and the fens. The largest estate, by far, and an admirable example of what cultivation can do, is Lord Yarborough's at Brocklesby (*see* Rte. 22). Of special agricultural processes the most interesting perhaps is *warping* (described in Rte. 18), which has created, especially in the Isle of Axholme, a surface mould from the tidal sand of extraordinary fertility. The rich, strong soil of Holland has retained to a small extent the cultivation of *woad*, for a blue dye (*see Boston*, Rte. 8), really greatly superior to the indigo by which it has been superseded;

but it can only be grown in a few places, being among the most exhausting of all annual crops.

5. **Special Industries.**—Most of the other special industries are nearly extinct. *Cranberries* grew formerly in large quantities in the marshes near Friskney, but few are now left. *Rabbit-skins* used to be the principal article of the trade of Brigg, especially from a beautiful silver rabbit still found occasionally on Santon (Rte. 21) and other commons; but the great warrens in the N.W. of the county are gradually coming under cultivation. Dairies seem little attended to in the county as a whole, but the *cream-cheeses* of the marshes, to be procured at Skegness, or the eastern market-towns, are deservedly famous, owing to the richness and saltness of the pasture. Large flocks of *geese* are still kept in the Fens about Spalding, but their number has considerably diminished since the completion of the drainage.

6. **Climate.**—The common idea in the south of England that Lincolnshire is a damp and rainy county, is about as foolish as George III.'s notion that it was "all flats, fogs, and fens." It happens to be almost the driest county in England, the average rainfall being about 23 inches, while the rainfall of the whole country is over 30 inches; that of Cornwall is 44; while Cumberland often has from 70 to 80; and sometimes among the mountains nearly 200! The mean annual temperature is 47° 9′, or 1° 6′ below that of Greenwich. But it must be admitted, on the other hand, that it is terribly exposed to the East winds, so admired by Kingsley, which sweep over its broad expanse from the German Ocean without anything to break their force. The higher parts of the county are exceptionally healthy, and even in the depth of the Fens or Marshes ague has almost entirely disappeared. It has left, however, one curious trace in the very prevalent habit of opium-taking, which apparently began as a remedy for ague. Poppies are grown in some parts, especially in the Isle of Axholme, and are used as medicine.

7. **Drainage.**—Owing to the great extent of dead level in Holland and Kesteven, Lincolnshire has more artificial drainage than any other county, and it has been carried out with such completeness that in the very deepest part of the Fens there is actually sometimes insufficient water for the pastures. Large drainage windmills, like those of Holland, can be seen here and there in the Fens; but they have mostly given place to engines worked by steam, as at Pode Hole near Spalding. The drainage of the county attracted attention from the very beginning of its history. The fine Carr-Dyke (see *Thurlby*, Rte. 6), which is still in full use, was a Roman work, connecting the Nene, near Peterborough with the Witham near Lincoln, and absorbing the western waters of the Fen. The Foss Dyke is also a Roman work, but more for navigation than drainage. Deeping Fen was drained by Richard de Rulos, lord of Bourne and Deeping, and chamberlain of the Conqueror, who embanked the Welland, and drained the fen into it so completely that he is said to have "changed deep lakes and impassable fens into

most fruitful fields and pastures, and the most humid and moorish parts thereof into a very garden of pleasure." Presentments were made from time to time against those who were responsible for rivers or drains, such as the town of Spalding and the Abbey of Crowland, for neglecting the precautions so essential in a country much of which is actually below the water level. The largest advance in the drainage was begun in the reign of James I., and completed in that of Charles I.; Sir William and Sir Antony Ayloff undertaking the Welland basin; the Earl of Lindsey the fens of Holland and Kesteven from Bourne to Lincoln, for which he received 24,000 acres; the King undertaking Holland Fen, for which he claimed 8000 out of 22,000, and did the work badly too; and Sir John Monson and others draining the valley of the Ancholme. To this period belongs the partially successful attempt of Cornelius Vermuyden to drain Hatfield Chace and the Isle of Axholme, by means of Dutch workmen, which is fully described in Smiles' 'Lives of the Engineers' (see *Isle of Axholme*, Rte. 18). Great opposition was always made to the drainage schemes by the "Fen-slodgers" and "Stilt-walkers," the descendants of the Gyrwas described by Camden, who gained their livelihood by fowling and fishing, and therefore during the commotions of the Civil War destroyed many of the works already completed. In 1720 the North Forty Foot Drain was made, the first of the new artificial system in place of the old one of aiding the natural drainage. The Grand Sluice at Boston was opened with great ceremony in 1764, and Holland Fen was first dealt with. Wildmoor, East and West Fens, on the other side of the river, a vast unreclaimed tract of about 60,000 acres (see *Leake and Wrangle Station*, Rte. 14), were treated by *Rennie* on his system of "catch-water drains," which is explained in Rte. 11. With the completion of this scheme, about 1820, the fens in the old sense, like the old race of "fen-slodgers," may be said to have become extinct.

II. Geology.

Till within the last few years the geology of Lincolnshire was unduly neglected, from the supposed absence of important minerals, and from the large amount of drift concealing its strata, but within the last thirty years the fullest information has been obtained and published. A memoir on the water supply from underground sources is in preparation.

The stratified rocks of which the county is composed run in broad parallel bands from N. to S., but with a gentle dip eastwards. The result of this slant or dip is that we find the lowest (and therefore the oldest) bed or band of rock on the W. side of the county, forming the Vale of Trent, and extending about 2 m. E. of the river. This lowest rock is the stiff red marl, called *Keuper Marl*, which is dug for brick-making near Epworth. It is the uppermost member of the important geological formation known as the *Trias*. Above and to the E. of the Trias lie the *Rhætic* beds, black shales with thin limestone bands, altogether about 60 ft. in thickness, which can be traced from Newark

by Gainsborough to the Humber. These form passage-beds between the *Trias* below and the *Lias* above.

The *Lower Lias* is a thick bed (400 ft.) of shale and limestone, which contains a valuable bed of ironstone, 27 ft. thick, well seen in the Frodingham railway cutting (Rte. 21), and forming the adjoining plain on which the mining village stands. The ore contains about 28 per cent. of metal, and its limy nature makes it valuable as a flux to mix with other silicious iron-ore, such as is found near Lincoln. The *Middle Lias*, as Marlstone, consists of clays covered by a hard limestone band (the "Rock-bed"), 20 ft. thick at Belvoir Castle, but diminishing to 8 ft. at Santon Common, near the Humber. At Caythorpe, between Grantham and Lincoln, it is now worked for iron-ore. The *Upper Lias* is a mass of blueish clay, 200 ft. thick at Stainby on the Leicestershire border, but thinning by Grantham and Lincoln to 60 ft. at Santon. The total breadth of the band formed by the Liassic strata is 10 m. in S. Lincolnshire, but only 1 m. by the Humber. The Upper Lias clays form the steep W. slope of the remarkable ridge or escarpment known as "the Cliff" (see Rte. 1), a range which extends from Leicestershire to the Humber, and is then continued by the Yorkshire Wolds; by far its most picturesque part is between Grantham and Lincoln.

This elevation is due to the hard rocks belonging to the *Oolite* formation, which form its crest and E. slope. The lowest division of the Oolite is called the *Northampton Sand* (red sand-stone, 30 ft. thick); above which is the *Lincolnshire Oolite Limestone*, from 80 to 100 ft. thick, which is largely worked at Ancaster and at Clipsham on the Rutland border for a fine building stone. Still higher, and further E., come other oolitic strata; the *Great Oolite*, from which comes the hard brickmaking clay of Little Bytham, 75 ft. thick, and the shelly limestone called the *Cornbrash*, 15 ft. thick. Above these we find a great thickness of oolitic clays; the lower part (500 ft.), called the *Oxford Clay*, and the upper (600 ft.), the *Kimmeridge Clay*. This great bed of clay extends down Mid-Lincolnshire between the Heath and the Wolds.

The third great geological formation is the *Cretaceous*, which includes the *Chalk*. The W. slope of the Wolds is formed of sandstones, ironstones, and clays, known as *Lower Cretaceous* or *Neocomian*. Iron-ore has been worked in these beds near Caistor. The top and E. slope of the Wolds consists of the well-known *White Chalk*, having a band of red chalk (called the *Hunstanton Bed*) at its base. The total thickness of this pure white limestone is here about 1000 ft. It contains numerous layers of hard, black flints.

In all the above stratified rocks *fossils* may be found. The Trias contains very few; but in the Liassic, Oolitic, and Cretaceous strata, the remains of numerous species of shells, fishes, reptiles, &c., are discovered. The Museum of the Literary and Scientific Institute at Stamford contains a large collection of fossils. But besides the stratified rock we find irregular masses of clay, sand, and gravel, unstratified, and containing no fossils, which rest indescriminately on the edges of all the stratified bands, and to which the name of *Drift* or

Boulder Clay is applied. This surface deposit is believed to be due to the action of glaciers, which at a comparatively recent geological period passed over Lincolnshire from the N., abrading and wearing down the surface, and leaving when they melted these confused irregular sheets of stony clay and sand.

Later still than the Drift are the *Fen-Beds*, which occupy a strip along the coast and widen out round the Wash into the level expanse of the Fen-land. These fen-beds consist of fine mud, "silt" or "warp," with intervening beds of peat and stumps of trees. They occupy about 600 sq. m., including the whole of Holland. A boring for water at Boston passed through 24 ft. of silt, 161 ft. of boulder-clay, and penetrated the oolitic clays for nearly 400 ft. But the most famous deep boring executed in Lincolnshire was one at Scarle, near Newark, in 1876. This passed through—Drift, 10 ft.; Lower Lias, 65 ft.; Rhætics, 66 ft.; Triassic clays and sandstones, 1359 ft.; Permians, 519 ft. At the bottom of the borehole strata which were thought to belong to the coal-measures were reached, and penetrated to a depth of 10 ft. The total depth of the borehole was thus 2029 ft.! The very valuable iodine and bromine water at Woodhall was accidentally discovered in boring for coal.

The present configuration of the surface of the county is due to the action of rain and rivers, frost and ice, upon the rocks for many thousands of years. The harder rocks—the oolitic limestone of the Cliff, the chalk of the Wolds, and the thick bed of Lias—have stood the wear and tear better than the softer strata of clay which are sandwiched between them. Thus we now have lines of hills running N. and S., with valleys formed out of the softer rocks between them.

For further details geologists must refer to the Maps and Memoirs of the Geological Survey. These can be obtained at any time from Mr. Edward Stanford, 12, 13, & 14, Long Acre, London, W.C. The maps required for the whole of the county are Sheets 64, 65, 69, 70, 83, 84, 85, and 86. With these, six important memoirs have been published, which take into view nearly the whole of the county. 1. 'The Geology of the Country around Lincoln,' 3*s*. 2. 'The Geology of East Lincolnshire' (Louth, Alford, and Spilsby), 3*s*. 6*d*. 3. 'The Geology of South West Lincolnshire' (Ancaster, Grantham, &c.), 4*s*. 4. 'The Geology of parts of North Lincolnshire' (Frodingham, Brigg, Caistor, &c.), 2*s*. 5. 'The Geology of the Fenland' (Lincolnshire, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk), 40*s*. 6. 'The Geology of Holderness and adjoining parts of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire,' 4*s*. Visitors should apply to H. Preston, F.G.S., Hawthornden Villa, Grantham, for particular information.

III. Botany.

1. **Flora.**—The Flora, like the Geology of Lincolnshire, was unduly neglected for a long time, but during the last thirty-five years it has received close study. Beginning with Gerarde in 1597, there has always been a goodly number of recorders at work. Mr. F. A. Lees'

'Outline Flora' led the way for the Rev. E. Adrian Woodruffe-Peacock's 'Critical Catalogue of Lincolnshire Plants.' The Mosses and other families are receiving attention from many competent workers. Here we can only mention the rare plants of the county, using the 9th ed. of 'The London Catalogue' as our guide. The species recorded for the whole area are 1129. Of this aggregate 872 are natives, and 257 alien to the soils of Lincolnshire, though many of them are natives of Britain. The best records are:—*Thalictrum collinum*, found at Tathwell and Epworth; *Anemone Pulsatilla*, at Castlethorpe, near Brigg, Grantham, Ancaster, and Great Ponton; *Glaucium flavum*, on the coast; *Fumaria muralis*, at Hundleby and Gedney; *Viola stagnina*, Manton and Boultham; *Cerastium tetrandrum*, Cleethorpes and Mablethorpe; *C. semidecandrum*, Appleby and Leasingham; *Stellaria nemorum*, Appleby and Broughton; *S. palustris* and *S. uliginosa*, Laughton and Morton; *Hypericum montanum*, Broughton; *Malva moschata*, round Boston; *Linum perenne*, Stamford and Hibaldstow; *Geranium sanguineum*, Broughton and Ancaster; *G. pyrenaicum*, Osgodby and Ruskington; *Ulex gallii*, Linwood, and *U. nanus*, Marton and Skellingthorpe; *Trigonella*, Fulbeck; *Trifolium subterraneum*, Hykeham; *T. ochroleucum*, Rigsby and Cleethorpes; *T. squamosum*, Grimsby and Skegness; *T. scabrum*, Cleethorpes, Grantham, and Wilsford; *Astragalus danicus*, Leadenham; *Hippocrepis*, Broughton; *Vicia lathyroides*, Skegness; *Lathyrus palustris*, Lincoln; *Potentilla argentea*, Salmonby; *Rosa spinosissima*, Newton-on-Trent; *Cotyledon*, Tattershall; *Drosera anglica*, Scotton Common; *D. intermedia*, Woodhall Spa; *Caucalis arvensis*, Hibaldstow and Little Ponton; *Asperula cynanchica*, Broughton and Leadenham; *Dipsacus pilosus*, Claxby; *Inula conyza*, Saltfleetby; *Artemisia maritima, et var. gallica*, Freiston; *Senecio viscosus*, Mablethorpe; *S. campestris*, Ancaster; *Cnicus eriophorus*, Heydour; *C. pratensis*, Scotton Common; *Crepis paludosa*, Hatton; *Hypochæris maculata*, Leadenham; *Lactuca virosa*, Mablethorpe; *L. muralis*, Broughton and Pinchbeck; *Specularia hybrida*, Bottesford and Linwood; *Andromeda*, Wroot and Epworth; *Pyrola minor*, South Kelsey; *Cyclamen*, Brocklesby; *Lysimachia thyrsiflora*, Boston and Crowle; *Anagallis cærulea*, Grimsby and Woodhall; *Centunculus*, Osgodby; *Erythræa pulchella*, Cleethorpes and Saltfleetby; *Gentiana pneumonanthe*, Nettleton and Woodhall; *G. amarella*, Greetham and Ropsley; *G. campestris*, Laughton and Boultham; *Limnanthes*, Syston Lake; *Symphytum tuberosum*, Blyborough; *Atropa*, Bennington and Aunsby; *Linaria elatina*, Woodhall and Bowthorpe; *L. spuria*, Louth and Ancaster; *Antirrhinum Orontium*, Brauncewell and Thurlby; *Limosella*, Bourne Fen; *Melampyrum cristatum*, Careby and Ropsley; *M. arvense*, Scartho; *Orobanche elatior*, Potterhanworth and Fulbeck; *O. minor*, Heighington; *Salvia pratensis*, Partney and Belton; *Nepeta cataria*, Cadney; *Stachys germanica*, Easton and Thurlby; *Teucrium scordium*, Washingborough Fen; *T. chamædrys*, Broughton; *Herniaria glabra*, Ancaster and Quarrington; *Cheno-*

podium polyspermum, Wootton and Doddington; *C. vulvaria*, Lincoln and Grimsby; *Atriplex pedunculata*, Skirbeck and Skegness; *Salicornia appressa*, Saltfleetby; *Hippophae*, Skegness; *Thesium*, Leadenham; *Euphorbia amygdaloides*, Bourne Wood; *Hydrocharis*, Wainfleet and Sleaford; *Stratiotes*, Lea and Bourne; *Epipactis media*, Aby; *E. palustris*, Scotton and Brumby, near Frodingham; *Orchis ustulata*, Cadney; *Ophrys muscifera*, Welton and Broughton; *Iris spuria*, only found in Lincolnshire; *Crocus nudiflorus*, Lea; *Maianthemum*, Tumby; *Convallaria*, Broughton; *Colchicum*, Brumby; *Juncus compressus*, Surfleet; *Acorus*, Wainfleet; *Elisma*, Scotton Common; *Damasonium*, Bourne; *Potamogeton coloratus*, Wainfleet; *P. nitens*, Deeping; *P. decipiens*, Deeping; *P. angustifolius*, Deeping; *P. zosteræfolius*, Saltfleetby; *Ruppia spiralis*, Freiston; *Zannichellia pedunculata*, Theddlethorpe; *Zostera nana*, Cleethorpes; *Cyperus longus*, Bourne; *Scirpus rufus*, Saltfleetby; *Cladium*, Axholme; *Carex divisa*, Grimsby; *C. ligerica*, Twigmoor; *C. elongata*, Laughton; *C. Hudsonii*, Scotton; *C. xanthocarpa*, Sleaford; *C. filiformis*, Laughton; *C. Pseudo-cyperus*, Axholme; *Spartina stricta*, Freiston; *Alopecurus bulbosus*, Barton-on-Humber; *Calamagrostis lanceolata*, Doddington; *Apera spica-venti*, Frodingham; *Weingærtneria*, Skegness; *Deschampsia discolor*, Linwood; *Festuca rottbœllioides*, Cleethorpes; *Brachypodium pinnatum*, Cadney; *Agropyrum pungens*, Skegness; *Hordeum sylvaticum*, Doddington; *Elymus*, Ingoldmells; *Lastræa thelypteris*, East Fen; *Osmunda*, still found; *Equisetum hyemale*, South Kelsey; *Selaginella*, Scotton Common; *Chara barbata*, Dunsby; *C. Hedwigii*, Deeping; *C. delicatula*, Newstead; *C. aspera*, Althorpe; *C. polyacantha*, Bigby; *C. contraria*, Somercotes; *C. hispida*, Bigby; *C. papillata*, Deeping; *Tolypella glomerata*, Leverton; *T. prolifera*, Deeping. This list shows that Lincolnshire will equal any like district, when it is fully worked. The drainage of the fens, and high cultivation of commons and heaths, have already destroyed a number of interesting and rare species, which can never be replaced.

2. **Mosses.**—The best Mosses of Lincolnshire with their localities are:—*Sphagnum papillosum*, Linwood Warren; *Sphagnum rigidum*, Linwood Warren; *Tetraphis pellucida*, Louth and Caistor; *Dicranum spurium*, Woodhall Spa; *Fissidens exilis*, Caythorpe; *Pottia bryoides*, Louth and Caythorpe; *Orthotrichum anomalum*, Great Ponton; *Tetraplodon mnioides*, Scotton Common; *Breutelia arcuata*, Linwood Warren; *Bryum lacustre*, North Somercotes; *Pylaisia polyantha*, Louth; *Cylindrothecium concinnum*, Cranwell; *Brachythecium salebrosum*, Woodhall, Rasen, and Brandon; *Eurhynchium striatulum*, Legsby Wood; *Eurhynchium megapolitanum*, Theddlethorpe; *Amblystegium irriguum*, Cadney; *Amblystegium fluviatile*, Nocton and Sleaford; *Hypnum Wilsoni*, North Somercotes; *Hypnum stramineum*, Scotton Common, Brumby West Common; *Hylocomium loreum*, Walesby and Caythorpe.

3. **Fungi.**—The following list of Fungi contains the most interesting species recorded for the county;—*Amanita excelsa*, Market Rasen;

A. strobiliformis, Broughton; *Tricholoma luridum*, Broughton; *T. sordidum*, Whitton; *Mycena acicula*, Broughton and Twigmoor; *M. cinerea*, (*sp. nov.*), Louth; *Clitocybe dealbata*, Whitton; *Volvaria speciosa*, Gibraltar Point; *V. parvula*, Whitton; *Entoloma costatum*, Linwood; *Pholiota mutabilis*, Broughton; *Naucoria pediades*, Whitton; *Bolbitius tener*, Scunthorpe and Gt. Cotes; *Hypholoma Candolleanum*, Winterton; *H. appendiculatum*, Gt. Cotes; *Psilocybe ericea*, Rasen and Frodingham; *P. spadicea*, Linwood; *Gomphidius roseus*, Linwood; *Coprinus fimetarius*, Haxey; (?) *Marasmius Wynnei* (Lee's 'O. Fl.' Locality needs confirmation); *M. urens*, Broughton Wood; *Lentinus lepideus*, near Grantham; *Panus rudis*, near Louth; *Polyporus sulphureus*, Broughton and Twigmoor; *Uromyces Limonii*, on coast; *Puccinia Berberidis*, Appleby; *P. annularis*, near Scawby; *P. schoeleriana*, Skegness; *Triphragmium ulmariæ*, Broughton and Twigmoor; *Mitrophora gigas*, Burwell; *Peziza bufonia*, Grantham, only locality in England; *P. reticulata*, Louth; *Otidea cochleata*, Colsterworth; *Cystopus Lepigoni*, Cleethorpes.

IV. Natural History.

The *fauna* of Lincolnshire has suffered greatly from enclosure and drainage, some species being destroyed and others driven away. The number of mammals and birds frequenting the county has fallen off immensely, and, together with the neighbouring shires of Cambridge and Huntingdon, no part of England has altered more in the last two centuries. To the common causes acting nearly over the whole of Britain the large growth of root-crops on the drained fens and light-land soils since 1790 has to be added, as well as active game preserving for the last fifty years.

1. **Mammals.**—The bones of the bear, wolf, and wild boar have been frequently found in the peat. The beaver formerly haunted our pools, and herds of cattle of two species frequented the pasture. The woodland glades were tenanted by four species of deer; and even James I. hunted the wild red deer in the Forest of Kesteven and on Hatfield Chase. In the Inquisition of 1607 it is stated that the number amounted to 1000 head. The true wild deer have been gone for an unknown period, but Grimsthorpe and other parks are said to contain their descendants. The wild cat is no longer with us, and the marten and pole-cat grow rarer every season, but still just survive. The wild dog has been replaced by that of the shepherd, but foxes abound, being hunted in most parts of the county. So common are they in some parts that it is sometimes necessary to light fires and discharge guns to protect lambs and young pheasants. Otters, badgers, hedgehogs, and squirrels hold their own, though every man's hand is against them, along with the mole, weasel, stoat, rats, voles, mice, and shrews. The dormouse and harvest mouse are now rare. Seals, both the common and the gray variety, and occasionally a stray porpoise or whale, are seen at times on the sand

banks off the coast, and more rarely appear in the Humber or Trent. The old black rat is almost gone. Even hares, with which the country swarmed formerly, and the common, black, and silver-haired rabbit, are now becoming comparatively rare in many parts. Five species of bats are known to live in Lincolnshire.

2. **Birds.**—Owing to its long seaboard inviting migrants from over the German Ocean, Lincolnshire, like Yorkshire and Norfolk, is exceptionally favoured in bird life. They may roughly be divided into the species of the shore, wold, cliff, and lowlands. About 200 species visit or remain annually. Most of the ordinary inland birds and migrants can be found on the wolds or cliff. The quail and dipper, however, are rare. The turtle dove, hawfinch, and ring-ousel still breed here. The stone curlew has its favourite haunts where "the ancient arrow makers" gathered their flints for chipping, which to-day conceals the eggs and young alike by sympathetic colouration, as Gilbert White pointed out ages ago. The nightingale of late years has been fairly common in all the larger woods, and has even extended into Yorkshire. All the larger hawks are birds of passage in Lincolnshire, and most of them would nest as of old, if it were not for keepers with their guns and gins. The last kite's nest was taken near Wragby in 1870. The golden oriole visits the county most years, and the nutcracker is not unknown. Before the great drainage schemes, which freed the lowlands from stagnant water, the fen and shore birds were far more important than at present. Fuller called the county the "Aviarie of England," and speaks of its wild-fowl as "remarkable for their Plenty, Variety, and Deliciousnesse." The past cannot be recalled; and the drainage is now so perfect that not an acre of morass remains in the fenland. Drayton (c. 1620), in his *Polyolbion*, names a number of species which are all still found, though with increasing rarity, with the exception of the great bustard, which was extinct in the British Isles till it was reintroduced into Norfolk. The osprey he describes as "oft here seen," and it may still at times be discovered fishing on the marshes of the Humber or visiting more inland waters. Pennant (c. 1760) adds many charming touches to Drayton's picture, mentioning, among others, black terns, "deafening the traveller with their cries"; quantities of avocets (called "yelpers" or "yaupers," from their cry) near Fosdyke Wash; and a heronry like a rookery at Cressy Hall, near Gosberton. He even counted 80 nests on one tree! Herons have now deserted Cressy, though there are several heronries still left; and the last avocet known to have nested was on an island near Trent Falls, about 1841. On Twigmoor Warren and Scotton Common are still found enormous nesting-places of the black-headed gull; either of them is well worth a visit. It is doubtful whether there is a duck-decoy now properly worked in the whole county, where decoying was brought to highest scientific perfection by the family of Skeltons, of Friskney decoy. Sir R. Payne-Gallwey gives a list of 38 decoys, and of Ashby-by-Brigg says:—"Here we have the most

successful existing decoy in the Kingdom, and the only one now worked in Lincolnshire. It is almost a ruin now (1903), though only a few years ago it was as good as ever, with a total take of 98,846 birds in thirty-six winters. With pochards and other rare species not recorded in 'The Decoy Book'—about 2746 birds per year—Old Tom Tacy derived an income of £300 a year from this one small decoy. We ourselves have known 600 fowl taken in a week of six days in "the seventies"; and in 1875 saw "old Tom" make a notable bag. In seventy minutes he netted 79 teal, 63 mallards and duck, 7 widgeon, 4 shovellers, 1 pintail, and 1 "tame flier," or barnyard cross, which had joined its wild relatives by night.

3. **Fish.**—At one time the county was as celebrated for its freshwater fish as it is now for the huge quantity of sea fish sent by rail to all parts of England from Grimsby daily. Fish taken at any part of the East coast are landed at Grimsby Dock, which claims to be the greatest fishing-port in the world. Eels and pike were specially famous once, and formed a considerable part of the revenue of some monastic houses, especially those by the River Witham east of Lincoln. Yarrell mentions two fen eels which weighed 27 lbs. and 25 lbs. respectively. Large pike are still frequently reported; but anything over 30 lbs. is good in Lincolnshire as elsewhere. There used to be valuable salmon-fisheries on the Humber and Trent, but of late years netting has been abandoned as unproductive. From the character of the county good trout streams are rare; parts of the Bain, the beck which flows from Binbrook to Tetney Haven, the Slea, and the upper waters of the Witham, are perhaps the best.

4. **Insects.**—These have not yet been so fully worked out as the rest of the fauna. Little has been permanently recorded, and what has been written on the subject has often been singularly inaccurate. The important and somewhat peculiar insect life of the Great Fenland has been erroneously imputed to its Lincolnshire portion, no doubt from the idea that, possessing fens of its own, the county must necessarily produce all the insect life peculiar to such localities. Now Lincolnshire, though largely a fen county, and having a vast extent of silt or alluvium fen, has not much peat or black fen; being near the Wash, too, it was drained at an earlier date than the other fen lands. These two facts account for the numerous good species which are missing from its records. An illustration of this may be found in the Swallow-tail butterfly, once quite abundant, and still occurring in the "black lands" of Huntingdonshire and Cambridge, which seems never to have been, at least during the last hundred years, more than a mere casual visitor to Lincolnshire. Nevertheless, 52 out of the 65 species of British butterflies are found in the county, and it is quite possible that in such a large and badly worked area one or two more species may yet be discovered. There are persons still living, who, about 60 years ago, took the now extinct Large Copper. It certainly occurred at Morton Carr, near Gainsborough, for we have the original specimens

and probably in other localities. The Black-veined White is described by a still living collector as common about 1850 in some districts. The Clouded Yellow, and all the Fritillaries (except *Lathonia*), occur more or less commonly. The Camberwell Beauty has been taken repeatedly up and down the county; and the White Admiral and Purple Emperor still linger on in the Southern parts. The Scotch Argus (*Polyommatus artaxerxes*) was taken as late as 1856 at Louth. The beautiful Marbled White, though apparently restricted in its range to the Louth district, yet occurs regularly and sometimes in numbers. The Speckled Wood, once abundant everywhere in copses, shows signs of retirement, and is growing rarer everywhere. It is difficult to account for this unless its food plant is destroyed by high cultivation, for the greediness of collectors will not explain the matter in Lincolnshire. A large number of interesting and rare moths have been taken in the county; this is only to be expected when its varied soils and scenery are considered, for few counties equal it. The long coast line, too, with its varied flora, has afforded a rich variety of insects of all orders. Of the large moths, the Death's Head occurs most years quite plentifully in the larval condition in the sandy potato fields; and the much rarer Convolvulus Hawk has at times turned up almost commonly, as in 1901. It would take up too much space to give even a short list of the best moths captured in the county during recent years; a very few remarks must suffice. The local "Wainscots"—*T. Helmanni*, *T. elymi*, *T. cannæ*, *T. neurica*—have all occurred, and all Daggers except four. *Acronycta alni* has been taken on several occasions. In 1902 *Hydrilla palustris*, a rare moth, was taken at Saltfleet. Very little indeed has yet been done in the way of collecting the small moths, and if the various Natural History Societies would exert themselves a little more, with the help of a few outside Lepidopterists, there is no doubt the county list could be increased by at least 30 per cent. Altogether about 700 species are on record for the county. The Beetles are hardly better worked than the butterflies and moths. We have some good local species, but they have no English names. *Poyonus luridipennis*, one of the rarest British beetles, was found at Saltfleet, 1902. A rare Syrphid Fly, *Callicera aenea*, was taken near Little Bytham, on July 17th, 1900.

5. **Non-Marine Mollusca.**—Of the 149 species in H. W. Kew's list of 'Non-Marine Shells,' 110 are recorded for Lincolnshire. *Helix rupestris*, and *H. lapicida* at Great Ponton; *Clausilia rolphii* and *cyclostoma*, near Louth; *Paludestrina ventrosa* and *P. Jenkensi*, and *Vertigo angustior*, on the coast; *Hyalinia lucida*, Welton Wood and Broughton; *Pupa secale*, Grantham; *Pisidium henslowana*, Cadney and South Kelsey; *P. subtruncatum*, new to Britain, at Haugham; *Amphipepla glutinosa*, Saltfleetby and Tetney; and *Testacella scutulum*, Caistor.

The Secretary of the Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union, the Rev. E. A. Woodruffe-Peacock, Cadney Vicarage, Brigg, will give all necessary information to inquirers.

V. History.

This can only be treated here in the very briefest of outlines. Somewhat fuller details will be found in the account of the two most historical towns, Lincoln (Rte. 1) and Stamford (Rte. 2).

1. Roman Period.—Of the earliest inhabitants nothing is known with certainty, but it is highly probable that the eastern and northern coasts of England were settled by *Belgae*, who gradually became blended with the real *Britons*. Of this earliest period there are no remains except perhaps a few earthworks of doubtful date. Cæsar's invasion left the part which now forms Lincolnshire quite unaffected; its conqueror was the great Gnaeus Iulius Agricola, about 70 A.D., who not improbably began that great work, the *Carr Dyke* (see *Thurlby*, Rte. 6), for the drainage of the Fens, which connects the Witham and the Nene. Lincolnshire then became part of the large province of *Flavia Caesariensis*, which occupied the whole of middle England, from Chester to the Humber, and from Gloucester to London. The people chiefly occupying the Fen District were the *Coritani* (or, according to a various reading in Ptolemy, *Coritavi*), among whose towns were *Lindum* (Lincoln) and *Ratae* (Leicester). The *Foss Dyke*, connecting the Witham at Lincoln with the Trent at Torksey (Rte. 18), was also a work of the Romans, and the sea-banks of Holland and Lindsey were made effective by them—see Fleet (Rte. 9) and Skegness (Rte. 15). The Great North Road of the Romans, the *Ermine*, *Ecrmen*, or *Irmin Street*, ran through the county from Stamford to the Humber, and can be traced for all but a few miles of that distance. For a short distance it is identical with the present North Road, and between Grantham and Waddington, as well as north of Lincoln, it is still used in many parts, especially for riding, but south of Lincoln it certainly does not "still form one of the best roads in the county." A branch of it, called the *King Street*, ran from *Durobrivae* (Castor) in Northants, by way of Deeping, Bourne, and Sleaford to Lincoln (see *Bourne*, Rte. 6), and is practically identical with the Heath Road from Sleaford to Lincoln. This was crossed at Threckingham (Rte. 6) by the *Holland Road* or Salters' Way, which led from the Midland counties direct to the Wash at Boston and Wainfleet. The Ermine Street was joined at Lincoln by a second of the four great Roman roads —the *Foss Way*—which ran straight from Exeter, Bath, and Leicester. A few miles beyond Lincoln it gave off a branch, now called *Tillbridge Lane*, to *Segelocum* (Littleborough) (Rte. 18) and Doncaster; while the main road continued to a small haven (*Ad Abum*) near Winteringham (Rte. 21), whence there was a ferry to *Praetorium* (probably *Brough*) in Yorkshire. The principal Roman remains in the county are naturally to be found at Lincoln, which bore the proud title of *Lindum Colonia*, and was one of the greatest of Roman provincial cities. Other Roman stations were Ancaster (the true name of this is uncertain; it has been identified with *Gausennae*), Caistor (*Castrum*), Horncastle (*Banoval-*

lum), and Wainfleet (*Vannona* or *Vainona*). A Roman pavement is partly preserved in the Cathedral Cloisters at Lincoln; there are fine ones at Horkstow and Roxby, which are generally covered up, two at Winterton, and elsewhere. Several others have been destroyed, but nearly all were happily figured by William Fowler, of Winterton, in his magnificent work.

2. **Mercian Period.**—After the withdrawal of the Roman forces there was complete chaos for a time here as in other parts, until the Kingdom of the *Mercians*, that is, the 'Men of the March' or 'Border,' was founded about the middle of the 6th century. Mercia was mainly Anglian, but in Lincolnshire there was a larger infusion than usual of Frieslanders, of whom traces apparently remain in the names of Freiston, Friesthorpe, Firsby, and Friskney. The leading periods of Mercian power were under Wulfhere, 670, and Offa, 790. But on the death of Offa in 796 Mercia sank into helpless anarchy; Wiglaf of Mercia fled before Ecgberht of Wessex from a battle at Caistor (see Rte. 19) in 828; and by the submission of Northumbria England was practically made one kingdom. During the Mercian period *Lindesey*, the island of Lindum, a name which then covered most of the modern county, seems to have been a dependent state of Mercia. The names of several tribes remain, who no doubt possessed considerable independence of their own. The *Lindisfaras* (or Lindiswaras) are sometimes spoken of as the dwellers over the whole county, sometimes in a more limited sense as the people round Lindum; the *Gainas* of Gainsborough and the *Spaldingas* of Spalding were also important tribes. The whole of the great Fen District, which included all *Holland*, or the south-east part of the county, was occupied by *Gyrwas*. Christianity was introduced—or re-introduced, for there are thought to be some traces of earlier Christianity—by Paulinus of York (see *St. Paul's Ch., Lincoln*, Rte. 1, and *Torksey*, Rte. 18); and in 678 a bishopric of Lindsey was established at *Sidnacester* (see *Stow*, Rte. 18).

3. **Danish Period.**—The first invasion of the eastern coast by Danes was in 866, and the conquests of Northumbria and East Anglia were soon followed by the submission of Mercia. The mouth of the Humber was like an open gate to the Danes, who landed apparently at Humberston (Rte. 14), and ravaged Lincolnshire from end to end. Several of the churches near the coast, such as Stow, Scartho, and Tetney, still bear traces of fire in the stones used up again in their rebuilding; and the great abbeys of the Fenland, including Crowland and Bardney, were burnt to the ground. By the *Peace of Wedmore* in 878, Alfred left to Guthrum all Northumbria and East Anglia, as well as the larger half of Mercia, all that lay east of the *Watling Street*, from Chester to London; and this great district became the *Denelagu*, *Danelagh*, or 'Dane-law.' The Mercian part of the Dane-law was ruled by a rude confederacy of five boroughs, Lincoln, Stamford, Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby. (See History of *Lincoln*, Rte. 1, and of *Stamford*, Rte. 2.) Stamford and Lincoln, the

most Danish of the boroughs, were the last to submit to Edward the Elder in 922. The famous battle of *Brunanburh* in 937, which ended the first Danish period, has been placed at Barrow-on-Humber (Rte. 22), but its true site is utterly unknown and probably undiscoverable. In the second Danish period Swegen, 1013, fixed his capital at Gainsborough, owing to the convenience of its access both to the sea and the heart of the country from its position on the Trent. Swegen died at Gainsborough, and has been supposed, but erroneously, to be buried in one of the tumuli among the Castle Hills; and Cnut was there elected king. Lincolnshire being the county with the largest infusion of Danish blood was naturally a favoured part under the Danish rule. One hundred and ninety-five places in the county, a third of the whole, end in the characteristic Danish termination *by*, and seventy-six more in *thorpe*. On the strong Scandinavian element still surviving in the local dialect, see the Rev. G. S. Streatfeild's interesting work, *Lincolnshire and the Danes*.

4. **Later History.**—Since the Danish period Lincolnshire has taken little more than a general part in the history of the country. The Norman period is almost entirely associated with Lincoln, where the castle was built by the Conqueror, and the seat of the great diocese fixed by Remigius. Alexander, the third bishop, erected a castle at Sleaford. Lincoln was closely connected with the Civil War between Stephen and the Empress Matilda. (See *History of Lincoln*, in Rte. 1.) The Isle of Axholme was besieged by Geoffry Plantagenet, titular Bishop of Lincoln, in 1173, on behalf of his father King Henry II.; the isle men—then as always distinct in feeling—having declared for Prince Henry. In 1216 King John lost all his baggage and jewels in Fosdyke Wash (see *Sutton Bridge*, Rte. 9), and proceeded by way of Swineshead Abbey (Rte. 7)—where he was falsely supposed to have been poisoned by a monk—Sleaford Castle, and Hough-on-the-Hill (Rte. 1), to Newark Castle, where he died. John of Gaunt was much connected with the county (see references in Index), and his son, afterwards Henry IV., was born at Bolingbroke (Rte. 15), in 1366. Queen Eleanor died at *Harby*, which is just across the Notts border, but partly in Lincolnshire (Rte. 4), in 1290, and the first three of the famous crosses, now unhappily lost, were set up at Lincoln, Grantham, and Stamford. In 1470 the Yorkists severely defeated the Lincolnshire Lancastrians at the battle of *Loosecoat Field* (see *Bloody Oaks*, Rte. 2), near Stamford. In 1483 Richard III. signed the famous warrant for the execution of Buckingham at the Angel Inn at Grantham. In 1536 a revolt against the suppression of the lesser monasteries broke out at Louth, headed by the Vicar of Louth and by Makkerell, Prior of Barlings (Rte. 11), both of whom were hanged, Lord Hussey of Sleaford sharing also the same fate; and it was owing to the sturdy resistance of the county that the furious King Henry wrote his famous description of it in a State paper, as "one of the most brute and beestalie of the whole realm!" Five years later Henry made a progress through the county to meet the young king of Scots at York, and some of the charges of

infidelity against Katherine Howard are laid at the Bish
Lincoln and the Old Hall at Gainsborough.

During the Civil War there were three contests of some importance in the county in 1643, one near Grantham, one on Lea Moor (Rte. 18), and the most famous of all at Winceby (Rte. 12), which brought Cromwell into great prominence and secured Lindsey, hitherto a Royalist part, for the Parliamentary side. Since that date the history of the county has been chiefly concerned with the great schemes of drainage (p. iv), and other works of peaceful material progress.

5. **County Worthies.**—The list of distinguished men of the first rank, either actually born in or closely connected with the county, is a very remarkable one, and probably superior to that of any other county. London, of course, and its surroundings do not afford a fair ground for comparison. Fuller says of the county: "It is observable that as it equalled other shires in all ages, so it went before itself in one generation, viz. in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it had natives thereof: Edward Clinton, Lord Admiral; William Cecil, Lord Treasurer; Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief Justice; John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury; Peregrine Bartie, Lord General in France; Thomas Wilson, Secretary of State, all countrymen and contemporaries. (Here I mention not Sir Thomas Heneage, at the same time a grand favourite and privy councellor to Queen Elizabeth.) Thus sea and land, church and camp, sword and mace, gospel and law, were stored with prime officers out of this one county." From a very varied list the following names may be selected: *Gilbert of Sempringham*, born at Sempringham, c. 1100, the founder of the only English monastic order; *Stephen Langton*, the great Archbishop of Canterbury, said to have been born at Langton near Spilsby, c. 1160; *Robert Manning*, born at Bourne, c. 1270, author of the 'Chronicle of England,' which, according to E. A. Freeman, fixed the standard of English in its present form; *Bishop Waltham*, of Salisbury, Great Treasurer to Richard II., born at Waltham, c. 1330; *King Henry IV.*, born at Bolingbroke Castle, 1366; *William of Wainfleet*, Bishop of Winchester and founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, born at Wainfleet, c. 1400; *Lord Burghley*, born at Bourne, 1520, and buried at Stamford; *Archbishop Whitgift*, born at Grimsby, 1530; *Thomas Sutton*, founder of the Charterhouse, born at Knaith, 1532; *Captain John Smith*, President of Virginia, the hero of the story of Pocahontas, born at Willoughby near Alford, c. 1579; *Dr. Busby*, the famous Master of Westminster, born at Lutton, 1606; *Sir Isaac Newton*, born at Woolsthorpe, 1642; *John Wesley*, born at Epworth, 1703; *William Fowler*, the antiquary, born at Winterton, 1761; *Sir John Franklin*, born at Spilsby, 1786; *Lord Tennyson*, born at Somersby, 1809. *Hereward*, "the last of the English," is supposed to have been born at Bourne, but his history is hopelessly mixed with fable. Other great names associated with the county but not natives are: *Walter de Map*, the romancer and Church-reformer of the reign of Henry II., who was Precentor of Lincoln; *John of Gaunt*, connected with Bolingbroke and Ketilthorpe,

...ne Katherine Swynford lived; *Chaucer*, who probably resided some time with his brother-in-law, John of Gaunt, at Bolingbroke; *Bishop Fleming*, founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, who was Vicar of Boston; *Lord Treasurer Cromwell*, the founder of Tattershall Castle and Church; *Wyclif*, who was Rector of Fillingham; the great scholar *Bentley*, who was Master of Spalding Grammar School, 1682; *Bishop Sanderson*, the great casuist, who was Rector first of Wyberton, and then of Boothby Pagnell; *Bishop Warburton* of Gloucester, who was Rector of Firsby and Brant Broughton; *Archdeacon Paley*, who was sub-Dean of Lincoln; and *Sir Joseph Banks, P.R.S.*, of Revesby Abbey; besides several famous prelates from the long roll of Bishops of Lincoln, the chief of whom, perhaps, were *Remigius*, the founder of the Minster; *St. Hugh* of Lincoln; *Robert Grosteste;* and *Cardinals Beaufort* and *Wolsey*, before their translations to Winchester and York.

VI. British and Roman Remains.

1. **British.**—Those of the earliest or British period are confined to a few earthworks, the date of which it is impossible to determine, and some of which were probably afterwards adapted by the Romans or the Danes. The principal of these are at Barrow-on-Humber (Rte. 22); Honington (Rte. 1); 'Round Hills,' near Ingoldsby (Rte. 1); Revesby (Rte. 12); South Ormsby (Rte. 14), and 'Castle Hills,' near Gainsborough (Rte. 18), which was certainly strengthened by the Danes. The same may have been the case with the 'Manwarings' at Swineshead (Rte. 7), or perhaps it was originally of Danish work. There are many barrows of uncertain date, especially in the district between Sleaford and Bourne (Rte. 6). The very early boat at Brigg (Rte. 20), should not be omitted. There are hut-circles on the shore at Tetney Lock (Rte. 14).

2. **Roman.**—The principal of these of course are at Lincoln, where they are very important, the most interesting of all being the celebrated *Newport Arch. There are also large masses of wall on either side of it; the base of an important hall, which is supposed to be a Basilica; a tessellated pavement in the cloisters of the Minster, and another near Exchequer Gate. Large fragments of the Roman walls also exist at Caistor and Horncastle. Other Roman camps are at *Ancaster (Rte. 7), and Yarborough camp (Rte. 19). The great Roman roads in the county, the *Ermine Street*, *King Street*, and *Foss Way;* the Roman canals, the *Carr Dyke* and *Foss Dyke;* and the partly Roman embankments of the coast have been already mentioned (p. xiv).

VII.—Domestic Architecture.

1. **Norman.**—There are no less than three important late Norman houses at Lincoln: the so-called *John of Gaunt's Stables, the *Jew's House, and "Aaron the Jew's House," a little higher

up. Besides these there is a very interesting late Norm. ma[illegible] house at Boothby Pagnell (Rte. 1), and part of the old cast[illegible] Stamford.

2. **Early English.**—The *Great Hall and adjoining parts of the Bishop's Palace at Lincoln; a house in St. Paul's Street, Stamford.

3. **Decorated.**—*Vicars' Court, Cantilupe Chantry-house, the Chancery, the "Priory," and several houses in the Minster Yard at Lincoln; *Brasenose Gateway (perhaps originally monastic), and a house in St. Martin's Street, Stamford; Market Deeping Rectory. The Exchequer and other Gates at Lincoln are of this period.

4. **Perpendicular.**—Part of Bishop's Palace, and some houses in the Minster Yard, Lincoln; *Browne's Hospital, Stamford; the *Old Hall, Gainsborough; *Angel Hotel, Grantham; *Irnham Hall. The Stone Bow at Lincoln is a fine Perp. town-gateway. Magdalen College School at Wainfleet is a good example of Perp. brickwork. The famous *triangular bridge at Crowland is late 14th cent.

5. **Half-timbered Houses.**—One opposite the Exchequer Gate, Lincoln; Shodfriars Hall (over-restored), Boston. Some picturesque old houses are on the bank of the Witham at Lincoln.

6. **Elizabethan and Jacobean.**—One wing of the Old Hall at Gainsborough is Elizabethan. Many of the county seats are partly of this period, but generally with considerable alterations; *Doddington is perhaps the most complete. Stamford abounds in Jacobean houses, such as Barn Hill House and Alderman Wolph's House, and some of the "Callises," or Alms-houses. Belton is an excellently built house, originally designed by Wren. (See "County Seats," p. xxviii.)

7. **Castles.**—These are not numerous. By far the most important are at *Lincoln (Norm. and Dec.), and *Tattershall, which disputes with Hurstmonceux the claim to be the finest Perp. brick building in England. Kyme and Hussey Towers at Boston are also good brickwork of the same date. *Somerton Castle, near Navenby, is interesting (Early Dec., with Elizabethan additions). The Tower at South Kyme (not to be confused with Kyme Tower at Boston) is a little earlier than Somerton. There is a tower of the Knights Templar at Temple Bruer; that at Aslackby has only recently fallen. The so-called Torksey Castle is only the ruin of a large manor-house. There are some remains of the Castle at Stamford, including the Norm. keep, and the E.E. or Dec. doorways of the Great Hall. Of the other Castles, at Bolingbroke, Bourne, Bytham, Owston, Sleaford, &c., little more than earth-works remain.

8. **Monastic Houses.**—Lincolnshire was a favoured county of the religious orders, partly from the security of the fen district, which contained the majority of the houses, and partly from the abundant supply of fish. The *Gilbertines*, the only order of English origin, sprang from this county, and had but few houses outside of it. (For an account of the Order see *Sempringham*, Rte. 6.) At the time of the

tion there were upwards of 100 houses in the county; the most specially favoured district being near the Witham between Lincoln and Boston, where the houses of Bardney, Barlings, Bolington, Kirkstead, Stainfield, Stixwould, and Tupholme, on the left bank, and Catley, Haverholme, Kyme, and Nocton, on the right bank, besides the College of Tattershall and the Hospital of Mere, were within a dozen miles. The great mitred Abbey of Crowland, and the rich Abbey of Bardney, whose abbots, though not mitred, sat in Parliament as the Barons of Lindsey, were the first in dignity; but Thornton Abbey (mitred) and Spalding Priory were also of high rank and great wealth. Unhappily in no county was the destruction more complete and ruthless. The W. front of Crowland Abbey, and the Great Gateway and some other portions of Thornton, are the only remains complete enough to bear any comparison with the beautiful monastic ruins for which Yorkshire is famous. The following is a list of the houses of which any portions worth mentioning survive:—

Augustinian.—*Thornton Abbey (very fine gateway and fragment of chapter-house, foundations of the church, and numerous other ruins); Bourne (nave and W. front of church); South Kyme (aisle and part of nave of church).

Benedictine.—*Crowland (W. front and tower, N. aisle and part of nave); Bardney (nothing but the site); Spalding (part of dormitory, &c.); Freiston (nave of church); St. Leonard's, Stamford (interesting little Norm. church); "Monks Abbey," Lincoln, a cell of St. Mary's, York (small Trans. chapel in ruins).

Cistercian.—Louth Park (site very completely uncovered); Kirkstead (fragment of S. transept—the lovely little *chapel near was connected with it); Revesby (site uncovered).

Franciscan.—Grayfriars, Lincoln.

Gilbertine.—*Sempringham (nave of church); Alvingham (church, Rte. 17); Haverholme (a few foundations); Newstead, near Brigg (a vaulted room, &c.). The other houses in the county were at Bolington, Bridge End, Catley, Lincoln (St. Katherine's), North Ormsby, Sixhills, and Tunstal. The only important house of this order outside the county was Malton in Yorkshire.

Premonstratensian.—Barlings (part of a tower pier); Tupholme (part of refectory and reading-pulpit).

Preceptories of Templars. — Temple Bruer (tower complete); Aslackby (little left).

VIII. Churches.

It is unnecessary here to speak of Lincoln Minster, which is thoroughly described in the text of the Handbook (Rte. 1). Suffice it to say that the Minster wins the general suffrage of trained architectural critics as, on the whole, the first of English Cathedrals for grace of outline and perfection of detail. The only two that would admit of possible rivalry are Ely and York.

1. **Character of Churches in the Three Divisions.**—The beauty of the parish churches is so great as to have become proverbial; but exactly the same kind of blunder as the supposed fenny character of the whole county is made about them, by taking one portion—and even that not the larger—as representative of the whole. If *Lindsey*, which is much the largest division, were a county by itself, it would rank below Norfolk, Suffolk, Somerset, Devonshire, and perhaps some other counties, though it has one of the most beautiful spires in the world at Louth, and churches of great beauty or interest at Barton-on-Humber, Bottesford, Grimsby, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincoln, Stow, Tattershall, Theddlethorpe, and many other places. Some of the earliest churches in the kingdom are found round Grimsby and Caistor. But in the whole central wold district of Lindsey the churches are mostly either very small and mean or else have been recently rebuilt, so that the average of this great division is not very high. The churches of the Marshland are equally distinct from those of the Fen and of the Wold.

In the *Kesteven* division the churches, besides being exceedingly numerous, are built of the fine stone of the district, of which Ancaster is the principal quarry remaining, and are particularly remarkable for the great number and variety of the spires. From almost any church-tower near Sleaford 15 or 20 spires can be counted. The glorious churches of Grantham, Heckington, and Sleaford, would alone be sufficient to raise any county into the first rank, but several others, such as Billingborough, Caythorpe, Claypole, Deeping St. James, Ewerby, Helpringham, Leadenham, Navenby, and the principal churches of Stamford, are only a few from a list of noble buildings that might be made much longer. The finest churches of this division are mostly either grouped round Sleaford, or near the line of the Cliff from Grantham to Lincoln.

It is curiously, however, the smallest division, *Holland*, which has been taken as typical of the whole county for its churches, just as it has for its fens. Here indeed it would be almost impossible to overrate the size and beauty of very nearly every parish church in the whole of the district. This is the more remarkable because there is absolutely no building stone in the district at all. Apparently the material most used was Barnack stone, which was conveyed by water along the drains. The cause of the splendour of these churches, many of which must always have been far too large for the inhabitants they served, is not easy to trace. In the case of Boston it arose of course from its commercial supremacy. In the line of churches between Spalding and Sutton Bridge (Rte. 9) there seems to have been a decided rivalry between the monastic houses of Crowland, Spalding, and Castle Acre, and the example once set was probably contagious to local patriotism. The churches may be divided into three groups—those between Spalding and Long Sutton; those in the triangle formed by Spalding, Donington, and Boston; and a fine outlying group in the piece of Holland which juts into Lindsey (Rte. 10). Crowland stands majestically alone, a beautiful and most interesting fragment. Boston

Church, even without its celebrated tower, would still perhaps be the grandest, as it is (in cubic contents, though not in area) the largest church of a purely parochial type in England; but the fame of the Holland churches does not depend only on Boston. Even a visit to the churches of Algarkirk, Bicker, Donington, Freiston, Gedney, Gosberton, Holbeach, Kirton, Long Sutton, Moulton, Pinchbeck, Spalding, Weston, Whaplode, and Wrangle would by no means exhaust all that well deserve attention in this one small district.

2. **Periods.**—The finest examples of the different periods, exclusive of towers and spires (pp. xxiv, xxv), though the lists are rather typical than exhaustive, are as follows (it will be noted how very large a number in proportion are in the southern half of the county):

Primitive Romanesque, or so-called *Saxon.*—*Barton-on-Humber (St. Peter's tower); *Broughton (tower); *Hough-on-the-Hill (tower). All these are of exceedingly early though uncertain date. There are some very early portions also incorporated in the crossing at Stow, and the W. door of Stragglethorpe, and "long and short" work in a good many churches, such as Branston, Cranwell, Little Bytham, and Ropsley. This county is also very remarkable for the great number of towers in the northern part which retain the primitive unbuttressed style, with mid-wall shafts, though probably they were often built some time after the Conquest. Coleswegen's two towers at Lincoln (if they are really his), *St. Mary-le-Wigford, and *St. Peter's-at-Gowts, are familiar to all ecclesiologists from the writings of E. A. Freeman. There are three groups of a similar character; one near Grimsby—*Clee, Holton-le-Clay, Scartho, and Waith; another near Caistor—Cabourn, Nettleton, Rothwell, and Swallow; and a third near Gainsborough—Heapham, Marton, and Springthorpe; besides Glentworth, half-way between these latter groups, and Hale, Harmston, and part of Coleby, in the Kesteven division.

Norman.—The finest piece of work is the well-known front of the Minster (the inner part), which is of two periods, c. 1070 and c. 1140. The nave and transepts of *Stow are good examples of earlier, and the chancel of rich later Norm. *Clee Ch. has two periods of Norm. side by side, and *Whaplode has a fine Norm. nave, which was lengthened in the Transitional period. Other churches with important Norm. remains, mostly of a Transitional date, are Bicker, *Deeping St. James, Freiston, Grantham (2 bays of nave), Honington, *Long Sutton, Ludborough, Moulton, Sempringham, Sibsey, Somerby (near Grantham), Sutterton, and Thurlby (near Bourne). There are curious Norm. tympana to doorways (besides those in the Minster front) at Haltham, Kirton-in-Lindsey, South Ferriby, and Syston, and another at Essendine in Rutland, which comes within the limits of Rte. 1.

Early English.—A very large aggregate amount of this date remains, and is more evenly dispersed over the county than usual, many even of the tiny wold churches being largely Early English. The earlier, or St. Hugh's, Choir of the Minster, is the earliest piece of true Gothic building free from Norman influence in the kingdom (1186–1200),

and therefore of extraordinary interest, and the nave and transepts are not many years later. Next in importance may rank the decoration of the beautiful *W. front of Crowland, which was probably suggested by Bp. Jocelyn's at Wells. *Bottesford (by Brigg), *Grimsby, and *Weston are almost pure E. E. churches, and *Kirkstead Chapel is a little gem of the date. Others with important remains, generally consisting of the nave arcades, are: Algarkirk, *Barton St. Mary's, Bicker, Bourne (W. front), Branston, Brant Broughton, Caistor, Coleby (Trans. and E. E.), Coningsby, Frampton, Ingoldmells, *Kirton-in-Holland, Kirton-in-Lindsey, *Lincoln, St. Mary-le-Wigford, *Pinchbeck, Ruskington, Stamford St. Mary's, Thornton Curtis, Westborough, Winterton, Wrangle (*S. door), *Wyberton, and Wytham-on-the-Hill.

Early (Geometrical) Decorated.—As St. Hugh's Choir in the Minster was the leading work of Early English, so the lovely Angel Choir, with its great E. window (1256–1280), is the leading and unsurpassed work of early Decorated architecture. Next after it in importance comes the N. aisle, with its superb *doorway, of Grantham. The number of churches principally of this date is not large, but some of the later Dec. churches were then begun. The most interesting are: *Caythorpe (very peculiar), Gedney, Roxby (windows), *Spalding (nave, inner aisles, and chancel, of a very early type), Swaton (chancel and transepts), Threckingham, and Wykeham Chapel.

Later (Flowing) Decorated.—A second great period of church-building in the county set in with the 14th century, spreading chiefly from the Fens, but not greatly affecting the Marshland. First in importance come the three grand churches of **Boston, **Grantham, and **Heckington, the first of which is almost wholly, the second very largely, and the last entirely of this date. Of other churches the following may be named: Anwick, Barton St. Peter's, *Billingborough, *Claypole, Croft, *Donington, *Ewerby, Helpringham, *Holbeach, Leadenham, Leake, Leverton (sedilia), Long Sutton (*sacristy), *Navenby (chancel), Silk Willoughby, *Sleaford, Swaton (nave), Walcot (priest's door), Welbourn, and Winthorpe; while of the latest flamboyant variety Bolingbroke Ch. and the fragment of Kyme Priory Ch. are good examples. Some of the very finest Dec. *windows* in England are to be found in the county; particularly, Algarkirk (transepts), Haltham (E. window), *Heckington (E. window), Navenby (restored E. window), *Sleaford (N. transept), and Swaton (W. window); as well as the whole aisle series of Billingborough, *Boston, and *Holbeach. The fine chancel of Hawton (Rte. 2), though in Notts., belongs to the same group as Heckington and Navenby. The great E. window of Boston is a modern restoration.

Perpendicular.—In the 15th century came a third great building-epoch, consisting this time chiefly of additions to existing churches, such as clerestories, parapets, porches, and towers, by which very few churches in any part remained altogether untouched, but several entirely new churches were now built, especially in the Marshland. The Minster, happily, was one of the least touched of all. The best additions

of this period, excluding towers, are at Boston (the great *W. window, two bays of chancel, aisle E. windows, and upper story of porch), Louth (*E. window, and remodelling of nave), and Spalding (W. window); and many fine clerestory ranges, as at Brant Broughton, Freiston, *Gedney, *Kirton-in-Holland, and Pinchbeck. The finest churches almost wholly of this period are: Addlethorpe, Friskney, Gosberton, Grimoldby (early, c. 1380), Marsh Chapel, Sedgebrook (peculiar), *Tattershall, and *Theddlethorpe All Saints.

Modern.—The finest new churches are, St. Paul's, Fulney (*Sir G. G. Scott*); St. Swithin's, Lincoln (*J. Fowler*); Nocton (*Scott*); and Morton by Gainsborough (*Clarke and Micklethwaite*). Algarkirk, Blyton, Boothby Pagnell, Brant Broughton, and Corringham have had sumptuous restoration.

IX. Towers and Spires.

The importance of these in the architecture of the county is so great that it seems advisable to treat them in a separate section. But in towers alone, without spires, Lincolnshire would have to yield to Somerset at least, though Boston Stump and Lincoln Minster Tower stand head and shoulders above any other western and central towers in England. If we arrange them according to date the following are the best examples:

1. Towers.—*Primitive Romanesque.*—*Barton St. Peter's, *Clee, Glentworth, Hale, Harmston, *St. Mary-le-Wigford, and *St. Peter's-at-Gowts, at Lincoln (other towers of this most interesting type are named in the preceding section).

Norman.—Alkborough (lower part), Caistor (lower part), Crowle, Little Bytham, Winterton (lower part).

Early English.—Bottesford, *Gedney, Horbling (central), Huttoft, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Sibsey, *Whaplode (Trans., E. E., and Dec.).

Decorated.—Lincoln Minster **Central Tower (c. 1300), Grimsby (central), Lincoln *W. Towers (c. 1360, Trans. from Dec. to Perp.). Croft, Dunsby, and Ingoldmells are fair specimens of Dec. village towers, but there are none of much importance of this date. Brocklesby is intruded into the nave, like that of Freshwater, I. W.

Perpendicular.—This was the great epoch of tower-building. Far above all others soars the famous tower or "Stump" of **Boston, with its beautiful lantern, 293 ft. high, which was built probably between 1480 and 1510. Good Perp. towers without any special feature are abundant in the Marshland. The following may be named: Burgh, *Coningsby (unique design), Crowland (a very massive campanile, built in 1427), Edenham, Fiskerton (curious plan), Folkingham, Fulbeck, Gainsborough, Goxhill, Grainthorpe (early), *Great Ponton (1519), Grimoldby (early), Humberston, Leake (unfinished, a bold design), Legbourne, Manby, Marsh Chapel, Morton (central), Scotter, Spilsby, Stickford, Stamford St. George (oblong shape), Stow (central; on early Norm. arches lined with Perp. arches), *Tetney, Wyberton.

2. **Spires.**—In this feature Northamptonshire is the chief rival of Lincolnshire, and it also supplied most of the stone for the best work of both counties. But that Lincolnshire has the two finest English spires after Salisbury is beyond intelligent dispute. Sir G. G. Scott distinctly places Grantham "second among English steeples" (see Grantham, Rte. 1), but some good critics place Louth above Grantham for perfection of outline, though its detail is necessarily far inferior. But it is not here, as with towers, a case of "the rest nowhere;" even if Grantham and Louth were absent, the county would still possess some of the finest in England. The abundance of them in the Kesteven division is most astonishing.

Early English.—Excluding mere conical cappings, three of the oldest of true spires are found at *Frampton, *Rauceby, and Sleaford (the oldest of the three originally; rebuilt lately, but with great care). In each case the lower stages of the tower are Transitional, with a lancet upper stage and spire. The tower and spire of **Long Sutton are of almost unique value as complete specimens of that early date. Gretford has a pretty tower with spire which forms a S. transept to the church.

Early (Geometrical) Dec.—Anwick, Aunsby, **Grantham (288 ft. high), *Leasingham (Trans. tower), *Stamford St. Mary's (very fine E. E. tower), *Threckingham (E. E. tower).

Later (Flowing) Dec.—Barrowby, *Billingborough, Brant Broughton, *Caythorpe (very remarkable, but rebuilt), *Ewerby, Fleet (on detached tower), *Heckington, *Holbeach, Silk Willoughby, Spalding, Walcot, West Deeping.

Perpendicular.—Asgarby, *Claypole (early Perp.), Coleby (on very early tower), *Donington (early Perp., and very fine). *Gosberton, *Helpringham (late Dec. tower), Langtoft (E. E. tower), *Leadenham, **Louth (300 ft. high), *Moulton (early Perp. and very fine), Quadring, Rowston (curious late Perp. spire on a tiny tower), South Somercotes (the only spire in the Marshland), *Stamford All Saints, Sutterton (rebuilt), Swineshead (late Dec. *tower), Uffington, Wigtoft.

X. Church Furniture.

Here at last the northern half of the county re-asserts itself, and in some details even surpasses the far finer churches of Holland and Kesteven. A classified list may be found useful.

1. **Fonts.**—*Norm.*—Cabourn, Cadney, Clee, Cuxwold, Holton-le-Clay, Scartho.

Transitional.—*Lincoln Minster, *Thornton Curtis (both of black Belgian marble, with remarkable carvings, c. 1170); *Barnetby (lead), Braceborough, Coleby, Colsterworth (stem), Deeping St. James, *Fulbeck, *Silk Willoughby, Wytham-on-the-Hill.

Early English.—*Belton-by-Grantham (very curious carvings), Grimsby, Helpringham, Tallington, *Thorpe St. Peter, *Thurlby-by-Bourne, Walcot, West Deeping, *Weston.

Decorated.—*Barrowby (grotesques), *Bradley (inscription), Claypole, *Ewerby, Fosdyke, *Grantham (curious carvings), Heckington, Howell, Huttoft, Knaith, Ingoldmells, Low Toynton, Lynwode, Maltby-le-Marsh, Moorby, Sleaford, Stixwould (curious carvings), Strubby, Wold Newton (inscription).

Perpendicular.—Bag Enderby (curious carvings), Benington (2 kneeling stones), Bourne (inscription), Burwell (dated 1460), Covenham St. Bartholomew, Covenham St. Mary, *Dunsby (remarkable inscription), Evedon, Hameringham, Kirton-in-Holland (dated 1406), *North Somercotes, Quadring (inscription round base), Pinchbeck, *Stamford All Saints (Purbeck marble), South Ormsby (inscription), Surfleet.

There are fine *font-covers* at Fosdyke and *Freiston. The original fastening of the covers at Wickenby, and the Elizabethan locked cover at Burgh deserve notice.

The best *modern* fonts are at Boston, Navenby, and Nocton.

2. **Woodwork.**—There are two magnificent series of canopied stalls with carved misereres, both early Perp., 1380–1400, at *Lincoln Minster and *Boston. The Marshland churches generally retain most woodwork. Among others may be named *Addlethorpe (very rich), Alford (rood-screen), *Cadney, Corringham, *Cotes-by-Stow (rood-loft perfect), Croft, East Kirkby, Edenham, Folkingham (rood-screen), Grimoldby, Haltham, Halton Holgate, *Kirkstead Chapel (remains of one of the earliest screens in England), Messingham, Osbournby, *Sleaford (superb canopied screen), South Cockerington, *Stamford St. John's, *Swineshead (screen), Thorpe St. Peter, Utterby, Winthorpe.

3. **Stained Glass.**—The remains of this are unhappily very scanty, but the E. E. glass of the transepts and choir-aisles in the Minster is exceedingly beautiful, that of the *N. rose-window being the most perfect specimen of its date, 1220–1230, in England. There is some early Dec. glass also in the transepts and the E. windows of the choir-aisles, and late Dec. fragments in the head of the W. window. The principal remains besides are at *Carlton Scroop (Dec.), Edenham (old German), *Heydour (early Perp.), Lea (Dec.), Messingham (a medley), Stamford, *Browne's Hospital, St. George's Ch., and St. John's Ch. (Perp.), and Wrangle (early Perp.). For the shameful destruction of the Tattershall glass, still partly existing at Stamford St. Martin's, see *Tattershall* (Rte. 11).

4. **Monuments.**—The churches most remarkable for these are naturally those which have been the burial-places of great houses, principally *Belton, of the Brownlows; *Spilsby, of the earlier Willoughbys, and Edenham, of the later Willoughbys. *Bottesford-by-Belvoir, with a fine series of monuments of the Belvoir families, though in Leicestershire, is closely connected with Lincolnshire. Good or remarkable monuments of various dates, other than brasses, will be found at Alford, Ashby-cum-Fenby, Ashby Puerorum, Bigby, Boston, Broughton, Buslingthorpe, Caistor, *Careby, Gautby, Glentworth, Hainton, Harrington, Haugh, Holbeach, Kingerby, Kirkby-by-Rasen,

*Kirkstead Chapel (very remarkable), Lavington, Lincoln, St. Peter's at Gowts, North Witham, Norton Disney, Redbourn, Rippingale, Scrivelsby, *Sleaford (Carre monuments), *Snarford, South Cockerington, Stamford St. Martin's (in Northants.; *the monument of Lord Burghley), Stoke Rochford, Swinstead, *Thornton Abbey (some remarkable slabs), Washingborough, and Whaplode. The finest modern monuments are—that of Bp. Wordsworth in the Minster (*Bodley & Garner*); of the Earl and Countess of Ripon at Nocton (*Scott*, with effigy by *Noble*); and the effigy of Lady Florence Chaplin at Blankney (*Boehm*). The mausoleums of Belvoir and Brocklesby may here be mentioned; also the statues of Sir Isaac Newton at Grantham (*Theed*), and Mr. Ingram at Boston (*Munro*); the memorial cross to Mr. Handley at Sleaford; and the Iona cross over the grave of Bp. Wordsworth at Riseholme.

5. **Brasses.**—A full and accurate list of all existing brasses in the county has been issued as a Supplement to *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* (an excellent quarterly magazine, published at Horncastle). In the *number* of surviving brasses the county is considerably below Norfolk, Middlesex, and Kent, but it has an unusual quantity of valuable effigies. The finest series is at *Tattershall (though they have been shockingly treated), and the next at *Stamford All Saints; Boston has the largest number in all, but only two are of early date. The brass at *Buslingthorpe is of extreme value, as it can hardly be later than 1280, and is thus either the second or possibly even the oldest existing brass. That at Croft is only a few years later. The other principal effigies are at Algarkirk, Althorpe, Barton St. Mary's, Bigby, Broughton, Gedney, Great Cotes, *Gunby, Horncastle (curious), Ingoldmells, *Irnham, *Laughton, Lynwode, Mablethorpe, *Norton Disney (a Dutch palimpsest), *Pinchbeck (remarkable for heraldry), Sleaford, *South Kelsey, South Ormsby, *Spilsby, Stamford St. John's, Stoke Rochford, and Waltham. There is a beautiful cross at *Grainthorpe, and curious inscriptions are at Great Cotes, Lusby, and Wrangle. The remarkable brass of an archbishop on the W. face of Edenham tower is probably a dedicatory one to St. Thomas of Canterbury.

6. **Easter Sepulchres.**—The object of these beautiful and now very rare structures is explained under Lincoln Minster (Rte. 1) and Heckington (Rte. 7). The county is fortunate in possessing no less than three, which from the evidence of their sculpture (the Roman soldiers watching the tomb of Our Lord, &c.) were clearly built for the special purpose; viz. at the *Minster, *Heckington, and Navenby (smaller). Another extremely beautiful one at *Hawton near Newark is described in Rte. 2, and properly belongs to the same group. These are all the permanent structures built for the special purpose, but rich recesses which were used on such occasions for holding the pyx occur at Castle Bytham, *East Kirkby (with a remarkable alms-dish), Irnham, and Langtoft.

7. **Bells.**—North's *Church Bells of Lincolnshire* gives a full account of 2034 church bells, besides two interesting secular ones, namely at the Guildhall, Lincoln, and Magdalen College School, Wainfleet. The Minster was once the only church in the kingdom possessing two separate rings, a distinction wantonly sacrificed to increase the unwieldy size of "Great Tom." (See *Lincoln Minster*, Rte. 1.) The only rings of 10 in the county are at Grantham and Ewerby; there are 18 of 8. The best rings are said to be Barrow, Benington, Boston, Caythorpe, Grantham, Harmston, Haxey, Holbeach, Langton-by-Spilsby, Louth, Sibsey, Sleaford (which has the only remaining "butter-bell," for markets), Stamford St. Mary, and Sutterton. Many of these have chimes, especially Haxey and Holbeach. The great carillon from Louvain at Boston unhappily proved a failure. Of mediæval bells there are two complete rings of 4, at Branston and Haconby, and 28 of 3. The earliest dated bells are at South Somercotes, a set with beautifully formed letters. Other interesting bells are at Alkborough, Grainthorpe, Immingham, Lincoln St. Mark's, Somerby-by-Brigg, South Elkington, and Wytham-on-the-Hill. The custom of ringing the curfew still survives in many places.

XI. County Seats, Parks, etc.

The two largest and most important seats described in this Handbook, viz., Burghley (Rte. 2) and Belvoir (Rte. 1), stand just outside the county, though they are both generally visited from it. The largest county seats with parks, &c., are *Grimsthorpe (Earl of Ancaster), which is of 1547 and 1720, besides one E. E. tower, and Brocklesby (Earl of Yarborough), a large red-brick house with stone dressings, of various dates. Other houses of some interest are Aswarby, *Bayons Manor (modern castellated), *Belton, near Grantham (designed by *Wren*), Casewick Hall, Culverthorpe, Denton (good modern), *Doddington (fine Elizabethan), Easton, Harlaxton (showy modern), Harrington, Haverholme, Hirst Priory, *Irnham (Tudor), Langton-by-Spilsby, Nocton, Normanby Hall, Panton, Revesby Abbey, Riby Grove, *Scrivelsby Court, Somerby Hall (Corringham), Syston, Thonock, Thorpe Hall (Louth), and Uffington.

XII. Art Collections.

Here again the two most important collections described in this Handbook, those of Burghley and Belvoir, have to be excluded from a county list, leaving it somewhat meagre. The once famous collection of Sudbrook Holme is now at South Kensington. There are indeed very few houses in the county which retain important pictures, except Grimsthorpe; but there are a few valuable portraits, &c., at Belton, Brocklesby, Denton, Doddington, and Uffington, and portraits of bishops in the Palace at Lincoln.

XIII. Dialect.

The Lincolnshire dialect is of considerable value, for different reasons, in its two halves. The dialect of the S. half, which differs little from the other midland counties, is the speech of the Gyrwas which founded modern standard English (see *Bourne*, Rte. 6). The dialect of the N. half, extending partly into Kesteven, is racy and quite peculiar, deriving its special character chiefly from the abundant survival of Scandinavian words, not, however, isolated as in Cleveland, but worked into Anglian speech. This, specially as spoken about Spilsby, is represented in Tennyson's dialect poems, *The Northern Farmer*, *The Village Wife*, *The Northern Cobbler*, and *Owd Röa*. The best work on the subject is Mr. Peacock's *Glossary of the Manley and Corringham Wapentakes* (Engl. Dial. Soc., 2nd Ed. 1889). Mr. Streatfeild's *Lincolnshire and the Danes* is also well worth reading. Miss Mabel Peacock has published three delightful series of *Tales in the Lindsey Folk-Speech*.

XIV. Scenery and Physical Features.

No visitor to Lincolnshire is likely to be very enthusiastic over the county, yet most of those who come find it both a pleasant and an interesting one, generally differing much from the ordinary opinion about it. The whole of it is admirably served by railways, and the only parts now that can possibly be called remote from a station are the N.W. corner on the Humber, the central district of the wolds, and the central part of the old forest of Kesteven. Eight miles, however, is about the extreme distance from a station. There are hardly any hotels quite of first-class rank (the Victoria at Woodhall Spa and the Royal at Grimsby Docks are perhaps the chief ones), but it is more than a compensation for this that even the smallest market-towns always have a clean and comfortable commercial hotel, with which a tourist may well be satisfied at much less expense. The sea-coast places, which are practically only four, Cleethorpes, Skegness, Mablethorpe, and Sutton-on-Sea, are the great summer playground of the working-classes in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire, besides drawing many from Yorkshire and even Lancashire, who are conveyed by the spirited northern railways in express excursion trains every day through the summer at fares for which, south of London, one could hardly get to the suburbs. The sands thus present a curious and interesting scene every afternoon, and form a superb playground, being broad and safe, and so firm that tennis, croquet, and even cricket can be played upon them. But the sand-hills or "dunes" have little beauty beyond their wildness, and the sea, owing to the quantity of sand in suspension, is rarely of any but a muddy colour. On the whole these sea-places can scarcely be recommended for a stay, except for families of children, but they are worth an occasional visit.

The Three Divisions.—The great mistake usually made about the county is to treat it as if it were a uniform whole, whereas the great thing to remember is that, like Cæsar's Gaul, it is "divided into three parts." The three divisions, each large enough for an average county, and each with its own County Council and magistrates, differ from one another as much as any other three average counties.

1. *Holland*, much the smallest of the three, is exactly what Lincolnshire is often supposed to be, consisting entirely of fertile fen-land, growing little but corn, and thickly dotted with magnificent churches. What picturesqueness it has is almost entirely inside the towns of Boston and Spalding.

2. *Kesteven* is on the whole the prettiest part. A broad strip of fen, like Holland, borders its eastern side and runs along the rt. bank of the Witham, but the rest of the division partakes generally of the undulating and wooded Midland character, possessing, however, a very marked feature in the "Cliff" range, which has a curiously steep western declivity between Ancaster and Lincoln (see p. vi). Grantham and Stamford have as pretty surroundings as almost any Midland towns, and some of the smaller villages, such as Coleby, Fulbeck, Harlaxton, Holywell, and Stoke Rochford, are very picturesque. Most of the parks, such as Aswarby, Belton, Easton, Grimsthorpe, Haverholme, and Stoke (excluding Burghley and Belvoir, which are just outside), are in this division, and as in the great beauty of its churches it is scarcely inferior even to Holland, and possesses more various types, this is on the whole the part of the county most likely to reward a hurried tourist. The three grand churches of Grantham, Heckington, and Sleaford, and the beautiful town of Stamford, would give the cream of this part.

3. *Lindsey*, occupying more than half of the great county, is so large and varied, that it exhibits almost all English features except the mountainous. Of *fen* it has not much; only the low-lying lands between the wolds and the rivers Witham and Trent, with, in addition, its curious outlying portion, the Isle of Axholme. But between the East Lincoln Railway and the sea, from Friskney to Grimsby or Barton-on-Humber, is a broad strip of *marsh*, entirely distinct from the fen in everything except its equally level surface (see Rtes. 11 and 14), which possesses a set of fine churches, not equal to the Fenland ones, but with a marked character of their own, and deserving more attention than they have received. The Cliff range is again resumed from Lincoln to the Humber, but in this part it is a low table-land. The N.W. of the county, about Brigg, formerly consisted chiefly of open heath, but most of it is now under cultivation. The central part of this division is formed by a mass of chalk hills, called the Wolds, part of a great line extending with breaks from Scarborough to Salisbury Plain. This part, for which Spilsby, Alford, Horncastle, Wragby, Market Rasen, Caistor, and Louth are the points of access, is entirely hilly, with bad roads for the most part, but is worth notice as an almost unexplored ground for pedestrian tourists. The churches

here are rarely of any interest at all, but many of the wold villages are very pretty. The country here is very thinly populated, and there are not many inns which can be recommended for staying a night at; it is better to go from one to another of the towns named above. The whole of the Lincolnshire sea coast available for bathing (unless Freiston Shore be worth counting) is in the Lindsey Division, all the shore of Holland consisting of almost inaccessible mud-flats, which one day will no doubt be reclaimed for corn-land. The coast is entirely sandy, and bordered by a curious line of sandhills or dunes, almost exactly like those of Scheveningen or Zandfoort on the other side of the German Ocean. The only inland watering-place of the county, Woodhall Spa, now rising into some celebrity for the extraordinary character of its waters, is also in this division. The principal parks are at Brocklesby, Revesby, Riby, and Scrivelsby, but none of them occupy the best sites that might have been chosen. The prettiest "bits" of this division are, from the cliff about Burton Stather and Alkborough, overlooking the meeting of the Trent and Ouse (very striking); from the hill between Barton and Ferriby; the villages between Ferriby and Elsham; the cliff overlooking the Trent near Gate Burton; and Well Vale, near Alford. The Pelham Pillar at Cabourn and the grounds of Bayons Manor afford very varied and extensive views.

XV. Centres for Excursions.

Nearly all the towns have some points of interest in themselves which are described in the text. The most interesting places easily accessible from each of the best centres are here given, and when between two places sometimes under both.

Alford.—Sutton-on-Sea and Mablethorpe (coast); Well Vale; Somersby and E. part of Wolds.

Barton-on-Humber.—*Thornton Abbey and Thornton Curtis Ch.; the road from Ferriby to Elsham; Alkborough, Burton Stather, Winterton.

Bourne.—*Grimsthorpe Castle with Edenham Ch.; Careby, Little Bytham, and Thurlby; Morton and Rippingale; Langtoft, Market Deeping, and St. James Deeping.

Brigg.—Barnetby, Bigby, Bottesford, Broughton, Cadney, Kirton-in-Lindsey, and Messingham Chs.; Frodingham Iron-mines; Twigmoor Gullery.

*Boston.—All the churches to Spalding (Rte. 8, rail), or Friskney, (Rte. 10, road); Sibsey and Swineshead Chs.; *Tattershall Castle and Ch. with Coningsby Ch.

Caistor.—(*This is 3 m. from its stat., Moortown.*) Pelham Pillar (view); Barnetby, Bigby, and Cadney; the group of very early towers at Cabourn, Nettleton, Rothwell, and Swallow; the northern part of Wolds about Croxby and Thorganby.

Cleethorpes.—See Grimsby.

Epworth.—The Isle of Axholme.

GAINSBOROUGH.—Castle Hills; *by steamer to Burton Stather; *Stow Ch. and Marton; Corringham and Kirton-in-Lindsey; the Isle of Axholme.

*GRANTHAM.—*Belvoir Castle with Bottesford and Sedgebrook Chs.; *Belton, Syston, Harlaxton, Denton, Stoke, and Easton; *all the churches on the Cliff road to Lincoln, especially Caythorpe, Leadenham, and Navenby; Hough-on-the-Hill, Claypole, and Westborough; Roman station at Ancaster; Woolsthorpe Manor-house; Great Ponton, Heydour, *Irnham, and Ropsley. Every part of Kesteven is readily accessible from Grantham.

GRIMSBY.—Cleethorpes and *Clee Ch.; *Brocklesby Park, *Thornton Abbey, Thornton Curtis Ch.; Spurn Head (Yorkshire), by boat from Cleethorpes; Marsh Chapel, Scartho, Tetney, and Waith.

HOLBEACH or LONG SUTTON.—*The line of churches between Spalding and Long Sutton. The Norfolk Marshland Churches between Sutton Bridge and Lynn or Wisbech are readily accessible.

HORNCASTLE.—*Tattershall Castle and Ch. with Coningsby Ch.; Scrivelsby Court and Ch., Haltham Ch., Revesby Abbey and Camp; *Kirkstead Chapel, Tupholme Abbey; Somersby, Winceby battle-field, and the S.W. part of the Wolds; *Woodhall Spa.

*LINCOLN.—This is much the best centre for the county if it is taken *as a whole*, every part being accessible by rly. *Immediate neighbourhood:* Bracebridge, Branston, *Doddington Hall, Fiskerton, Washingborough. *Stow Ch., Torksey; *Tattershall Castle and Ch.; Tupholme Abbey; Nocton Ch. and Dunston Pillar (view); *"the Cliff," with Waddington, Harmston, Coleby, and *Navenby Chs., and *Somerton Castle.

*LOUTH.—Louth Park Abbey; Mablethorpe or Sutton-on-Sea (coast); *W. Theddlethorpe Ch.; Saltfleetby, Skidbrook, Somercotes, Marsh Chapel, and Grainthorpe; Ludborough and Utterby; the E. part of Wolds.

MABLETHORPE.—Sutton-on-Sea; *W. Theddlethorpe, the Saltfleetbys and Skidbrook; Maltby (font), Strubby.

MARKET RASEN.—Bayons Manor; Buslingthorpe (brass), Hainton, Lynwode, Middle Rasen, Snarford Chs.

SKEGNESS.—Wainfleet and Friskney; Bratoft, Burgh, *Croft, Thorpe; Winthorpe, Ingoldmells, *Addlethorpe.

*SLEAFORD.—**Heckington, Hale, *Helpringham, Howell, *Ewerby; *Swineshead Ch. and Camp, Bicker, *Donington, Quadring; *Billingborough, *Horbling, *Sempringham, Folkingham, Walcot, *Threckingham, Osbournby, Aswarby Park; Leasingham, *Silk Willoughby, Heydour, Wilsford, Rauceby; Roman station at Ancaster; Anwick, Haverholme Priory, Kyme Tower and Priory, Ruskington, Blankney, Dunston Pillar (view). Sleaford, like Grantham, is an excellent centre for fine churches, but is a much smaller town, and the country round it is less picturesque.

*Spalding.—**Crowland Abbey (or from Peterborough); Wykeham Chapel, Fulney Ch. and Farm; *Weston, *Moulton and other Chs. to Long Sutton; St. James' and Market Deeping; *Pinchbeck, Gosberton, Quadring, *Donington, *Algarkirk, Sutterton, Kirton-in-Holland. This is a grand centre for fine churches, but in the very heart of the Fens, and in a dead-level country.

Spilsby.—S.E. part of Wolds; Somersby, Harrington, Bag Enderby, Bolingbroke Castle, Winceby battle-field, East Kirkby; Halton Holgate, Partney.

Stamford.—**Burghley Park (Northants.); *Barnack and Wittering (Northants.); Ketton, Great Casterton, Tickencote, Bloody Oaks battle-field, Ryhall, and Essendine (Rutland); Uffington (Lincolnshire). Stamford, though in the highest degree worth visiting, is of little use as a Lincolnshire centre, being in an extreme corner of the county.

Sutton-on-Sea.—Mablethorpe; Alford; *W. Theddlethorpe, Huttoft, and Mumby Chs.

Woodhall Spa.—The same as Horncastle.

XVI. Walking, Cycling, etc.

Lincolnshire roads in general have not got a very good name amongst cyclists, but, like other characteristics, they differ a good deal in the different parts, and they have been much improved of late years. The main roads in Holland are perfectly level, and generally have a good surface; that from Spalding to Boston, for instance, is one of the finest roads in England. In Kesteven they are generally more varied, both in surface and gradients, and in many places the soft local stone has been chiefly used, which makes a greasy surface in wet weather; still the principal roads on the whole are very fair, and C.T.C. danger-boards are few. In Lindsey there is far greater variety. There are a few good and very broad roads, such as from Lincoln northwards, or from Boston to Grimsby. Those in the Marsh are apt to be sandy and loose in summer, and need cautious riding, owing to the right angled turns and often unprotected drains. The mid-wold roads, say between Horncastle and Louth, or Caistor and North Thoresby, have the most appallingly sudden dips, and are often execrably kept, so that pedestrians here have some compensations. Some further notes on the roads will be found in the text.

Motor-cars are now common, especially in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, where excellent ones can be hired. (*See* Index.)

ARCHITECTURAL AND TECHNICAL GLOSSARY.

Abacus . . . . The uppermost member or layer of a capital, on which the arch rests.
Alien cell . . . (*or* **priory**). A small monastic house, belonging to a foreign monastery.
Allure . . . . A protected passage.
Ambo . . . . A pulpit for the Gospel and Epistle, usually at the entrance to the choir.
Anchorage . . . The cell of an anchorite (*anachorete*) or hermit.
Anglo-Saxon . . (*or* **Saxon**). The primitive English style preceding the Conquest; mostly of the 11th cent.
Apse . . . . . A semicircular ending.
Apsidal . . . . Ending in an apse.
Arcade . . . . A row of arches.
Architrave . . . The moulding round the outside curve of an arch.
Archivolt . . . (*or* **Soffit**). The under surface of an arch.
Ashlar . . . . Hewn or worked stone.
Aumbry . . . . (**Almery, armery**). A recess used as a cupboard or locker.

Ball-flower . . . A decorated moulding, consisting of a ball with a trefoil cut in it.
Banding . . . . The use of iron ties to support masonry.
Barbican . . . An outwork in front of a gate.
Barrow . . . . A tumulus or mound, usually over a place of burial.
Basilica . . . . The Roman name for any public hall; these formed a model for early Christian churches. The usual shape was a rectangular oblong, with aisles divided by pillars, and with an apse at one or both ends.
Bas-relief . . . A sculpture cut in low proportions.
Battlement . . . An indented parapet.
Bay . . . . . (*or* **Severy**). A principal compartment; usually marked by the main pillars and arches.
Bell cot . . . . (*or* **gable**). An open shelter for a bell or bells.
Bench-end . . . The carved end of a seat or pew.
Billet-moulding . A Norman moulding, in separate blocks, square or round.
Bonding . . . . Stones thrust into a wall to tie the marble, &c., to the facing.

Boss . . . . A round ornament, generally used at the meeting of ribs in a vaulted roof.

Brass . . . . A memorial engraved on metal, usually brass or latten, sometimes copper.

Broach spire . . A spire that springs from a tower without any parapet.

Buttress . . . . A projection to give strength to a wall or arch; when this takes the form of an arch it is termed a *flying* buttress.

Byzantine . . . The style introduced at Byzantium (Constantinople) in the 5th cent. A.D. Its main feature is the use of the cupola or dome. The arches are round or horse-shoe, the doorways square-headed, with an arch over.

Camail . . . . The shoulder-piece of the hauberk or shirt of mail.

Campanile . . . A bell-tower.

Cap, Capital . . The whole head of a pillar.

Castellated . . . With turrets like a castle.

Chamfer . . . . An angle pared or rounded off.

Chancel . . . . The eastern part of a church, properly divided from the nave and aisles by screens or otherwise, and appropriated to the use of those who officiate in divine service. In great churches it is usually called the *choir*.

Chantry . . . . Short for chantry-chapel; a chapel for masses to be sung for the donor.

Chasuble . . . The principal vestment of the celebrant at the Eucharist.

Chevron . . . . The commonest Norman moulding, made with zigzag lines.

Choir . . . . *See* "**Chancel**."

Cinquefoil . . . An opening in the shape of five leaves in the tracery of a window or font.

Clere-story . . . The upper story of a church, so called from being usually lighted with windows.

Cloister . . . . A covered way round a quadrangle attached to a monastic or collegiate church.

Close . . . . . The enclosed space generally surrounding a cathedral church.

Corbel . . . . The curved ending of a projecting stone or piece of timber, supporting an arch.

Corbel-table . . A row of corbels.

Cornice . . . . A horizontal moulded projection from a building.

Coved roof . . . A roof ornamented with hollowed spaces.

Credence . . . The table, usually at the S. side of the altar, on which the Elements were placed before consecration. It is frequently only a shelf in the piscina (*q.v.*).

Crenellated . . . Fortified by a parapet with loopholes (*crenelles*).

Crocket . . . . A projecting ornament on a spire, gable, or column.

Cruciform . . . In the shape of a cross.

Crypt . . . . A vault under a building.

Curtain . . . . In castles, the part of a wall between two towers.

Cusp . . . . . A projecting point forming tracery.

Dalmatic . . . The principal vestment of the deacon at the Eucharist.

Decorated . . . (**Dec.**). The middle style of pointed architecture; it is in two divisions, **Geometrical** (Geom.), c. 1245–1315; and **Flowing**, c. 1315–1370.

Diaper . . . . An ornament of flowers sunk in square patterns.

Dog-tooth . . . (*or* **Tooth**). A square four-leaved ornament, like a star, rising to a point in the middle; mostly used in the Early English style. Uninformed people often imagine the Norman *chevron* to be dog-tooth from its bristling shape.

Donative . . . A benefice in the absolute gift of the person entitled to present, without any restrictions.

Dressings . . . Decorations, usually of another kind of stone, at the angles of a tower or round the windows.

Early English . . (**E.E.**). The earliest style of pointed architecture; c. 1190–1245.

Easter Sepulchre . A recess for holding the pyx containing the Host from Maundy Thursday till Easter. Its use is described on p. 50.

Entablature . . The whole of the ornamental part between the columns and the arches or horizontal part in Classical architecture.

Façade . . . . The front of a building.

Faldstool . . . A folding-stool for prayer; often wrongly used of the desk at which the Litany is said.

Fan-tracery . . A kind of vaulting used only in late Perpendicular work, where the ribs resemble a half-opened fan.

Feretory . . . Properly a portable shrine; but used also of a fixed shrine for the body of a saint.

Fillet . . . . A flat band dividing the mouldings of a shaft; sometimes also called a *keel*.

Finial . . . . The pinnacled ornament of foliage at the top of a gable, canopy, or bench-end.

Flamboyant . . . (= in the shape of flames). The corruption of the Decorated window-tracery, &c., which on the Continent took the place of our Perpendicular. Only an approach to it is found in England.

Foiled . . . . Ornamented with leaves.

Foliation . . . Leaf-ornament.

Fosse . . . . The moat of a camp or castle.

Frieze . . . . The middle division of the *entablature* (*q.v.*) in Classical architecture.

Frontal . . . . The hanging in front of an altar.

Gable . . . . The top of the end wall of a building above the eaves.

Galilee . . . . The name applied to that part of a great church where the Sunday procession ended, representing Our Lord's going before the disciples "into Galilee" (see p. 38).

Gargoyle . . . (**Gurgoyle**). A projecting spout, generally carved into the shape of a monster.
Grand Serjeanty . (*or* **Knight Serjeanty**). The tenure of land by the duty of important service on the King's person.
Groined (roof) . . A roof with vaults intersecting.
Grotesque . . . A fanciful ornament.
Grouting . . . Thin mortar in the inner joints of masonry.
Guesten House . . A house or apartment for receiving guests at a monastery or place of pilgrimage.

Hagioscope . . . *See* "**Squint.**"
Half-timbered . . A building of brick or stone below and timber above.
Hatched Moulding . A rough triangular moulding, as if chopped out with a hatchet.
Heater . . . . A small triangular shield like a heating-iron.
Herring-bone . . Masonry in which the stones are set aslant; usually, but not always, in 11th-cent. work.
Herse . . . . (in *Fr.* = **harrow**). An iron framework over a coffin or tomb.
Hood-mould . . . (Weather-mould, weathering). A moulding over the head of a doorway or window to throw off the rain.
Hut-circle . . . A circle of hollows in the ground, once roofed and used by the ancient British as huts.
Hypocaust . . . The heating-flues of a Roman bath-room.

Impost . . . . The mouldings or capital on the top of a pillar.
Incised . . . . (**Slab**). One where the effigy, &c., is cut on the stone itself, instead of on a *brass* and inserted.
Indent . . . . (*or* **Matrix**). The hollow in a slab in which a brass is fixed.
Ionic . . . . One of the Greek styles; the most conspicuous mark is the capital, like a ram's horn.

Jamb. . . . . The side of a door or window.

Keep. . . . . The chief tower of a castle.

Lady Chapel . . A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.
Lancet . . . . An arch with a very acute point, especially characteristic of Early English windows.
Latten . . . . A mixed metal, nearly the same as brass.
Ledger stone . . A large flat stone, usually the top of a tomb.
Lich-gate . . . ("lich" in old English = corpse). A covered gate at the entrance to a churchyard.
Lintel . . . . A horizontal top to a door or window.
Long and Short . Early masonry where the quoins are put alternately flat and upright.
Low-side Window . A small window, usually on the S. side of the chancel, near the priest's stall. They are sometimes absurdly called "leper-windows." Lepers were never admitted even into the churchyard.

Machicolation . . Openings between the corbels of a projecting parapet.
Matrix . . . . (*or* **Indent**). The hollow in a slab in which a brass is fixed.
Miserere . . . (*or* **Misericorde**). The hinged seat of a choir stall, usually carved underneath.
Mullion . . . . The upright divisions between the lights of a window or screen.

Nail-head . . . A Norman moulding consisting of a bluntly pointed head, divided into four parts.
Narthex . . . . A projecting porch or enclosed space at the entrance to a church.
Nave. . . . . (From Lat. **navis**, a ship, as looking like the hull of a vessel). The main body of a church, the part west of the chancel; usually consists of a central division with aisles on each side.
Newel . . . . The central column of a circular staircase. A **newel-staircase** is one that winds round a newel.
Norman . . . . (**Norm.**). The style of architecture brought into England at the Conquest, c. 1066 to 1140. The main features are large pillars, round or square, and semicircular arches.

Ogee . . . . . An arch the sides of which are formed of two contrasted curves; chiefly in the Decorated style, over tombs and small doorways.
Oolite . . . . A granulated kind of limestone.
Oriel . . . . . (Lat. **aureolum**, a gilded or ornamented room). A recess in a room, usually in the form of a projecting window.
Orphrey . . . . A strip of embroidery on a vestment or frontal.

Palimpsest . . . A manuscript erased and used again; as applied to brasses, engraved again on the back.
Paradise. . . . *See* "**Parvise.**"
Parapet . . . . A low wall protecting a roof or rampart.
Parclose (screen) . A screen separating off a chapel.
Parvise . . . . A corruption of **paradise**; properly the open space round a palace or church, afterwards applied to the room over a porch.
Peculiar. . . . A specially appropriated benefice, not under the usual jurisdiction.
Pediment . . . The triangular head of a portico in Classical architecture; also applied to any triangular decoration over a doorway.
Peripteral temple . A temple entirely surrounded with columns.
Perpendicular . . (**Perp.**). The latest style of true Gothic in this country, so named from the tendency to perpendicular lines in the window tracery, c. 1370–1547.
Perpeyn-walls . . Short walls projecting from a main wall.
Pier . . . . . A mass of stonework used as a support.
Pilaster . . . . A square column or pillar, usually attached to a wall.

Piscina . . . . A water-drain near an altar for the ablutions.
Plinth . . . . The base of a column, or the projecting base of a wall above the ground.
Pointed . . . . Gothic architecture is also termed "pointed," because of its preponderant use of pointed arches.
Prebend . . . . A benefice within a cathedral or collegiate church. The terms **canon** and **prebendary** are now used almost interchangeably for the holders of prebends or canonries.
Premonstratensian . An order of canons regular, the main house of which was at Prémontré in Picardy.
Presbytery . . . The raised eastern portion of a choir or chancel, appropriated to the service of the altar.

Quatrefoil . . . An opening in the shape of four leaves.
Quoins . . . . Stones used at the angles of a building.

Ragstone . . . Rough stone in thin layers like tiles.
Refectory . . . The dining-hall of a monastery or college.
Reredos . . . . A screen of stone or wood at the back of an altar.
Respond . . . . A half-pillar attached to a wall.
Return-stalls . . Stalls at the west end of the chancel, facing east.
Rood . . . . . A crucifix; usually the one at the entrance to the chancel.
Rood-screen . . . The screen at the entrance to the chancel on which was the **Rood**.
Rood-turret . . . The turret giving access to the rood-loft.
Rose-window . . (*or* **Wheel-window**). A round window, the mullions of which are like the spokes of a wheel.
Roundel . . . . A round moulding; in a brass, a round plate on the elbows.
Rubble . . . . Rough walling of irregular stones.

Sacristy . . . . A room attached to a church, for keeping sacred things; mostly the same as the **vestry**.
Saddleback . . . A roof of a tower with two gables and a ridge between.
Sancte-bell . . . A bell rung during mass, often hung in a cot or turret at the east end of the nave.
Sanctuary . . . (*or* **Sacrarium**). The most sacred part of a church immediately about the altar.
Saxon . . . . *See* "**Anglo-Saxon**."
Scallop . . . . A Norman moulding in the shape of a scallop-shell.
Screen . . . . A partition dividing off a part of a building.
Sedile . . . . A seat for the priest on the south side of the altar. **Sedilia** (pl.).
Soffit . . . . (*or* **Archivolt**). The under surface of an arch.
Soke . . . . . (Old Engl. = investigation). A tenure of land with right to hold a court of inquiry. (*See* Introd., p. ii.)
Spandrel . . . . The triangular space between an arch and a rectangle formed by the mouldings over it.
Splay . . . . The slanting side of a window or doorway.
Squint . . . . An oblique opening, usually at the side of a chancel-arch, to give a view of the altar.

SS. collar . . . A collar of distinguished persons ornamented with the letter S.; 15th cent.
Stalls . . . . Fixed seats in the choir, enclosed at the back and sides.
Stoup . . . . A vessel, usually a niche with a stone basin by an entrance door, to contain holy water.
Strainer-arch . . An arch to relieve the thrust of one above it.
String-(course) . . A projecting horizontal band.

Tabernacle work . Rich canopy work, such as was used over **tabernacles** or shrines.
Terminals . . . The endings of the beams of a roof.
Tesselated . . . A Roman pavement formed of small cubes (*tesserae*, *tessellae*), of mosaics.
Tooth . . . . *See* "**Dog-tooth.**"
Tracery . . . . Ornamental stone-work, especially in the head of windows.
Trans. . . . . (*or* **Trans. Norm.**). The later Norman style, c. 1140–1190.
Transept . . . The part of a cruciform church which forms the arms of the cross. In some churches there is also a transept at the west end, or crossing the choir.
Transom . . . A horizontal cross-bar.
Trefoil . . . . An opening in the shape of three leaves.
Trellis-work . . A lattice of straight bars crossing each other.
Triforium . . . The middle story in a church of three stages, forming a gallery over the aisles.
Tumulus . . . A mound or barrow, usually a burial-place.
Tympanum . . . The space between the lintel of a doorway and its arch.

Undercroft . . . A subterranean apartment, usually vaulted.

Vallum . . . . The mound or wall of earth round a camp.
Vamp-horn . . . A speaking-trumpet.
Vault . . . . An arched roof.
Vaulting-shaft . . A small column supporting the ribs of a roof.
Vesica . . . . (in *Lat.* = *bladder*). A pointed oval.
Vestry . . . . *See* "**Sacristy.**"
Volute . . . . A spiral ornament like a ram's horn.

Wall-plate . . . (*or* **pieces**). Horizontal timbers below the roof.
Wapentake . . . (*Danish* = "weapon-touch"). Land held under a lord whose tenure was so recognised. (*See* Introd., p. ii.)
Weatherings . . (*or* **Weather-mould**). A small slope, especially where the roof joins the tower, to let the rain run off.
Wyvern . . . . A flying serpent or dragon.

Zigzag . . . . A Norman moulding in zigzag lines, the same as **Chevron.**

HANDBOOK

FOR

LINCOLNSHIRE.

PART I.

KESTEVEN AND HOLLAND (WITH LINCOLN).

ROUTES.

*** The names of places are printed in **black** in those routes where the places are described. Places of special interest are distinguished by an *asterisk*.

ROUTE	PAGE
1 London to **Lincoln**, by Peterborough and **Grantham** (G. N. Ry.)	1
2 **Stamford** to Newark, by **South Witham** and Grantham (Gt. North Road)	66
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4 Chesterfield to Lincoln, by the Dukeries (Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast Ry.)	88
5 London to Lincoln, by March and Spalding (G. N. and G. E. Joint Ry.)	89
6 Essendine to Sleaford, by **Bourne** (G. N. Ry.)	103
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10 Boston to Wainfleet (road)	144

ROUTE 1.

LONDON TO LINCOLN.

(By Peterborough and Grantham.)

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. 130 m.

Tallington, W. Deeping, Langtoft, Baston, Barholm, Gretford, Essendine, Wytham-on-the-Hill, Little Bytham, Holywell, Swinstead, Corby, Irnham, Burton-le-Coggles, Bassingthorpe, Bitchfield, Ingoldsby, Ponton, Boothby Pagnell, Ropsley, Grantham, Belvoir Castle, Bottesford, Sedgebrook, Belton, Syston, Harlaxton, Denton, Barkston, Hough-on-the-Hill, Claypole, Beckingham, Honington, Normanton, Caythorpe, Leadenham, Welbourn, Brant Broughton, Temple Bruer, Navenby, Wellingore, Somerton Castle, Coleby, Waddington, Lincoln.

Peterborough to Essendine Junct. (for Stamford and Bourne), 12¼ m.; Stamford, 15¾ m.; Grantham, 29¼ m.; Newark (Notts), 43¼ m.; Lincoln, 54 m.

The southern half of the county consists of the two divisions of **Kesteven** and **Holland**, which will here be treated together. Lincoln itself is on the boundary between Lindsey and Kesteven.

(Great Northern Main Line to

Grantham, where carriages are often changed. 8 or 9 trains daily from King's Cross to Lincoln, in 3–3½ hours).

76¼ m., PETERBOROUGH Stat., the great junction for the Lincolnshire lines and the Midland branches. The joint stat. of the L. & N. W. Ry. and G. E. Ry., ¾ m., is across the bridge, in Huntingdonshire; several trains run between the two stations. Peterborough is a convenient starting-place for the southern parts of Lincolnshire. There is a fine view of the W. front of the cathedral on crossing the railway bridge from London (see *Handbook for Northants.*).

The G. N. Ry. main line, with the Midl. Ry. running side by side, passes by the extensive railway works of *New England*, and the stat. of *Walton* (Midland Ry. only). At *Werrington*, 79¾ m., the loop line to Boston and Grimsby diverges rt., and two miles further is *Helpston* Stat., on the Midland rails only. Shortly afterwards the Midland line from Peterborough to Leicester viâ Stamford diverges l., and the county of Lincoln is entered by crossing the Welland just before reaching at

84¾ m., Tallington Stat. The Ch. has a good Perp. tower, some fragments of "long and short" work at the E. end of N. aisle, a Norm. S. door with chevron and tooth mouldings, E. E. font and arcades, an old crocketed oak font-cover, a low-side window, and a curious piscina in the chancel, the head of which is formed by an inverted stoup. The original sanctc-bell hangs in its cot at the E. end of the nave. Part of a very early slab is now in the vestry.

1 m. rt. is the pretty and admirably kept Ch. of **West Deeping**, restored by *Butterfield*, 1876, which is partly good early Dec., and has a lofty tower and Perp. crocketed spire. The font has a fine E. E. stem with lancet arcading on circular shafts, and a later octagon bowl with shields. Between the nave and chancel is a remarkable low stone screen, once supporting a wooden rood-loft, which has been faced with mosaics. The S.E. window of the S. aisle has a canopied piscina projecting from the sill; there are good sedilia in the chancel. This Ch. is rich in colour; most of the stained glass is by *Gibbs*.

The small town of Market Deeping (Rte. 8), 2 m. further on, is about equi-distant from Tallington and Deeping St. James Stat. (Rte. 8).

The tall spire 2 m. beyond Market Deeping is that of **Langtoft**, once, like its neighbour Baston, belonging to the Abbey of Peterborough. They were both burnt by Swegen in 1013. The Ch. well deserves a visit, and is of striking appearance, from the unusual position of its tower at the end of the N. aisle, and its rich Dec. S. chantry. The two lower stages of the tower are E. E., the upper and its spire are Perp. The westward view down the nave is very good. The pillars are E. E., having heads curiously set in the shafts, with Dec. capitals, and the wall-pieces of the clerestory rest on beautifully carved angels. In the chancel are a handsome Dec. aumbry, perhaps used as an Easter sepulchre, and monument of Elizabeth Moulesworth, 1648. The fine Dec. S. chantry, which has been rebuilt, opens from the chancel by three arches, and one of the capitals has finely carved foliage. It contains a rich canopied piscina and some carved corbels, and by its W. arch are two squints and another piscina.

At the N. end of the village are the gateway and avenue of the old Manor House of the Hyde family. Peter of Langtoft, the (French) rhyming chronicler of England, 1300, whom Robert of Brunne (see *Bourne*, Rte. 6) translated into Eng-

lish, did not, as has been asserted, derive his name from this Langtoft, but from a village in Yorkshire (see *Handbook for Yorkshire*).

Baston, 1¼ m. further, would seem from the Prologue to Robert of Brunne's Chronicle to have given its name to a special kind of English verse. The Ch. is of little interest, but has a rather curious bell-cot, belonging to a chantry, at the W. end of the S. aisle, and E. E. arcades and chancel-arch.

1¾ m. from Tallington Stat. is the interesting Ch. of **Barholm**. The tower is of very good work for its inscribed date, but it is questionable how much was really then rebuilt. On the S. face is the quaint inscription:

> "Was ever such a thing
> Sence the creation?
> A newe steeple built
> In the time of vexation.—*I. H.*, 1648."

Inside the E. E. porch is a fine Norm. door with chevron mouldings and diapered tympanum; the aisle arcade and piers of the chancel arch are massive Norm., the rest of the Ch. mostly E. E. In the chancel are sedilia and a remarkable piscina.

1 m. further is **Gretford** (= the *grit* or *gravel* ford; the spelling *Greatford* is a blunder), a pretty village, with a picturesque Ch., and Elizabethan Hall (C. G. Peacock, Esq.) close by. This Ch. is almost pure E. E., and has some remarkable features. The tower, with a broach spire, stands in a very unusual position, forming a small S. transept. The S. porch and door are graceful E. E. work. The N. transept is Dec., and by the side of the arch opening into it is a square foliated aperture, in the sill of which is a remarkable hollow, carved with leafage, probably an alms-dish of a chantry (compare *East Kirkby*, Rte. 15). In this transept is a bust, by *Nollekens*, of the Rev. Dr. Willis of Braceborough Spa (Rte. 6), the celebrated mad-doctor who attended George III. in 1789. Under the tower is a huge slab incised with a foliated cross; and in the chancel are an E. E. aumbry and piscina, and a recess adorned with ball-flower, serving for sedilia. The font is a modern work of alabaster. In the churchyard are several coped stones with crosses.

Beyond Tallington, on l. of the line, is **Casewick Hall** (Lord Kesteven), a fine 17th-cent. house built by the Evington family, standing in a small but pretty park. Then entering a jutting corner of Rutland we reach, at

88½ m., Essendine Stat., the junction for Stamford, l., and Bourne, rt. Several expresses slip carriages here. Stamford is described in Rte. 2, Bourne in Rte. 6. The small Ch. of Essendine stands inside the moat of the *Castle*, which was probably built by Gilbert of Ghent, to whom the place was granted after the Conquest. It is only noticeable for an E. E. double bell-cot, and a curious Norm. S. door, with a rude figure in the tympanum of the Saviour beneath a rainbow, with adoring angels, and the monogram I. H.

Between Essendine and Stamford, 3½ m., there is only one stat., **Ryhall**, in Rutland, where there is an interesting Ch. with good tower and spire (see *Handbook for Northants. and Rutland*).

1 m. E., **Carlby** Ch., with E. E. tower and broach spire, E. E. arcades, sedilia formed in the sill of a window, bold late Dec. aisle windows, and a large circular font with border. There is a stoup by the S. door, and two slabs with crosses are at the W. end.

2¼ m. further is **Wytham-** (or *Witham*) **on-the-Hill**, where is a striking Ch., on an eminence, with

very large Perp. windows and clerestory. The tower and spire are of debased work, 1738, though fairly good of the kind, and form a S. transept, as at Gretford. The porch, doorway, and font, with panels of trefoils and leafage, are Trans. Norm. The nave, which has been lowered some feet, has good arcades set on very high bases of different form and date, the N. arcade being E. E., the S. Trans.; the chancel-arch is modern; the roof Perp., with grotesque heads. The chancel is seated with stalls, and has a triangular-headed piscina, an E. E. pier imbedded in the wall, and a fine Perp. E. window. The bells are interesting; 5 of them being recasts of those which once hung in Peterborough Cathedral, while the 6th, 1831, has this curious inscription by Gen. Johnson, M.P.:

"T'was not to prosper pride and hate,
William Augustus Johnson gave me,
But peace and joy to celebrate;
And call to prayer to heaven to save ye.
Then keep the terms, and e'er remember,
May 29 ye must not ring,
Nor yet the 5th of each November,
Nor on the crowning of a king."

Crossing the border again into Lincolnshire, at

92 m., is **Little Bytham** Stat. Formerly there was a private branch railway hence to Edenham for Grimsthorpe Park, which is now abandoned. The road to Grimsthorpe (Rte. 6), about 4 m., by far the noblest seat in Lincolnshire, is a beautiful one, being almost entirely through the park. Little Bytham ***Ch.**, which has the remarkable dedication to St. Medard, Bp. of Noyon, 531, is of considerable interest. The S.E. angle of the nave retains some "long and short" work. Close to this is a curious Norm. doorway, with two birds in circles in the tympanum, and between them a circular hole which once had a grating, perhaps for the exhibition of relics of St. Medard. A tiny low-side window of two lights is to the W., and a Norm. window high up to the E. of the doorway. The lower part of the tower, with its arch, is Norm.; the upper part of the tower and spire and the N. door Trans. or early lancet; the S. aisle with its arcade, S. porch, and chancel-arch, somewhat later E.E. Round the whole chancel, and broken only by a fine canopied Dec. recess, probably a founder's tomb, which is adorned with ball-flower, runs an exceedingly interesting old stone seat. On the stone base of the pulpit is cut the maxim *Orate et arate*. In the N. wall of the nave is a singular triple recess, ogee-headed, for a statue above, and double trefoiled below. It is clear that there was a Roman pottery about here from the specimens constantly turned up. This has a modern successor in the *Adamantine Clinker* Works, which manufacture a peculiarly hard kind of brick from the silicious clay of the district.

2½ m. N.W. is the picturesque and interesting village of **Castle Bytham**, which has a station on the Midl. line between Saxby and Bourne. The name is derived from a once important **Castle** of the Albemarle family, of which only huge earthworks remain. The village covers the sides of a hill crowned by the Ch., while the castle stands on a bold spur fronting it, and separated by a brook. At the Conquest this land belonged to Morkere, Earl of Northumbria, Harold's brother-in-law (whose name survives in the *Morkery Woods*, 2 m. W.), and was given by the Conqueror first to his brother-in-law Drogo, who probably built the castle, and afterwards to Odo, Bp. of Bayeux and Earl of Albemarle, William's half-brother. It was taken by Henry III., who appeared here in person, 1221, Earl William having broken out into rebellion, and after being dismantled was given to the Colville family. In Leland's time there "yet re-

mained great walls of buildings," which have formed a quarry for the neighbourhood, the castle having probably been destroyed by fire in the Wars of the Roses. The summit of the hill seems to have been covered by a large courtyard defended by the outer wall, on the highest part of which stood the keep.

The **Ch.**, restored by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1900, is cruciform, with a W. tower, and chancel longer than the nave. The walls of the nave are very early Norm., and retain several features of the date. The lower part of the tower is Trans. Norm., with E. E. above, and Perp. upper stage; the nave arcade Trans. Norm. with later patchwork; the N. transept is E. E., with a good arch from the N. aisle; the chancel is early Dec. with a fine E. window. On the N. side of the chancel is a canopied Dec. tomb, probably of one of the Colville family, and perhaps used as an Easter sepulchre. It has seven trefoiled arches under an ogee, and is adorned with ball-flower. A ladder in the tower bears the inscription, "This ware the May Poul, 1660." Bp. Middleton, of "Greek article" fame, first Bp. of Calcutta, was incumbent of Castle Bytham.

Holywell, 1½ m. S.W. of Little Bytham, is one of the most beautiful spots in the county, and has a lovely sheet of water. The Ch., which stands in the grounds of the Hall (Colonel Chas. Birch-Reynardson), though only built about 1700, incorporates some good early work, said to have been taken from the destroyed Ch. of *Aunby*, 1 m. S.W. These consist principally of two Norm. piers to the tower, a Dec. doorway, and some Perp. glass intermixed with Dutch glass. The mineral spring which gave its name to the place rises close to the Ch. The Holywell quarries were once celebrated, and part of Windsor Castle was built from them. *Clipsham* stone, a fine kind of oolite, is still worked, only a mile off, but just across the border of Rutland.

Careby Ch., rt. of the line, ½ m. before reaching Little Bytham, has a Trans. tower with a good tower-arch, E. E. spire, a Norm. chancel door and window, and late Perp. arcade. There are two fine monuments, a knight in chain-armour, c. 1310, and another with very interesting half effigies, c. 1330, of a knight and lady. In the vestry is a remarkable tablet, which seems to be a heart-shrine. The curious ironwork of the door, and a frontal made from a late 15th-cent. red velvet cope, deserve notice.

The line is then crossed by the Midl. and G. N. joint Ry. from Saxby, near Melton Mowbray, to Bourne, which gives direct access from the Midland Counties to Lynn and Yarmouth. The stations in Lincolnshire before Bourne are South Witham (Rte. 2) and Castle Bytham.

At **Creeton,** rt. of the line, 2 m. beyond Bytham, is a small Ch., principally of Dec. date, with a broach spire. A "Judas" Bible (1611) is chained in the Ch. Traces of wall-paintings were found on the N. wall. In the churchyard is the shaft of an early sculptured cross, and there are numerous stone coffins, said to be those of monks of Vaudey Abbey in Grimsthorpe Park (Rte. 6).

1 m. before Corby, close to l. of the line, is **Swayfield** Ch., the nave of which was rebuilt in 1876. It has an E.E. tower, plain circular font, and some good windows by *Clayton and Bell.*

On the opposite side of the line, near the borders of Grimsthorpe Park, is **Swinstead,** a pretty village. The prefix *Swin* is common in Lincolnshire, but does not always have the same origin. Usually it is from the proper name Swegen or

Sweyn, sometimes perhaps from swine, while Swineshead is probably from the *swin*, or inlet of the sea (*Streatfeild, Lincolnshire and the Danes*, pp. 194, 214). The Ch. has a rebuilt E.E. and Dec. tower, Trans. N. arcade with very large caps, Dec. S. arcade, a low-side window in S. chantry, sedilia and piscina and an E.E. arch in the chancel into a chapel. It has also a large monument to the last Duke of Ancaster, 1809, with effigies of the Duke and Duchess, a tablet by *Forsyth* to Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, d. 1828, and a 13th cent. cross-legged effigy of a knight under the tower. The base of the village cross remains.

The **school** is early 18th cent., and is said to be the kitchen of a seat of the Dukes of Ancaster.

97 m., Corby Stat. The small town, of which the market is obsolete, but the market-cross remains, lies ¾ m. E. The Ch. is a large but not attractive one, chiefly of late Perp. externally, with early Dec. windows in N. aisle, and having arcades of late slender pillars and lofty arches. The square piers of the chancel arch are late Norm., and the stairs to the rood-loft remain. In the N. aisle, and in the E. window of the S. aisle, is some good old stained glass, and in the latter aisle a late Dec. double piscina. The parvise over the rebuilt porch is rather unusually entered, as at Spalding, by a staircase within the Ch. Near the Ch. is the intrenchment of a castle. The Rom. Cath. Ch. has many stained windows by *Hardman*.

Corby is the nearest stat. for Sir Isaac Newton's birthplace, Woolsthorpe, about 5 m. (see *Colsterworth*, Rte. 2), and for the fine old Hall and Ch. of Irnham.

* **Irnham Hall** (F. J. Jones, Esq.) is nearly 3 m. E. from Corby Stat. This very picturesque Tudor house was partly destroyed by fire, Nov. 1887. The manor was one of those granted by the Conqueror to Ralph de Paganel. In 1220 it passed by marriage to Sir Andrew Luterel, whose grandson, Sir Robert, was summoned to Parliament as the first Baron of Irnham. Sir Andrew, whose fine brass is in the Ch., was the fifth Baron. Thence the manor passed by marriage successively to the Hilton, Thimelby, Conquest, Arundel, and Clifford families, and by the last family was sold to W. H. Woodhouse, Esq., the great Marsala merchant, whose daughter owns it. This fine house was built by Richard Thimelby, or Thimbleby, who married the Hilton heiress, in 1510. The shape is that of the letter L, with northern and western façades, the more convenient ground-plan of E not having yet been adopted. The outline is most picturesquely varied by embattled parapets, gables, projecting turrets, and immense chimney-stacks of excellent design. Unhappily, the northern wing was almost totally destroyed by the fire, including the chapel, in which was a fine old organ, but the great hall was happily uninjured. Irnham was generally possessed by Roman Catholic families, and has a secret chamber used as a hiding-place for priests, entered by a hinged step in the staircase, where a straw pallet and a 'Book of Hours' were found. The park, of about 270 acres, is finely timbered.

The adjacent **Ch.**, which was in considerable peril from the fire, is fine and interesting. The tower is Trans. Norm. in date, with a very massive tower arch, but the coupled lancets of the top-stage were superseded by Perp. lights, and a parapet added. The nave, of which the S. wall remains, was of lancet work, but the N. aisle, with its arcade and doorway, and the lofty chancel, were added somewhat later, being of good

Geom. Dec., c. 1270. N. of the chancel is a chantry chapel, c. 1300, at the E. end of which, improperly moved in 1858, is a noble founder's tomb (of the Luterel family), that once divided the chancel from the chantry, and probably served for holding the Easter Sepulchre with the pyx. It is of about the same date, 1370, as the Easter Sepulchres of Lincoln Cathedral, Heckington, and Navenby. On the central finial are the Virgin and Child, on the l. the Crucifixion, and on rt. a tree. The carving of the foliage is exquisitely finished. On a slab in the pavement is the fine brass of Sir Andrew Luterel, 1390, under a mutilated canopy, in helm, camail, and a fine broad hip-belt. Near it is a smaller brass of a knight, c. 1450, in plate armour, perhaps Sir Geoffry Hilton, the legend of which is gone. On the S. side of the chancel is a boldly cusped sepulchral recess and three sedilia, and in the N. chapel the ancient altar-slab, and many memorials of the Thimelby and later families.

Bulby Hall (from the Norse *bol*, = farm) is an Elizabethan house in a park with a pretty avenue, some 2 m. E. of Irnham. This part of the county is pretty and well timbered, but rather inaccessible.

Close to the line, rt., 1 m. N. of Corby, is **Burton-le-Coggles** (a coggle in Lincolnshire = a smooth stone), which has an interesting Ch., restored by *Pugin*, 1874. In the Dec. porch, in which is a pretty niche, have been placed two early 14th-cent. effigies of knights, one in ring-mail, the other in chain-mail, and both of considerable importance to students of armour; one of them has the head under a rich canopy. The S. porch is of late E.E. or early Dec., and has the date of a repair, 1624, over it. The tower and blunt broach spire, one of the earliest of the development from a conical roof, are E.E., lighted by lancets. Over the tower-arch may be seen a sacristan's window. The nave and chancel are mostly early Dec., but the whole of the E. end has been rebuilt. In the chancel is a double square piscina. All the windows of the chancel are by *Hardman*, and mostly illustrate the life of St. Thomas of Canterbury, to whom the Ch. is dedicated. On the S. wall are brasses of a knight, 1590, and a civilian and lady, 1620, of the Cholmeley family.

Bassingthorpe, 2 m. N., has an ancient Ch. on a conspicuous hill, also dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, which has an E.E. tower and broach spire, an aisle arcade with roughly cut mouldings, and a very massive chancel-arch adorned with billet, nearly crushed by its own weight. The picturesque *Manor House* close by was built in 1568 by Thomas Coney, a wealthy merchant of the Staple of Calais, whose rebus, a coney, can be seen on the wall. There is a fine oriel in an upper room.

Bitchfield, 1 m. E., has a rather interesting Ch., with an E.E. tower, surmounted by a rather later spire, Dec. porch, and Trans. S. door. The roof is modern, but retains the original angels and bosses. The aisle arcade is E.E. The font, late Dec., has a chalice cut on the stem.

Ingoldsby, 5 m. N.E. from Corby Stat., derives its name from a Danish chief, and has no connexion with the famous 'Legends.' The Ch. has a low, heavy tower, slightly oblong in shape, two massive Trans. Norm. arcades, large fragments of Perp. glass, some good woodwork, and a large Perp. font with shields. The S. aisle was re-roofed and the chancel mostly rebuilt in 1898. 1 m. N.W. is a circular encampment in good preservation, called the *Round Hills*.

Lavington (commonly called **Lenton**), 1 m. further E., has a Ch. (restored by *Jas. Fowler*, 1879) with an early Dec. tower and broach spire, and spacious E. E. nave. The chancel is poor and late Perp., but has a very fine and elaborate monument in three tiers, with 16 shields, of Bartholomew Armyn and his wife, 1605, of Osgodby Hall (an Elizabethan manor-house, 1½ m. S.). Opposite is a graceful little mural tablet to Jane Chaworth, 1606, and one to Elizabeth Armyn, 1558. The Rev. E. Bradley, better known as "Cuthbert Bede," was vicar of Lenton.

The tiny brick Ch. of **Great Humby**, 2 m. N., was the domestic chapel of the destroyed Manor House, which belonged to the Brownlow family.

Beyond Corby the line passes through **Stoke Tunnel**, of lias oolite, the summit of the Great Northern, about 370 ft. above sea, and the highest point between King's Cross and Edinburgh, except Grant's House in Berwickshire, 380 ft. Immediately beyond it the famous Roman North Road, *Ermine Street*, is crossed.

102 m., Great Ponton Stat., where the great railway and road to the N. again approach each other. The fine Perp. tower of the Ch., 80 ft. high, which stands on a hill, is well seen from the line. This tower is of interest from its excellent work for the date, which is as late as 1519. Its founder was Anthony Ellys, a pious merchant of the Staple of Calais (see account of the "Callises" at Stamford, Rte. 2), who is said to have sent home casks of gold to his wife, labelled "Calais sand," and to have built the tower as a thank-offering. On all three faces is the motto, "Thynke and thanke God of all." Ellys was buried in the N.E. corner of the N. chantry-chapel, but this altar-tomb has been ruthlessly broken up. The tower, which is rather of the Somerset than the Lincoln type, is built of excellent stone, still in perfect preservation. On its quatrefoiled bands are various devices, such as a ship and a woolsack (compare the Browne monuments in All Saints', at Stamford), and over the belfry is a rich parapet with eight crocketed pinnacles. The rest of the Ch. is plain ordinary Perp., except the arcade between the chancel and chantry, which is early Dec. There is a squint in the S. wall of the chancel; a newel staircase in the chancel-arch leads to the rood-loft. Ellys's house, close by the ch., has a stepped gable and Tudor windows.

Close to the line, rt., 1¼ m. beyond Ponton Stat., is **Little Ponton**, where the dedication of the Ch. to St. Guthlac shows its connexion with Crowland Abbey. It has a fine Norm. chancel-arch, and Trans. Norm. arcade of three bays. The rest of the Ch. is principally E.E., with some good Dec. windows inserted. The head of a Dec. window, with rather curious tracery, has been strangely set over the E. window. In the chancel is some good woodwork, brought by a late Rector from Ripon Minster, of which he was a Canon. The W. front, rebuilt in 1657, economically saves the cost of a bell-cot, having the bell inserted into the wall.

***Boothby Pagnell** (Paganel), 2½ m. E. from Great Ponton Stat., and 5 m. from Grantham, is known to architectural students for its very interesting late 12th cent. **Manor House**, one of the few remaining examples of a Norm. domestic building. It is figured in Parker's 'Domestic Architecture.' It stands in the grounds of the modern Hall (Mrs. Thorold), and has a vaulted undercroft, and upper rooms reached by an external staircase, in one of which is an original and very early

fireplace, with circular shaft. The Ch. is noted for its long incumbency (1619–1660) by the famous Robert Sanderson, made Bishop of Lincoln after the Restoration, the greatest casuist of the English Church. There is much about Sanderson's saintly life at "Boothby Pannell" in *Walton's Lives*. This Ch. has been most sumptuously "restored," almost rebuilt in fact, by *J. L. Pearson, R.A.*, 1896, at the cost of Mrs. Thorold. It has a Norm. tower with Perp. upper stage, two late Norm. or Trans. arcades, a good Dec. chancel and N. aisle (which overlaps the chancel), and a fine Dec. E. window of 5 lights. The font is Trans. Norm., with an intersecting arcade. In the N. aisle are some monuments of the Litchford family, one of which has two good busts, 1696. All the internal fittings, glass, and ornaments are of the richest kind. At the E. end of the S. aisle is a beautiful little chantry chapel, and the chancel screen is surmounted by a fine rood.

Somerby Ch., about 3½ m. from either Ponton or Grantham, is of various dates; the tower being E. E.; nave, chancel, and font, Dec.; while the fine chancel-arch is rich Norm., with billet, scallop, and chevron mouldings. Part of the screen has been inappropriately formed into a reredos. In the S. porch is a remarkable effigy of a knight, c. 1300, with a saddled horse at his feet, and a man, unusually, at his head, supposed to be of the De Somerby family. A small stone coffin was found fixed under the font. There are fragments of old glass, a brass of Robert Bawde, 1509, and another of Peregrine Bradshaw, and many monuments of the Brownlow family; the curious inscription on Jane Brownlow, 1670, deserves notice.

***Ropsley** Ch., 2 m. further, though now in very bad repair, is of considerable interest. At the N.E. angle of the nave are some pieces of "long and short" work. The tower is E. E., with a heavy Dec. broach spire. This was repaired in 1894. On the Perp. S. porch is the legend, "*Hac non vade via nisi dices Ave Maria.*" The N. arcade is massive Norm., the S. is E.E., with one later pillar on which is cut the date 1380, and a mutilated name. The chancel is principally E. E., with a Dec. chantry adjoining. The most curious feature in the Ch. is the broad projection from the E. window of the N. aisle, which forms a bridge from a staircase in the wall to the rood-loft. In the glass are the remains of a figure of a knight, John de Welby (engraved by *W. Fowler*). There may also be noticed a 14th-cent. effigy of a lady in the chancel, a canopied sepulchral recess with a good deal of the colouring remaining, and a blocked aperture at the S.W. corner, supposed to have been used for doles. Richard Fox, Bp. successively of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester, founder of Grantham Grammar School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, who died 1528, was a native of Ropsley.

105½ m., GRANTHAM, the central stat. of the G. N. Ry., the only one where the best expresses usually stop between London and York, Wakefield, or Sheffield. Here lines diverge to Nottingham, Derby, Burton, Melton, and Leicester, l., and to Lincoln, Sleaford, and Boston, rt. Carriages have generally to be changed here for Lincoln. Owing to its central position on the fastest of our railways, Grantham has a train-service unequalled in the kingdom, about 20 fine expresses running each way daily, some of them accomplishing the 105½ m. to London in less than 2 hours. It is chiefly a passenger stat., the G. N. Ry. works being at Doncaster and Peterborough. All tourist tickets on this

line allow of a break of journey at Grantham, and the splendid Ch., which forms so conspicuous an object from the railway, will amply repay the slight loss of time involved. The stat. is at the S. end of the town, in the suburb called **Spitalgate**, from a small hospital for lepers. The manufacture of agricultural implements forms the principal industry of the town, and the works of *Hornsby and Sons, Limited*, in Spitalgate, should be visited by all who are interested in agricultural machinery, for which the county is famous.

Distances. — London, by rail, 105½ m., by road, 110; Lincoln, 26; Newark, 14½; Nottingham, 22¾; Sleaford, 15¼; Boston, 32; Stamford, 20.

The only objects of much interest in the town itself are the noble parish Ch. and the Angel Hotel; but the country round, being very pretty and full of interest, as well as being a great hunting centre, may perhaps invite a longer stay than would otherwise be given. Evelyn writes of the place in his 'Diary,' that it is "a pretty town, so well situated on the side of a bottom which is large, and at a distance environed by ascending grounds, that for pleasure I consider it comparable to most inland places in England." It is seated on the Witham, here a mere brook, and is a town of great antiquity, though of this it shows few signs, being almost entirely built of very red brick, which looks particularly glaring to a tourist fresh from the gray stone of Stamford.

History.—The name is derived from the river Witham, which anciently was called by the same name as the Cam, Granta. The manor belonged to Editha, Queen of Edward the Confessor, whose property was claimed by the Conqueror for himself. It was given by the Empress Matilda to William de Tankerville, Chamberlain of Normandy, for his services, but the earliest charter extant about Grantham is one of John, 1205, giving what had been Ralph de Tankerville's to William, Earl Warenne. It remained, with some vicissitudes, in this family till 1338, when it was given to William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton; but on his death, 1362, the manor seems to have been divided from the castle and town, which Edward III. then gave to his third son, Edmund of Langley, Duke of York. This castle stood near the Witham, N.E. of the Ch., but has entirely disappeared. Edward IV. gave the Lordship, which, it is interesting to find, included "a certain hospitium called 'Le George,'" to his mother Cicely, Duchess of York, and on her death it was settled on her daughter Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII., after which time it always belonged to the Queens of England down to the Restoration, when it was resumed by the Crown. The present lord of the manor is the Earl of Dysart. The first charter of incorporation dates from 1463, since which time the town has always been represented in Parliament. From its position on the Great North Road Grantham has had many royal visitors, Kings John and Charles I. in particular having been here many times (see account of the Angel Hotel, *post*). It was the first resting-place for Queen Eleanor's body after Lincoln (see *Harby*, Rte. 4); the cross, which stood on St. Peter's Hill, was, like those of Lincoln and Stamford, destroyed about 1645, but the Corporation ordered the remains to be deposited in the ch., and some are probably still in the crypt. It was in the neighbourhood of Grantham, 1643, apparently about Gonerby, that Cromwell gave the first proof of his military genius by

defeating "one-and-twenty colours of horse troops, and three or four of dragoons," with "about twelve troops, whereof some so poor and broken that you shall seldom see worse" (Carlyle's 'Cromwell,' Letter X.) "About this time it was," says Defoe, in his 'Memoirs of a Cavalier,' "that we begin to hear of the name of Oliver Cromwell, who, like a little cloud, rose out of the East and spread first unto the North until it shed down a flood that overwhelmed the three kingdoms." Since then the history of the town has been uneventful. Some prosperity was given by the opening of the Nottingham Canal about 1800, and more by the Great Northern Railway in 1852. The recent considerable growth is due principally to its exceptional railway facilities, and the importance of Hornsby's Engine Works.

To the tourist the principal object of attraction will be the magnificent ** **Parish Church**, which stands rather low at the N. end of the town, but is well seen from the line soon after passing the station northwards. It is dedicated to St. Wulfram, Abp. of Sens about 680, of whom some relics were said to be preserved here. There was a ch. here before the Conquest, of which nothing remains but some foundations. The existing Ch. has examples of all the styles, but principally of the best period of E. E. and Dec. The ground-plan, owing to the breadth of the aisles, and their prolongation so as to include the tower, is one of extreme simplicity, being a parallelogram of 196 ft. × 79, divided into three nearly equal widths, and broken only by the deep porches and the Hall chapel. There are two daily services, and the Ch. is nearly always open.

Of the second or Norman ch., which the responds show to have terminated two bays E. of the tower, there remain three pillars on each side, of fine late Norm., about 1170, with banded detached shafts and bold foliage. The original clerestory can be traced above the later pointed arches. About 1280 (the date of the Angel choir of Lincoln) the nave was extended with two fine bays W., the tower begun, and the magnificent N. aisle built to the end of the first bay of the chancel. The bays of this aisle are much wider than those of the nave, and each has a four-light window with plain circles in the head, while the W. window is a noble one of six lights. The N. doorway, which is much mutilated by its later entrance-porch, is of the same date. The S. aisle was apparently carried out at different times. This W. window has five lights instead of six, and while most of the windows are triple intersecting lancets, a large Perp. window has been inserted. The S. aisle of the chancel, which was probably the Lady Chapel, is flowing Dec., about 1360. The pillars of this arcade seem too slender for their capitals, and perhaps were earlier. At the E. end of both aisles are large round turrets, resembling those at Holbeach (Rte. 9), and at the junction with the nave are picturesque octagon turrets, surmounted by spirelets, which formerly gave access to the great rood-loft. The N. porch, which also has spired octagon turrets, was likewise added in the late Dec. period. This porch is very remarkable as having served for a chapel, a fact which is shown by the piscina in its E. wall, though not only was the porch a thoroughfare, but there is an open archway in both walls, so that "the services must have been performed almost in the open air."—(*Sir G. G. Scott.*) The vaulting for a parvise or chamber above it caused the mutilation of the fine E. E. doorway inside it.

In the Perp. period the arches of the eastern bay of the nave were constructed; the N. aisle, or Corpus Christi chapel, added to the chancel,

thus completing the parallelogram; the S. porch altered to its present form, and the large window near it inserted; and the cornice and parapet added to the aisles. The latest part of the ch. is the Hall chapel, projecting beyond the Corpus chapel, and now used as the vestry. It is of poor, late Perp., c. 1520; and should be compared with the bolder, but not much earlier Perp. of the Corpus chapel, which is said to have been the work, c. 1500, of Bp. Fox, the founder of the Grammar School.

The **Tower**, which is (without the spire) about 140 ft. high, and 34 ft. square, is one of the greatest works of the early 14th cent. It consists of four stages; the first contains the W. door and window, both richly adorned with ball-flower; the second has three bands of decorations, two of trefoiled arcades, and one of a remarkable diaper of quatrefoils; the third is pierced by two deeply-set double lights; and the belfry has two very lofty lights with crocketed hood-moulds, and is crowned by octagonal turrets with spirelets, on which are figures of bishops. The outline is gracefully varied by the large S.W. buttress, which contains the newel staircase. The wonderful **spire**, which springs from within the parapet and is thickly set with crockets, rises to a height equal to the tower, or 281 ft. altogether. This is rather less than the other famous spires of England; Louth, Chichester, and St. Michael's, Coventry, being about 300 ft., Norwich probably rather more, and Salisbury, 404 ft. But Grantham is rather earlier even than Salisbury, the next in date, and in the deliberate opinion of Sir G. G. Scott, "*stands second to it only among English steeples.*" According to Scott, Tickhill Ch., near Doncaster, first suggested the remarkable type of façade, formed by the aisles flanking the W. tower, to the builder of Newark, which tower was begun in the usual form. Grantham, 50 years later, was certainly suggested by Newark, and in its turn excited the people of Newark to add a story to their own tower, with a spire intended to rival Grantham. In the tower are 10 fine bells, the only such ring, except Ewerby, in the county, and rather poor chimes, which ring every three hours.

The lower stage of the tower with its immense piers forms a remarkable inner porch to the nave. The interior view from this point is very striking from the size of the aisles and windows, while the curious regularity of plan is saved from monotony by the rich screen and the varied floor-levels over the crypt. Some 40,000*l.* have been expended on this Ch., very much to the credit of the county, and the restoration, 1866–70, was admirably carried out by *Sir G. G. Scott.*

The bowl of the **font** has interesting carvings on its panels, of the Annunciation, Nativity, Circumcision, Baptism, Blessing of Children, Transfiguration (?), Sacrifice of Isaac, and three Kings seated, probably the Magi. The stem and base are late Perp., having the Tudor rose, and seven saints under canopies. The bowl seems to be earlier, but the date is somewhat uncertain. The font is now raised on steps bearing shields panelled with emblems, and surmounted by a cover of tabernacle work, 26 ft. high, designed by *W. T. Tapper*, with carved figures, and groined and coloured interior.

A remarkable feature of the Ch. is the double **crypt** beneath the S.E. or Lady Chapel, which was well restored in 1897. The original entrance was from outside the Ch. only, but in the 15th cent. the fine porch with an ogee doorway, looking like a chantry chapel of the chancel, was added. Both crypts are vaulted and of Dec. date, c. 1340. At the E. end is a stone altar with a peculiar

recess in the centre. In this were probably kept the relics of St. Wulfram until 1565, when "a sylver and copper shryne, called Sent Wulfrane shryne, was sold, and bought with the pryce thereof a sylver pott full gilt and an ewer of sylver."

The oak chancel-screen, which much needs a rood-loft, was designed by *Sir G. G. Scott*, and the parcloses by *J. O. Scott*. Originally a stone screen stood here, with staircase on either side, of which traces still remain on the piers; and Sir G. G. Scott suggests that the choir was used wholly for collegiate services (the Ch. was "collegiate" as having two prebends in it), and that the parish altar stood here with doorways on each side, as at St. Albans. The pulpit, eagle, reredos (designed by *Sir A. Blomfield*), and altar-cloth are all fine. The stained glass, except the three hideous W. windows by *Wailes*, is also good; the best windows are three in the aisles by *Kempe*, one of which (the 5th in the N. aisle) depicts the Lincolnshire saints, Remigius, Hugh, Botolph, and Gilbert of Sempringham. Two by *Clayton and Bell* are good. The E. window, very subdued in tone, is by *Heaton, Butler, and Bayne*.

The Ch. is not rich in monuments, considering its importance. The best is an altar-tomb in the S. aisle of Richard de Salteby, 1362, under a cusped arch. E. of it is a somewhat similar one of the Harington family. In the N. aisle is a huge monument of Chief Justice Ryder, 1756, whose descendant, the Earl of Harrowby, takes his title from a hamlet near the barracks, the *Hall* of which is now a farmhouse. The library, given to the Ch. by Dr. Newcome, Dean of Rochester, in the 17th cent., is now kept at the W. end of the S. aisle. Another library of greater value, founded by Francis Trigg in the 16th cent., is in the very interesting **priest's room** of the Vicar of South Grantham, over the S. porch. It includes Henry More's works, presented by himself, and a mutilated portion of the rare Antwerp Polyglot, of which only one volume is complete, presented by Bp. Sanderson. In this room are an ancient fireplace and chair, and a beautiful little Perp. oriel looking from a great height into the Ch. Seventy-four of the books are chained.

On the N. side of the Ch. is the late Perp. **Grammar School**, built and endowed by Richard Fox, Bp. of Winchester, 1528, a native of Ropsley (*ante*). It has had several distinguished *alumni*, the greatest of whom was Isaac Newton, about 1654; others were More, the Cambridge Platonist, Colley Cibber, Dean Newcome, Master of St. John's, Cambridge, and probably Still, Bp. of Bath and Wells, 1592, a native of the town. There is an old portrait of Fox at the Master's house. Near it, a pointed gateway, E. of the Ch., leads into the grounds of **Grantham House**, where Margaret Tudor was entertained by Thomas Hall in 1503.

The *Angel Hotel, at the N. end of High St., is extremely interesting as being one of the *three* mediæval hostels still remaining in this country, the others being the George at Glastonbury, and the hostel at Fotheringhay, now a farmhouse. These two both date from the reign of Edward IV., while the gateway of the Angel is a century earlier, as is shown by the heads of Edward III. and Queen Philippa on the hood-mould. Over the arch is a fine oriel, resting on a round corbel with leafage supported by a gilded angel; on either side are square bays with niches, and above a quatrefoiled parapet. This front, except the gateway, dates from about 1450. The hostel was not, as is sometimes asserted, a Preceptory of the Knights Templar, but it was their property. King John is recorded to have held his Court at the Angel Inn, Feb. 23,

1213. Richard III. signed the famous warrant for the execution of Buckingham, 1483, "in a chamber called the King's Chamber in the Angel Inn." This beautiful room extended the whole length of the first-floor frontage, but is now divided into three rooms. Next door to the Angel is a good half-timbered house. A beautiful stone oratory, or Guild Chapel, figured in the *Archæologia* and described by Stukeley, stood near here till the 18th century. The **George Hotel**, nearly opposite, was also a beautiful ancient building till its lamentable destruction in 1780. As already stated, it was expressly included in the grant of Edward IV. to his mother Cicely, Duchess of York, by whom it was bequeathed in reversion to the College of Fotheringhay. It has the honour of being described in *Nicholas Nickleby* as "one of the best inns in England."

The **Market-place** is a picturesque square, in which is a conduit, originally constructed by the Gray Friars, dated 1597. An ugly and unmeaning white obelisk, put up by Lord Dysart in the place of the ancient *Market-cross*, bears the false statement that it stands on the site of the *Eleanor Cross*. This was really on St. Peter's Hill, in front of the modern Guildhall, near the place where now is a good bronze statue of Sir Isaac Newton by *Theed*.

Excursions.—The country round Grantham is hilly and well-wooded, and contains an unusual number of fine seats. The principal are Belvoir Castle (Duke of Rutland), Belton (Earl Brownlow), Syston (Sir John Thorold), Harlaxton (T. S. Pearson-Gregory, Esq.), Denton (Sir C. G. E. Welby, M.P.), Irnham (see *ante*), Stoke Rochford (E. Turnor, Esq.), and Easton (Sir H. A. H. Cholmeley). Nearly all the chs. in the neighbourhood are of some interest, especially the fine series on the picturesque Cliff-road to Lincoln. *Bottesford* Ch. (Leicestershire) should be included in the visit to Belvoir.

* **Belvoir Castle** (pron. *Bever*) forms a pleasant day's excursion from Grantham, and attracts a large number of visitors thence, or from Nottingham, in the summer months. The greater part of it is liberally thrown open daily to visitors. The nearest stat. is Redmile, on the line to Melton, 2½ m., but Bottesford, on both Nottingham and Melton lines, 4 m., is more convenient, and a conveyance can easily be obtained there. If the visitor drives from Grantham he can pass Harlaxton and Denton on the way (about 8 m.), and return by Barrowby (about 7 m.). There is a pleasant *Inn*, the Peacock, in the grounds at the foot of the hill. The castle itself stands just inside the Leicestershire border, but much of the grounds is in Woolsthorpe parish, in Lincolnshire.

Owing to its situation, the castle forms a striking object for many miles round, especially down the flat vale of Belvoir. It stands on an artificial mound, thrown up on a spur of the Wolds by Robert de Todeni, to whom the district was granted by the Conqueror. He built the first castle, and also founded a Benedictine cell, in which he was buried, annexed to St. Alban's Abbey, so that in a charter of that Abbey he is called Robert de Belvedeir. This priory was enriched by his son William, who took the surname of Brito de Albini. It stood at the foot of the hill near the inn; scarcely anything of it remains but an ancient dovecot. The estate passed by marriage in 1247 to Robert de Ros, and about 1500 to Sir Robert Manners, whose son was created first Earl of Rutland, 1526. The first Duke was created by Queen Anne. The celebrated Marquis of Granby, best remembered as a tavern-sign, was the eldest son

of the third Duke, but did not live to attain the dukedom; his distinction was chiefly in Pitt's German campaign, culminating in the victory of Minden, 1759. The castle was greatly injured in the Wars of the Roses, when Lord Hastings, to whom it was given, could only gain it by a siege. In the Civil War, it was an important Royalist centre, and was destroyed by order of the Parliament, but was rebuilt in 1668. It was again rebuilt in 1801, by *Wyatt*, in what was meant to be a style of the utmost magnificence; but when nearly completed, in 1816, the N.W. and N.E. fronts were entirely destroyed by a fire, and at once restored. Having been thus built at the worst of all known architectural periods, it is, for so great a house, disappointing, the detail being mere "Strawberry Hill Gothic," but it has an imposing outline in the distance with its many towers and vast frontage of 252 ft. The square castellated keep is known as the **Staunton Tower**, and is curiously held, apart from the ducal possessors, by the Staunton family by presentation of a flag to the Sovereign. Several English sovereigns — including James I. on his way to London, Charles I., 1645, and Queen Victoria, 1843—have visited the Castle. The collection of pictures is not of first-rate rank —several good ones were destroyed in the fire; but there are some of considerable interest, especially among the portraits. As the name of the painter is conveniently given with each picture, it will only be necessary to draw attention to the most important.

The great entrance on the N.W. opens into the Hall or **Guard Room**, in which is some interesting old armour; whence a long passage and staircase lead to the principal apartment, 130 ft. long, called the **Regent's Gallery**, because it was fitted up for the Prince Regent in 1814. Here are many busts, chiefly by *Nollekens;* tapestry, with scenes from Don Quixote; and many pictures by *Reynolds*, *Kneller*, and *Lely;* also Death of Lord Robert Manners, *Stothard*. From this opens the gallery of the *Chapel*, the altar-piece of which is a Holy Family, *Murillo*. In the **Library** is a portrait of the 5th Duke, *Sir F. Grant*, *P.R.A.*, and a fine collection of drawings, not of course ordinarily shown. From the **Duchess's Boudoir** there is a fine view; the best picture is in the passage, Charles II. as a boy, *Vandyck*. The **Ball-Room**, or Grand Corridor, has several portraits by *Reynolds*, *Hoppner*, and *Sir F. Grant*. Parallel with it is the set of rooms called the **Queen's Apartments**, or Chinese Rooms, from some remarkable Chinese paintings on silk; none of the pictures here are important. In the **Grand Dining Hall** are some good portraits by *Reynolds*, *Mytens*, and *Kneller*, and a marble imitation of a table-cloth, which seems to be more admired by tourists. The **Elizabeth Saloon** is elaborately fitted up in Louis Quatorze style, and has a richly painted ceiling with mythological scenes. In it are some really beautiful cabinets and china, and some miniatures of great value, including a series of Queen Elizabeth and her ministers, which are set in panels in the wall. On the other side of the corridor is the **Picture Gallery**, the principal attraction of the house, which has a good collection of the Dutch School, and many by *Rubens* and *Claude*. Those best worth notice are: *Teniers*, The Proverbs, a curious picture illustrating 25 Dutch proverbs, with a portrait of his son throwing money to the fishes; *Nicolas Poussin*, The Seven Sacraments; *Rubens*, Shepherd and Shepherdess, and St. Katherine; *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself; *Vandyck*, The Crucifixion (painted on slate); *Murillo*, Adoration, and Virgin and Child

Ruysdael, Sea piece; *Claude*, some Landscapes; *Gainsborough*, Landscapes; *Carlo Dolci*, Virgin and Child; and Last Supper, *unknown* (assigned to Albert Dürer). The views from the windows of nearly all the rooms are very fine; Lincoln Minster and Nottingham Castle are both visible on a clear day.

The terrace-gardens winding in labyrinths for a great distance along the hill sides are remarkable for their beautiful situation. The **Duchess's Garden** is especially famous for its spring flowers. The **Mausoleum** (shown only by special leave), is intended to be of Norman architecture, and has a rather striking effigy by *Wyatt*, of the 5th Duchess.

At **Woolsthorpe** (not to be confused with Sir Isaac Newton's Woolsthorpe near Colsterworth, Rte. 2), beyond the kitchen-gardens at the Lincolnshire foot of the hill, is a richly-adorned Ch. by *Place*, 1847, with an elaborate font. The ruins of the old Ch., destroyed by the Parliamentary army during the siege of Belvoir, lie ½ m. to the S. Near it was apparently a large camp or settlement of unknown date, in which many cinerary urns, weapons of varying periods, and brass fibulæ have been discovered. The whole of this district is rich in ironstone, and may perhaps hereafter become an industrial centre.

Bottesford Stat., in Leicestershire, 15½ m. from Nottingham, 7¼ m. from Grantham, is the most frequented way of reaching Belvoir, and gives an opportunity for seeing the fine *Ch. and its monuments. It is cruciform, with a W. tower and disproportionately lofty crocketed spire, rising to the height of 210 ft. It is principally of a bold and spacious Early Perp. type, except two Dec. windows in the S. aisle and the sanctuary, and a fine E.E. chancel door, but the chancel was almost rebuilt in the debased period, c. 1630, with a hideous low roof. The nave roof, replaced in 1740, is also poor. The clerestory range of eleven windows is very fine, and the W. door, with its bold mouldings and shields, should be noticed. Among the many objects of interest in the Ch. may be named the curious and boldly-carved figures forming terminals to the roof, the remarkable Jacobean bowl of the font, the two doorways to the rood-loft, the remains of stained glass in the S. transept, and the desk and pulpit, 1631. But the chief feature is the magnificent series of **monuments** in the Ch. of successive owners of Belvoir, the earliest of which were removed here on the destruction of Belvoir Priory. These are as follows: (1.) On N. wall, a very curious Purbeck marble figure only 18 in. high, in mail with shield and sword, once probably set over the heart of William de Albini, 1236, one of the barons present at the signing of Magna Charta. (2.) N. wall, a slab (with 16th-cent. lettering) to Robert de Ros, 1310. (3.) W. end of S. aisle, a slab with recumbent effigy of a lady of the de Ros family, late 14th cent. (4 and 5.) On each side of altar, similar alabaster altar-tombs; on the N., Sir Wm. de Ros, K.G., 1413, in plate armour with camail of mail, and the collar and garter of his order; on the S., John, Lord de Ros, 1421. (6.) In chancel floor, brass of Henry de Codyngton, rector, 1404, in eucharistic vestments, cope adorned with saints, and morse or buckle bearing the Holy Trinity, under a fine triple canopy. (7.) Mutilated brass of John Freeman, rector, 1420, in eucharistic vestments. All the rest are of the Manners family. (8.) In middle of chancel (very fine), the 1st Earl of Rutland, K.G., and his countess, 1543, with the eldest son kneeling at a faldstool, and the other children on the sides. (9.) W. of it, a similar

one of the 2nd Earl, 1563, with one son in clerical gown. (10.) Against S. wall, the 3rd Earl, 1587. (11 and 12.) Against N. wall, similar ones of the 4th and 5th Earls, 1588 and 1612; the Countess of the latter was daughter of Sir Philip Sidney. (13.) S.E. wall, an immense monument of the 6th Earl, 1632, and his two Countesses. His daughter kneeling at the head became the Duchess of George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham. The two sons kneeling at the feet died young, and two women, Margaret and Philippa Flower, were actually burnt alive at Lincoln, 1619, for having, on their own confession, done them to death by sorcery. (14 and 15.) Pedestals with statues of the 7th and 8th Earls, 1641 and 1679. In the churchyard are a curious incised slab, with half-effigy of a lady, and a Calvary cross, c. 1400.

Between Bottesford and Grantham, there is one stat., **Sedgebrook,** in Lincolnshire, 4¼ m. from Grantham. Before reaching it the line passes, on rt., **Muston**; the *Wheatsheaf Inn* stands on the county borders. The Ch. (Leicestershire) has an E.E. and a Dec. arcade, a rich Dec. font, and several fine old bench ends. Crabbe, the poet, was Rector of Muston with West Allington, 1789–1814.

Sedgebrook Ch. is striking. With the exception of the E.E. N. arcade and font, it is entirely Perp., of a showy and rather unusual type; the large canopied statue-niches at the angles form a prominent feature. An octagon turret gave access to the rood-loft, of which the screen and the stone base remain. The Markham chapel (S.) was built by Sir John Markham of the Manor House (now a farmhouse near the Ch.), Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who gained the honourable title of "the upright Judge," from being deprived of his office by Edward IV. in consequence of his scrupulous fairness on the trial for treason of Sir Thomas Coke, Lord Mayor of London. His altar-tomb has been destroyed, but the slab of it remains in the pavement. In the E. wall is the incised slab of his daughter Dorothy, 1494, with peculiar head-dress. The pulpit is dated 1634.

1¼ m. N. of Sedgebrook Stat., close together, stand the two Chs. of **East** and **West Allington**. The former is a plain E.E. building with double bell-gable; the latter, which stands in the grounds of the *Hall* (J. E. Welby, Esq.), has a Trans. Norm. arcade and Jacobean pulpit.

2 m. from Grantham, on a conspicuous hill to the rt., is the Dec. spire of **Barrowby**, a handsome Ch., principally of Dec. date, with E.E. doorway and some lancet windows. The font is of rich traceried work, c. 1350, and has a triple monster curiously enclosed in its hollow stem. There are two brasses in the chancel pavement—Nicholas Deen and his wife, in a butterfly head-dress, c. 1470; and James Deen (the figure lost) and his wife, in lappeted head-dress, 1508. Three other slabs have lost their brasses. There is a monument to the Royalist Dr. Hurst, Chaplain to Charles I., who was deprived, but lived to be re-instated, and died here, 1674. The view from the churchyard over the vale of Belvoir is fine.

After Barrowby the train passes through a short tunnel under part of the famous Gonerby Hill on the Great North Road (Rte. 2), and joins the main line near Grantham Stat.

Belton House (Earl Brownlow), 2¼ m. from Grantham, on the Lincoln road (passing at 1 m. the Ch. of **Manthorpe**, by *Place*, 1848), is a fine and excellently-planned house, completed in 1689 from the designs of *Sir Christopher Wren*, but somewhat altered in 1775 by *Wyatt*. Like some other great houses of that

date, it is in the form of the letter H, but shows more trace than usual of French influence in the high roofs and numerous windows. The house would probably be shown on application, but has not much interest, the best pictures having been removed to Ashridge, in Herts. There are carvings by Grinling Gibbons in the chapel, which is lined with cedar, a portrait of Speaker Sir J. Cust, by *Reynolds*, and some by *Lely* in the hall, some huge pictures by *Hondekoeter* in the large dining-room, and a *Romney* and a *Gainsborough* in the smaller dining-room. William III. visited Sir John Brownlow, the builder of the house, here in 1695. The park, of nearly 700 acres, has some beautiful slopes abounding in old timber, and three sheets of water fed by the Witham. Near its eastern gate a brick triumphal arch, built in 1750, called *Belmont Tower* (the key is kept close by), affords a splendid view.

Londonthorpe Ch. (from the Danish *lundr* = grove), a little outside this gate, has a saddleback-roofed tower, good clustered pillars, a cross-legged knight in mail in a canopied recess, and sedilia formed in the long splay of a chancel window.

Welby Ch., 1 m. further E., across the great Roman *Ermine Street* (here called the High Dyke), has an E.E. broach spire, a handsome Perp. clerestory and porch, and some good woodwork in the benches, screen, and doors. In the churchyard is a curious 14th-cent. slab, with bust of a lady in a quatrefoil, the feet incised below, and beside her an infant in a shroud.

The park of Belton marches with that of its friendly rival Syston, and they may be easily visited together. But * **Belton Ch.**, which is a museum of monuments, should not be omitted; nor the pretty village at the N.W. corner of the park, which is a model of English neatness and comfort. The Ch. has an E.E. tower, the upper stage of which was rebuilt in 1637, and a massive late Norm. arcade of two bays, with a deeply-incised pillar; but most of the other parts are debased Gothic of 1720. The **Font** has very singular carvings, not always easy to interpret, under round arches adorned with nail-head. These are (1) a man chiming two bells; (2) monk reading a book; (3) priest in chasuble, holding up both hands; (4) deacon in dalmatic; (5) beast rampant, with double-ended bushy tail; (6) man with drawn sword, naked child, and rope; (7) man bending forward, large bird over his head (?); (8) tree of life (?). Of the crowd of monuments by eminent sculptors the principal are—in chancel, Sir John Brownlow, Viscount Tyrconnel, 1754 (*Cheere*); 1st Baron Brownlow, 1807 (*Westmacott*); his father, Sir John Cust, Speaker of the House of Commons, with a beautiful female figure holding the Journals of the House for 1768 (*Tyler*); Etheldreda Cust, a girl with lamb, 1778 (*Bacon*). N. chancel aisle, Rd. Brownlow, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, 1638; his son Richard, and Dame Alicia, 1679. Nave, the Rev. R. Cust (*Theed*). The modern N. transept forms a mortuary chapel, closed by a grille. In it are the 1st Earl Brownlow, 1853 (*Marochetti*); his two wives, with figure of Religion by *Canova;* Viscount Alford, in coloured marbles (*Sir Gilbert Scott*); and the 2nd Earl, 1867, with tabernacle work of Perp. character.

Syston, 1 m. N. of Belton, is said to be the original of the village of *Willingham*, in the 'Heart of Mid-Lothian,' at which Jeanie Deans, on her famous walk to London, found herself "in one of those beautiful scenes so often found in merry Eng-

land, where the cottages, instead of being built in two direct lines on each side of a dusty high-road, stand in detached groups, interspersed not only with oaks and elms, but with fruit trees." Some points in the description are better suited to Belton. The fabric of the **Ch.** resembles Belton, but the interior rather contrasts with it by the absence of important monuments. The tower is Trans. Norm. with Perp. pinnacles. The S. doorway is late Norm. and very curious, having under its tympanum a lintel with nine figures of praying saints. The N. arcade, with only one very low pier, and the chancel-arch and tower-arch, with sacristan's window above, are late Norm.; the S. arcade E. E., with nail-head moulding. On each side of the chancel-arch is a square double opening.

Syston Park (Sir J. H. Thorold, who represents the oldest of Lincolnshire names, a Thorold being Sheriff at the date of the Conquest) stands on much higher ground and is more conspicuous than its rival Belton. The house, of imposing size but not much architectural merit, was built in the 18th cent. upon the hill, the old Hall being down in the village. It still contains a fine library, but some of the greatest treasures were dispersed in 1884, when the famous Mazarin Bible was sold for £3200. The park of 550 acres resembles Belton, but has steeper slopes. *Barkston* Ch. (*post*) is only ½ m. beyond Syston, and a return to Grantham can be made from Barkston or Honington Stat.

S.W. of Grantham, on the road to Belvoir, are two very fine modern manor-houses, at Harlaxton, 2½ m., and Denton, 3½ m.

Harlaxton Manor (T. S. Pearson-Gregory, Esq.) is a very large and imposing Jacobean house, with some Continental features, by *Salvin*, 1845; a cedar staircase is a remarkable feature. The entrance to the park-drive, 1 m. long, and the beautiful terrace gardens opening from the forecourt are remarkable, but the house was a little too early in the architectural revival. The old manor-house, a building of great beauty and interest, having become unsafe was unhappily pulled down. A few ruins of it still remain ½ m. S.W. It was of Tudor and Jacobean architecture, with stepped gables, and a fine stone balustrade enclosing the front court. The Flemish family of De Ligne (or Lyne) purchased this manor in the persecutions of Philip II. The **Ch.**, restored by *J. O. Scott*, 1891, is of various dates: the tall tower is Dec., but with a Perp. upper stage and spire, into which the staircase is curiously extended from the S.W. pinnacle. The N. arcade is bold Trans. Norm., the S. plain E. E. The Dec. font has some remarkable carvings, including Our Lord with the Chalice, and another chalice on the stem. N. and S. of the chancel are Perp. chapels, in both of which are cusped and crocketed recesses; in the former, but probably out of place, are recumbent alabaster effigies of a civilian, said to be Sir William Rickhill, Justice of the Common Pleas, and his wife, c. 1410, both in long-sleeved gowns, and supported by angels. Notice the curious double doorway from the S. chapel to the altar, and an image-recess like those at Sedgebrook (*ante*). An old alms-box is by the vestry door. The village is a very pretty one, and near the Ch. is a group of beautiful 16th-cent. half-timber fronts, said to have been brought from abroad.

Denton has lost two ancient manor-houses, but both of much less interest than Harlaxton. The large modern **Denton Manor** (Sir C. G. E. Welby, M.P.) is built in Tudor style, of yellow local stone, by *Sir A. W. Blomfield*, and is much superior in detail

to its neighbour at Harlaxton. There is a fine collection of furniture, and some good pictures, especially "The Chess-Players," the best work of *F. Cotes, R.A.*, and "The House-builders," by *F. Dicksee*, obviously intended as a rival to it. The park, of about 370 acres, is pretty, and has a medicinal spring, known as St. Christopher's Well, the qualities of which are due to the quantity of ironstone in this district. Two Roman pavements (engraved by *W. Fowler*) were found here in 1737. The **Ch.**, mostly Perp., has a good tower, and was thoroughly restored by *Sir A. Blomfield*, 1888. The chancel has a Perp. screen, sedilia and piscina, and some remains of old glass. At the W. end are two good monuments, John Blyth, 1602, recumbent; and Richard Welby, 1713, being crowned by angels on the top of his wig. The *School* is dated 1720. **Wyville** Ch., S. of this, is only a small brick building.

Pursuing our journey from Grantham northwards we see the spire of Gonerby (Rte. 2) on the top of the hill, l., then we pass through **Peas Cliff Tunnel**, shortly after which there is a good view of Syston Park, rt., and reach at

109¾ m., Barkston Junct. Stat., where the lines to Lincoln and Boston diverge from the main line. Another loop gives a direct route from Nottingham to the Lincolnshire coast without passing Grantham. **Barkston Ch.**, more than 1 m. from the stat., but only ½ m. from Syston Ch. (*ante*), has an E.E. tower of Trans. type with Perp. spire, a Dec. S. aisle with a rich parapet, and E.E. arcade with massive piers and rude capitals. Over the porch-arch is a Latin inscription in memory of Thomas Pacey, and under the lintel an inscription in Lombardic lettering. On the N. wall are two 14th-cent. slabs, of a priest and a civilian, which were found imbedded. The chancel-arch is set on the stone basement of the rood-screen, and is thus made lofty and effective; on either side of it is a squint, that on the N. side cut through the staircase of the loft, while the S. one resembles a three-light window. In the restoration of the chancel, by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1887, the sedilia, piscina, and founder's tomb were uncovered, and two curious aumbries with a square recess between them, behind the altar. The modern screen is good; the fine E. window is by *Kempe*.

Grantham to Newark.

[The Great Northern main line from which we here part, continues in the county for 7 miles further, and has two more stats. in it.

111½ m., Hougham and Marston Stat. The two villages, on l., are only separated by the Witham. **Hougham** Ch., prettily situated by the river (restored in 1896 by *Temple Moore*), has an E.E. tower with Perp. parapet, a Norm. S. arcade and Dec. N., Trans. Norm. font, curious door-lintel, made out of the stem of a Norm. churchyard-cross, and an early 14th-cent. cross-legged effigy of a knight of the Bussey family. They lived at the moated *Manor House*, which has remains of some interesting early work.

Marston Ch. was restored and partly rebuilt by *C. Kirk*, 1880. It has an early Dec. tower with a broach spire, Dec. N. arcade, and E.E. doorway and S. arcade, over which are curious oval openings in the spandrils. In the S. aisle is a Purbeck monument of Wm. Thorold, 1569. A round arch opens into the S. chantry chapel, where is a large monument to Sir Nathaniel Thorold, 1602, with a much-injured alabaster effigy. The *Hall*, now a farmhouse,

was an ancient seat of the Thorold family, and the Ch. is full of their monuments.

2 m. E. from Hougham Stat., and not much further from Honington or Caythorpe Stat., is the very remarkable Ch. of * **Hough-on-the-Hill** (so-called from its prominent situation), which deserves attention from archæologists. The tower of this Ch., which (except its upper stage) is certainly one of extreme antiquity, should be compared with the better-known one of St. Peter's at Barton (Rte. 22), which it much resembles. It is of the rudest construction, with no windows except two in the third stage. Attached to the W. front is a semi-circular stair-case turret with several small lights of varying form — square, triangular, and bell-shaped — while above is a later square cornice, from which springs the roof. There are also two very early lights near the W. end of the nave, and one inserted in the S. wall of the porch, and a triangular-headed door in the turret. The aisle arcades are E.E., and remarkably lofty, with a Perp. roof and clerestory above. The E.E. font is interesting; it is circular, but divided nto four by shafts springing from the square base, and has both pointed and round arcading. An E.E. arcade opens from the chancel to the vestry, in which is a 14th-cent. slab with Calvary cross. There was an alien Priory of Austin Canons here, at which King John probably stayed the night before reaching Newark, where he died. A round-topped hill near the village, called *Loveden Hill*, gives its name to the wapentake, and was no doubt its original place of meeting; and at **Gelston**, below it, are the remains of a wayside cross.

At **Brandon**, a hamlet 2 m. N., is an interesting little chapel with E.E. nave and font, Dec. chancel, and an early Norm. S. door which has a diapered tympanum, and the peculiar "loop" or "jew's harp" moulding found at Stow and other early churches in the county.

115¼ m., Claypole Stat. This fine cruciform * Ch. is conspicuous for miles round by its lofty and graceful crocketed spire. The two lower stages of the tower, which is engaged between the aisles, are E.E.; the spire early Perp., c. 1380. The Ch. is for the most part rich flowing Dec., with E. E. south transept, and fine early Perp. battlements and E. window. It has been rescued from a state of great decay by a careful restoration under *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1892. A high-pitched roof has been replaced on the chancel. The flat ceiling of the nave, though it is under a high-pitched roof, is late Perp. and remarkable, and has been retained. The clustered pillars of the spacious nave, with arcades of four wide bays, have foliated capitals of remarkable beauty and variety. The canopied pulpit is a remarkably good example of late Perp. carving, closely resembling the rood-screen, c. 1460. The sounding-board and book-desk are made up out of panelling from the rood-loft, and the desk is supported by the latten stem of a processional cross. Notice also the good Dec. font, early Perp. screen, and fine crocketed Dec. sedilia in the chancel. The S. transept, or St. Mary's Chantry, has three beautiful E.E. sedilia, a very unusual feature in a chantry-chapel, as well as a piscina. On the N. side of the sanctuary is a late Dec. sacristy, which has its original altar-slab *in situ*. S.W. of the Ch. is a very interesting bridge over a stream.

In **Stubton** churchyard, 1 m. E., may be noticed a great cluster of yews surrounding the tomb of Sir George Heron, who built the *Hall* (G. Nevile, Esq.), pulled down the old Ch., which had a spire, and

built the present one on another site. The chancel is of 1869.

Fenton Ch., 1 m. further, has a Norm. N. arcade, Dec. S. arcade, Jacobean pulpit, and some old bench ends.

Beckingham Ch., 4 m. from Claypole, and only separated from Notts by the Witham, is handsome, and has two Norm. doorways, a fine E.E. porch, and clustered columns adorned with nail-head. Under the tower is the 14th-cent. effigy of a lady. The Ch. has been restored by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1888–91.

At 117 m. the railway crosses the **Shire Dyke** into Notts, and passing on l. **Balderton** (Rte. 2), reaches at

120 m., NEWARK Stat. on the E. side of the town; the Midland Stat. is on the N. side, near the Castle (see Rte. 2, and '*Handbook to Notts*').]

Grantham to Lincoln.

The rly. to Lincoln, leaving the main line at Barkston, reaches at

112 m., Honington Stat., where the line to Boston gives off on rt. The Ch., though not pleasing externally, is of some interest, having an E. E. tower and chancel, with a very early pointed chancel-arch, remains of a stone screen, and a massive early Norm. arcade, with an immense corbel-table. In the Tudor N. chantry-chapel are many monuments of the Hussey family, and one of William Smith, 1550, with effigy in doublet and long gown. In the chancel is a late canopied aumbry, perhaps used for holding the Easter sepulchre with the pyx, and in the pavement is a slab of a priest with part of his effigy remaining, which was economically used for the tombstone of John Hussey, "a professor of the Ghospell," and his wife, 1587. The reredos, designed by *A. C. Wood*, of Grantham, is handsome. Above the village, S.E., is a strong British earthwork with a triple vallum, which was apparently occupied subsequently by the Romans.

The line from Honington to Lincoln runs all the way at the foot of a remarkable oolite escarpment known as "**The Cliff**," crowned at about every mile by a fine and interesting range of chs., of which Caythorpe, Leadenham, Welbourn, Navenby, and Coleby, are the most remarkable. This "cliff" is the steep western face of a long range of hills, extending continuously from Leicestershire to the Humber, and broken only by the gorge of the Witham at Lincoln. At some places, as at Leadenham, there is a distinct lower shelf. The villages, especially Fulbeck, are pretty, and the ridge, on which the road mostly runs, commands a fine view over the flat country to the Trent. The Roman **Ermine Street** runs along the tableland somewhat E. of the ridge, and approaches close to the modern road about Navenby. It is still used in parts, and can be easily traced almost the whole way from Stamford to the Humber, which it reaches at Winteringham (Rte. 21), except for a short distance near Lincoln. The best preserved part of it is N. of Ancaster Stat. (Rte. 7). The number of fine Chs. in this part is no doubt largely due to the abundance and excellence of the building-stone obtainable from Ancaster Quarries. On the Roman road, about 3½ m. from Caythorpe, Leadenham, or Ancaster Stat., is a place called **Byard's** (or **Bayard's**) **Leap**, to which attaches a curious legend of the leap of a horse clawed by a witch. Eight horseshoes in the turf mark the length, which is about 60 feet!

Between Honington and Cay-

thorpe the line passes close to two Chs. on rt. The first of these, **Carlton Scroop**, has a Trans. Norm. tower with a Dec. upper stage (part of which fell in 1633), E.E. arcades, and good early Dec. windows. In the E. window is some rich old glass, including figures of the donor and his wife, for whose head that of a priest has been substituted. It also has a Jacobean pulpit, the remains of a Perp. screen, with steps to the rood loft, and late Dec. or early Perp. font.

Normanton Ch., 1 m. farther, restored by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1900, has a Dec. tower, c. 1320, and a fine W. window of the same date, enriched externally with ball-flower, and having a bust of a bishop springing from the tracery; good Perp. clerestory, and Trans. Norm. S. arcade; the rest of the Ch. is mainly E.E. The original E. window, resembling the W. one, is now in the "Wilderness" at Belton.

115¼ m., Caythorpe Stat., where the fine and unusual *Ch., which is ded. to St. Vincent, should certainly be visited. The lofty late Dec. crocketed spire is practically a new one; the old spire, which was remarkable for its disproportionate height to the central tower, and for its exaggerated bulge or sugar-loaf form, having been split by lightning in 1859, and rebuilt by *Sir G. G. Scott*, with some softening of both these peculiar features. The ground-plan of this Ch. is most singular, having two equal naves divided by a fine Geom. Dec. arcade springing at the W. end from between 2 windows, and at the E. above the apex of the crossing. This also gives an unusual design to the W. front. The N. aisle is by *Scott*, and, though fairly good in itself, somewhat injures the peculiarity of the internal effect. The transepts are merely slight extensions of the eastern bay, so that the tower rises above four open arches. The windows are very large, and filled with varied tracery. Externally the fine buttresses, with figures of the Annunciation, S., and the Coronation of the Virgin, W., should be noticed, and also the figure of Our Lord in the porch. Internally the very singular bisecting arcade is by far the most marked feature, but the plain Dec. font, remains of a painting of the Last Judgment over the tower-arch, and some monuments of the Hussey family, of the *Hall* (Hussey Packe, Esq.), may be mentioned. In the tower is a ring of 8 bells.

Fulbeck, half-way between Caythorpe and Leadenham, is perhaps the prettiest village in the county, running down the steep face of a beautifully-wooded abutment of the Cliff, on the top of which are seen the stately pinnacles of its handsome tower. The Ch. has a Trans. arcade with Dec. aisles, and a good Perp. clerestory. The interior is very dark, with much, but mostly bad, stained glass, and dark wood-work, some of it of cedar. The font is a fine specimen of Trans. Norm., with an intersecting arcade adorned with nail-head, cable, and tooth ornament. There is a sepulchral recess on the N. side of the chancel. The Ch. is crowded with monuments of the Fane family; the epitaph on a servant, Thomas Ball, 1673, on N. side of nave, is curious. The *Hall* (W. V. R. Fane, Esq.), close by, stands in beautifully-wooded grounds, with fine iron gates at the end of an avenue. There is a restored ancient cross in the village.

117¾ m., Leadenham Stat., a handsome village on a midway shelf of the cliff, with a fine *Ch. The nave of this Ch., with the lower part of the tower, is a fine example of late Dec. work, with bold clustered pillars, lofty arches, and two excellent doorways of different design. The lofty Perp. crocketed

spire is marked by the absence of flying buttresses. In the S. aisle is a canopied piscina. The chancel and its chantry are late Perp. A stone monument of the Beresford family has long been used as the altar. In the E. window is some remarkable Flemish glass, inserted in 1829, with a figure of Christ in majesty, of which the lower lights and the setting are by *Hardman*.

Welbourn Ch., 1 m. N. of the stat., has a plain E.E. tower, and a very unpleasing Perp. "sugar-loaf" spire, which looks like an exaggeration of Caythorpe. The Dec. S. porch is particularly good, and resembles that of Heckington; over the door is a mutilated design of the Holy Trinity. At the E. end of the nave is a pretty hanging-turret for the sancte-bell. The nave and aisles are good late Dec., built by John of Welbourn, the munificent Treasurer of Lincoln, c. 1360, with a fine Perp. clerestory; but the chancel was poorly rebuilt in 1854, and the interior is somewhat cold from want of colour. The *Manor House* is ancient.

* **Brant Broughton** Ch. (generally pronounced *Bruton*), 3 m. from Leadenham on the road to Newark, and on the little river Brant, is remarkable, on the contrary, not only for its beauty of architecture, but for the richness and taste of its internal decoration; its late Rector, Canon F. H. Sutton, having been himself an enthusiastic artist in stained glass and other ecclesiastical work. He executed nearly all the abundant glass here except the E. window, and some important windows in the Minster. The tower is good late Dec. with fine deep-splayed windows and tall pinnacles, and the crocketed spire, of the same date, is even loftier than that of Leadenham or Caythorpe (170 ft.). There are two Perp. porches, both vaulted, and the S. one is particularly fine; over it is a seated figure of Our Lord, and a fine embattled Perp. clerestory. The aisles have Dec. walls below and Dec. W. windows, but were altered with larger Perp. side windows. The lofty aisle arcades and the chancel-arch are E.E. Internally the effect is very impressive from the great height of the chancel—a fine work of *Bodley and Garner*, 1876, replacing a miserable one of 1812—and from the subdued richness of colour throughout the Ch. The nave roof is Perp., resting on angels with spread wings, and restored in colours according to the traces that were left. The fine screen, lofty font cover, and chancel stalls are memorials to Canon Sutton. Most of the ironwork, it should be mentioned, was wrought in the village. The N. aisle is modern, but on the old foundations. Bp. Warburton, of Gloucester, was Rector, and wrote here his famous "Divine Legation of Moses."

1 m. S., in a remote situation, is the unrestored little Ch. of **Stragglethorpe**, which presents a curious contrast to the rich and stately Brant Broughton. It has an E.E. double bell-gable, a Perp. niched buttress, and a very early blocked triangular-headed doorway in the W. front. The font, with round-headed arcading, and the aisle arcade are of Trans. date. In the chancel is a large marble monument of Sir Richard Earle, 1697.

4 m. N.E. of Leadenham, in a very lonely situation, is the fine ruined tower of **Temple Bruer** (from *bruyère*=heath), one of the Preceptories of the Knights Templar in the county, others being at Aslackby (Rte. 6), of which there are hardly any remains; Eagle, near Lincoln (Rte. 3); and Willoughton (Rte. 23), entirely destroyed. It was founded by Dame Elizabeth de Cauz about the middle of the 12th

cent., and possessed much property in this part of the county, including the famous Angel Inn at Grantham (*ante*). Henry VIII., accompanied by Katherine Howard, dined here on his journey to Lincoln in 1541, and in the same year he granted the estate to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. The round church, or Holy Sepulchre, which stood W. of the tower, survived until the 18th cent., when it was engraved by Buck; and Gervase Holles in the preceding cent. even describes the stained windows as still existing. The foundations of it were uncovered in 1833. It was 52 ft. in diameter, and had a peristyle of 8 circular columns surrounded by a groined aisle, and a large porch in the W. front, and was probably joined to the tower by a cloister. This tower, 50 ft. high, dates from about 1250. In the basement story is some rich arcading, of which the shafts have mostly perished, and a piscina, showing that it was used as a chapel. Underneath this are vaults, and a newel staircase leads to the two stories above. Near it is a fine well, and several carved fragments that have been discovered are preserved. A small mod. Ch. has been built here.

121 m., Navenby Stat., where the *Ch. is on the whole the finest of the Cliff group, though its outline is much injured by the miserable debased tower. The original tower, which probably bore a spire like that of Heckington, fell about the middle of the 18th cent., destroying some of the western portion of the Ch., and the wreck was rebuilt in the meanest style. The Ch., however, was thoroughly and excellently restored by *C. Kirk*, of Sleaford, who also presented to it the beautiful font and cover of his own design, which were shown at the Great Exhibition of 1862. The nave is Geom. Dec., with later windows in the N. aisle, and a Perp. clerestory, except one fine clustered and filleted pier, c. 1180, on the S. side, which is of the latest Trans. period. But this nave, as a whole, is inferior to both Leadenham and Welbourn; the great attraction of the Ch. is its magnificent later Dec. chancel, of the same date and character as the more famous one at Heckington (Rte. 7). The 6-light E. window is of great size and very beautiful design, ranking with the E. window of Heckington and the N. window of Sleaford. It is in great part a restoration, the upper lights having been actually cut off by a low roof, but enough remained to make it a genuine restoration and not an invention of the restorer. On the N. side of the chancel is a beautiful Easter Sepulchre, much smaller than those of Heckington and Lincoln Minster, having only one compartment instead of three, and less rich than the superb one at Hawton, near Newark (Rte. 2), but showing the same general design: the Roman soldiers on guard below the tomb, and the women appearing above amid exquisitely carved foliage in the canopy. Adjoining it is a canopied monumental arch, probably for the founder of this rich chancel; in it is now placed the trefoiled stone with 14th-cent. Lombardic lettering of Richard Dewe (or de We), priest of the Ch. The priest's door is on the N. side, and the sedilia with a piscina on the S. The pulpit is Elizabethan. There are peculiar shaped corbels to the nave-roof, on which are coats-of-arms. The modern fittings of this Ch. are rich and stately.

Wellingore, 1 m. S. of Navenby, is so called as being the "*ofer*," or ridge, of the Wealingas. The Ch. has a Dec. tower with stunted spire, an E.E. S. arcade with slender circular columns and octagonal caps, a Perp. N. arcade, and an early Dec. chancel-arch, in front of which

are carved brackets for the rood-screen. The sedilia are of interesting Tráns. work, c. 1160, with octagonal shafts and circular arches. The N. aisle of the chancel is entered by a Trans. arch, and it has an alabaster altar-tomb of a knight, with S.S. collar, and a lady, c. 1440. Several good bench ends in the N. aisle, an old alms-box near the door, and the external decoration of the Perp. W. window in the N. aisle should be noticed. At the *Hall*, close by the Ch., is a now disused Rom. Cath. chapel, with some good windows by *Burlison and Grylls*. At Wellingore the Lincoln road ascends the Cliff from the lower ridge, and continues to Lincoln on the summit, affording fine views westwards.

Boothby Graffo Ch., close to Navenby, built in 1842, is of no interest, the old Ch., according to the register at Wellingore, having been "extirpated by a hurricane" in 1666.

In this parish, in a field about 1 m. W. of Navenby Stat., are the fine ruins of ***Somerton Castle** (formerly *Saubretonne*), which should be visited (see *Index*). It was built in 1281 by Antony Bek, the powerful Bp. of Durham, himself a Lincolnshire man (see *Eresby*, Rte. 15), and consisted originally of a quadrangle of 330 ft. by 180 ft., with four circular towers at the angles. Of these the S.E. tower, together with a portion of the curtain, and the basement of the S.W. tower alone remain, to which an Elizabethan *Manor House*, now a farm-house, was afterwards added. The tower, 45 ft. high, contains three vaulted chambers with lobbies attached, of which the lower ones are lighted only by slits, the upper by larger windows. The two chimneys, with double flues, are very remarkable for their date. From the roof there is a fine view, including Lincoln Minster. Round the castle ran a double moat; the outer one was of unusual size, and was protected by an embankment, of which much remains, and by a wall with circular towers. In this castle John I., or "le bon," of France, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Poictiers, 1356, was imprisoned from August, 1359, to March, 1360, under the custody of the Baron d'Eyncourt. The place was probably selected because of its difficulty of communication, there having been reason to suspect an attempt at rescue. The castle was at this time royal, having been judiciously presented by Bp. Bek to Edward I. A full account of King John's captivity here will be found in the *Lincoln Arch. Society's Report for* 1856, by Bp. Trollope.

Half-way between Navenby and Harmston, and prettily perched on the edge of the cliff, is the interesting Ch. of ***Coleby** (partly restored by *Bodley and Garner*, 1901), the advowson of which was given to Oriel College by its founder, Adam de Brome, Archdeacon of Lincoln, who, to avoid the difficulties of mortmain, first transferred it to Edward III., 1328. The lower part of its unbuttressed tower is of the same early Norm. class as the towers of the lower town at Lincoln, but includes a large fragment of even earlier date, somewhat like that at Hough-on-the-Hill, and lighted by a small key-hole window, with a peculiar loop-ornament (see *Stow*, Rte. 18), which appears again in the fragment of the original tower-arch seen from inside the tower. The upper part of the tower and graceful crocketed spire are good early Perp., but the tower unhappily has to be held together by ugly iron braces. A large Geom. Dec. porch, over which was a parvise, covers a very good Trans. Norm. doorway enriched with varied mouldings. Of the same date is the massive N. arcade, while that on the S. and the blocked arcade of the

chancel are excellent specimens of early lancet work, with good stiff foliage of the earliest kind. The Trans. Norm. font, with an intersecting arcade and four dividing shafts, closely resembles that at Fulbeck. The chancel-arch is of the same date, and has remarkable imposts with classical details. The aisles of the E.E. chancel have been destroyed and windows are cut in the wall, but the arcade remains. There are some good bench-ends, but they are said to have been brought from Hackthorn Ch. (Rte. 24). The modern screen under the tower is good. Thomas Cantilupe (canonized as St. Thomas of Hereford, 1320) was Rector of Coleby till he became Bp. of Hereford, 1275. *Coleby Hall* (Major Tempest) is a many-gabled house built by Sir Wm. Lister, 1628, in a noble situation. There are two classic temples on the site of an earlier one in the grounds, one of which is said to have been designed by *Sir Wm. Chambers;* its interior is adapted from the Ch. of S. Bernardo at Rome, which is a Rotunda of the Thermæ of Diocletian.

124 m., Harmston Stat., with a modern Dec. Ch., by *Withers*, but retaining its Norm. tower of the unbuttressed type, with a mid-wall shaft to the belfry windows, which seems to have long survived in this county. It has a fine ring of 8 bells. The *Hall* (N. C. Cockburn, Esq.) is finely situated.

126 m., Waddington Stat., where the Ch. has an uninviting exterior, a miserable tower of 1726 having been thrust into the W. bay of the nave; but internally the arcades with clustered piers and stiff foliage and the slightly earlier chancel-arch are of beautiful E.E. work, "invaluable as well for their intrinsic merit as proving to us how in small village chs. the same excellent workmanship prevailed as is to be found in the largest buildings of the land" (*Sharpe*). It also has a Perp. font and Jacobean pulpit.

2 m. further the line passes close to the interesting Ch. of Bracebridge (*post*), which is best visited from Lincoln, and then, after falling in with the Great Eastern and Great Northern joint line and the Boston line, we reach at **130 m.** the *Great Northern Stat.*, in the High-street of **LINCOLN.**

LINCOLN.

Railway Stations. — There are two; the *Great Northern*, used also by the *Great Eastern* joint line and the *Great Central* trains *viâ Retford;* and the *Midland* stat. for Newark, Southwell, and Nottingham; also for the *Great Central* trains to Market Rasen, Grimsby, and Hull. Both are in the High Street, 300 yards apart; the Great Northern is nearer to the city. An enormous blunder was committed in allowing these lines to cross this busy street on the level.

Principal objects of interest. The ** **Cathedral** should receive the greater portion of the visitor's time. Of the parish churches, the most interesting are **St. Mary-le-Wigford** and **St. Peter's-at-Gowts.** The other important places are the ***Bishop's Palace**, S. side of Minster; **Castle**, opposite W. Gate of Minster Yard; ***Stone Bow**, High Street; ***Newport Arch** (Roman Gate), end of Bail Gate; **Roman Basilica**, in Bail Gate; **The Conduit**, by St. Mary-le-Wigford. Of the numerous old houses in the city, the finest are the ***Jews' House** (Norman), foot of Steep Hill; **"Aaron the Jew's" House** (Norman), higher up; ***"John of Gaunt's Stables"** (Norman), be-

yond the Mid. stat.; **Burghersh Chantry House**, James St., leading out of Eastgate, Dec.; the beautiful ***Vicar's Court**, with the house at the corner, and some in the Minster Yard, mostly Dec. and Perp. Many places of less importance will be described hereafter. The principal industry of the city is in the famous Agricultural Implement Works, which will generally be readily shown to a visitor interested in them. The largest are *Clayton and Shuttleworth's*, Sincil Dyke; *Ruston and Proctor's*, close to them; and *Robey's*, Canwick Road. The best *views* of the Cathedral are—a lovely one from New Road; from the Palace grounds; close to the Deanery, N. side; from the W. side of the harbour called *Brayford* (turn down by St. Benedict's Church); and from almost anywhere in the Witham valley.

History.—Three excellent little lectures on Lincoln, by Precentor Venables, to be procured at all the shops, "A Walk through Lincoln Minster," and "Walks through the Streets of Lincoln" (two series), may be recommended to every tourist. There is an important paper, by E. A. Freeman, on *Lindum Colonia*, in his "English Towns and Districts," to which frequent reference is here made.

The history of Lincoln is for the most part identical with that of the great shire of which it is the head. A summary here is given of the main events that more specially concerned the city, the architectural history of the cathedral being treated separately.

The *name* of the city is of the highest interest. By the Britons it was called *Caer-lindcoit*. The Celtic name, *linn-dun*, of which *Lindum* is the Romanised version, is identical with the generally accepted derivation of London, and signifies "the hill-fort of the pool;" pointing to a time when all the part below the hill was a stagnant mere, of which Brayford harbour is now almost the sole relic. The ending of the name Lincoln, *Lindum Colonia*, "proclaims the rank which Lincoln held among Roman cities; an ending which it shares with no other English town or village, and with but one other spot (Cologne) throughout the whole dominion of Rome. Köln and Lincoln are cities kindred in origin and name; only, while the city by the Rhine has lost her earlier name, and proclaims herself simply as the Roman *Colonia*, the city by the Witham keeps her earlier name as well as the title of her Roman rank, and proclaims herself through the whole of her long history as the Colony of Lindum."—*Freeman.*

The British settlement was probably on the top of the hill, and it is not improbable that the enclosed area outside the Newport or North Gate marks the lines of the British town. If so, the Romans moved their site southwards, in order better to utilise the remarkable steepness of the hill for defence. The line of the first Roman city can be easily traced. It measured about 400 yards from N. to S. by 500 from E. to W., and had four gates, of which the northern, *Newport*, only remains; the only Roman Gate indeed, except the Balkerne at Colchester, in Britain. The *Ermine Street*, leading from London to the Humber and Yorkshire, ran through it from N. to S., and was crossed in the centre of the city by another road running along Westgate and the original line of Eastgate, to *Banovallum* (Horncastle), and *Vannona* (Wainfleet), on the Wash. Besides these four roads, the great Foss Way from Bath, Leicester, and Newark united with the Ermine Street at *Swine Green*, 1 m. S. of the city gate. Inside this small space the principal

Roman remains are found, and the recently-discovered Basilica was almost in the centre of this city. At the crossing of the four roads no doubt stood the tall milestone, now in the cathedral cloisters, which marks XIV. Roman miles to *Segelocum* (Littleborough). Of the circuit of these walls, the northern line only remains clearly visible outside Newport Arch, with a portion of the return wall E. and W. Of the southern wall a part can be traced behind the Precentory and Sub-deanery.

This town soon proved too small for the growing colony, and the eastern and western walls were extended along Motherby Hill, W., and Broad Street, E., and a new S. wall made along the N. side of Guildhall Street and Saltergate, the new south gate being on the site of the Stone Bow. The enclosed space to the north of the city, supposed by E. A. Freeman to have been the British settlement, may have been, as held by others, a further addition of fortified pasture-land made by the Romans at this time; or the Romans may have used the British line of trenches. This second city was about double the size of the first. It should be observed that the movement of the city has throughout its history been southwards, even the great increase of late years being almost entirely south of the railway stations.

In spite of the importance of Lindum, we have hardly any record of the Roman colony. Nor is there any trustworthy information as to the date when it passed, after the withdrawal of Roman provincial troops in the 5th century, to the Anglian conquerors of Mercia. But the continuous survival of the name seems plainly to show that Lindum did not lie long in ruins. We next hear of it as the capital of the great *Southumbrian* district of *Lindsey*—the island of Lindum—the inhabitants of which, sometimes those only of the northern riding, sometimes also those of the whole shire, called themselves the *Lindisfaras*, or men of Lindsey. "It is plain that there was no Roman town in Britain whose strength and majesty made a deeper impression on our fathers than the colony of Lindum."

The first recorded event in the history of the new English city is the adoption of Christianity, marked by the conversion of the "prefect of the city," Blæcca, by Paulinus, Bp. of York, the Northumbrian Apostle, in 627. (See *Torksey*, Rte. 18.) The site of the first Christian church within the town walls is still marked by that of St. Paul's, which, according to Freeman, should be Paulinus. But when a bishopric of Lindsey was founded by Ecgfrith of Northumbria, the bishop's seat was fixed, and remained until the Conquest, not at Lincoln, but at Sidnacester (*Stow*, Rte. 18).

Then came the great Danish invasion of the 9th century, which has left more abiding traces on Lincolnshire than on any other county. Lincoln at once became one of their five great boroughs, the others being Stamford, Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby. At the time of the Domesday survey, these boroughs were ruled by a patriciate of twelve independent "law-men," whose office was hereditary, with the privileges almost of a distinct commonwealth. In 941, Eadmund, "the doer of great deeds," released the five boroughs "bowed low in heathen chains," and won them back to England and Christianity. In 1013, the five boroughs submitted to Swegen, and being still mainly ruled by one of Danish blood were treated with all respect, and remained independent communities. Such was the state of things at the Conquest, as is recorded in Domesday; and the Conqueror left their existing privileges almost untouched. But he re-

tained the supreme control in his own hands, and made one of the most important changes in the history of the city in another way, by the foundation, in 1068, of a castle, on the site of the English fortress, which completely secured the command of the city, and formed the key of the eastern counties.

This great civil epoch was quickly followed by an equally great ecclesiastical one, in the removal of his "bishop's stool" by Remigius, the first Norman bishop, from Dorchester-on-Thames to Lincoln, in order to be under the protection of the Castle, about 1070. From this time Lincoln takes its natural place, not as a free imperial commonwealth, but as one among the great cities of England, the head of a great shire, and the seat of what subsequently became the vastest diocese in the country. The almost simultaneous building of the Castle and Cathedral necessitated an enormous clearance in the narrow space within the walls; and to this is due the foundation of the lower town beyond the river, marked by the towers of St. Mary-le-Wigford, and St. Peter-at-Gowts, "than which," says Mr. Freeman, "there are few spots in England which ought to speak with a more stirring voice to the hearts of Englishmen." See St. Mary-le-Wigford (*post*).

The subsequent events connected with the city may now be given in a briefer summary. In 1140 the castle was taken for the Empress Matilda, and Stephen, in besieging it, was taken prisoner after a great battle, known as the Joust of Lincoln, somewhere N.W. of the castle, on Candlemas Day, 1140-1. Six years later Stephen had recovered the castle, and, in spite of the belief that it was unlucky for a king to set foot within the walls, he kept Christmas at Lincoln. Henry II. was here a few years later, but refused to enter the walls, and kept his feast in the lower town of Wigford. After this date there are few of our sovereigns who have not visited Lincoln.

On May 19, 1217, occurred the decisive battle known, from the abundance of booty, as "The Fair of Lincoln," when the Earl of Pembroke, Regent of the Realm, finally defeated the troops of the Dauphin under the Count of Perche: "a day the more to be remembered as the last fight on any threatening scale which Englishmen have had to wage against the southern enemy within their own four seas." On this occasion frightful havoc took place, and the city, having been occupied by the French, was given up to pillage. No further siege of the castle took place for over four centuries to check the peaceful progress of the city. In the first writs of general summons to Parliament, issued by Henry III. in 1295, York and Lincoln are the only two places specially named as required to return two burgesses. In 1301 Lincoln was the meeting-place of the Great Parliament of Edward I., which secured the confirmation of the Great Charter, and repudiated the pretensions of Boniface VIII. to jurisdiction over Scotland. Three other Parliaments met here, two of Edward II., and one in the second year of Edward III., but were not of great importance. The early history of Lincoln as a *burgh* is difficult to trace. The system of the Twelve Law-men was gradually superseded by the presidency of one, and mayors of the city are mentioned in the 12th cent., but the earliest known charter of incorporation is one of Edward II., 1314, when Henry Bere, the first recorded mayor, was elected. In 1386 Richard II. stayed with his uncle, John of Gaunt, at his palace in the lower town. Owing to the influence of John of Gaunt, Lincoln was always a Lancastrian

town, and hence was often much injured by Yorkist soldiers during the Wars of the Roses. Richard III. was here in 1485, having narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by Buckingham. Henry VII. celebrated his victory of Bosworth by a three days' thanksgiving here in 1485. Henry VIII. was at Lincoln in 1541 with Katherine Howard, and some of the acts of criminality charged against Katherine are said to have taken place here. Perhaps Henry on this occasion regretted having called Lincolnshire five years before "one of the most brute and beestalie shires" of his realm. James I. was here in 1617, and Charles I. several times, and on one he was enthusiastically welcomed. Lincoln seems to have been mainly on the Royalist side, like most of the Lindsey district, while Boston and Holland were for the Parliament. In 1643, after the battle of Winceby, Sir William (Lord) Widdrington of Blaukney, the Governor, surrendered the city to the Earl of Manchester, and though it was recovered by the Royalist troops, it was retaken by the Earl after a storm, and sacked in 1644; its history has since been uneventful.

Lincoln has been, what it now bids fair to become again, a great commercial city. It is possible that a mint existed here in the Roman Colonia, but of this there is no sufficient proof. The earliest known Lincoln coin dates from the time of Alfred, and coins of this mint are found down to the reign of Edward I. In 1800 the population of the city was only about 7000, though even then it was the largest town in the county; but the formation of a great railway centre, and still more the immense development of agricultural machine works, for which the city is famous, have created a large new town below the hill, though Lincoln is now only the second town of the county in size, owing to the astonishing growth of the port of Grimsby.

History of the Minster. — The diocese of Lincoln was formed by the union of two earlier bishoprics, those of *Lindsey* or *Sidnacester* (Stow, Rte. 18) and *Leicester*, and transferred from the earlier seat of the united diocese at *Dorchester*, in Oxfordshire. After its conversion to Christianity in 627 by Paulinus, Lindsey was in the spiritual domain of the Bishop of York; but on the formation of the great Mercian bishopric of Lichfield in 656, it became part of that see. In 678 Ecgfrith of Northumbria defeated Wulfhere of Mercia, and made Lindsey a separate diocese. "No tale better brings home to us the identity of the ecclesiastical and civil dominions. The conqueror had won a new realm; in his eyes a new realm meant a new diocese. He at once founds a bishopric of Lindesey, and nominates a bishop, Eadhed, whom Archbishop Theodore consecrates without scruple. In the very next year the land is won back to Mercia by the arms of Æthelred. The newly-founded bishopric lives on; but its Northumbrian bishop at once, seemingly as a matter of course, goes back to his own land, to receive a Northumbrian see from his own sovereign. Æthelred appoints a Mercian successor, and the line of Mercian bishops of Lindesey begins."—*Freeman.* The succession can be traced to 869, after which the see remained long unfilled, owing to the ravages of the Northmen in Mercia. The next-known bishop of Lindsey is Leofwin, who in 958 removed his "bishop-stool" to Dorchester-on-Thames, in a corner of his province remote from the Danes, and protected by the camp of Sinodun Hill.

In 680, immediately after the recovery of Lindsey to Mercia by

Æthelred, Archbishop Theodore again divided the great Mercian bishopric of Lichfield, and founded a new see of the Middle Angles at *Leicester*, to which Cuthwin was consecrated. This diocese continued till 705, when it was re-united to Lichfield, and again from 737 till 870, when the see was removed to Dorchester under Bishop Alheard. Though Dorchester was then probably within the Mercian bounds, the disturbed state of the kingdom so broke up the original divisions that Alheard is described in the Saxon Chronicle as one of King *Alfred's* "most excellent thanes," and therefore as a Wessex bishop.

Dorchester, which has suffered curiously from the irony of fate, had already been the seat of the West Saxon bishopric, 634–676, until Headda removed it to Winchester. We have the names of eleven Mercian bishops of Dorchester, the fourth of whom, Leofwin, united the secs of Lindsey and Leicester.

Rémi, or *Remigius*, the first bishop of Lincoln, was Almoner of the Benedictine monastery of Fécamp, in Normandy, and came on William's expedition with a ship and twenty fighting-men. A curious leaden plate, now in the Chapter Library, describes one William D'Aincourt, "*regia stirpe progenitus*," who died at the court of Rufus, as kinsman of Remigius, so that the latter was possibly allied to the Conqueror himself, and to the great Lincolnshire house of D'Eyncourt. The Conqueror promised Remigius the first bishopric vacant, which he fulfilled on the death of Wulfwy, Bp. of Dorchester, in 1067.

In 1072 the council of London ordered the transference of episcopal sees from "*villulae*" to walled cities, as from Elmham to Thetford, and thence to Norwich, and from Selsey to Chichester. Remigius had apparently intended to build a new cathedral at Dorchester, but even before the decree of London he seems to have decided on moving his see; the choice of Lincoln was no doubt decided by the foundation of William's new castle there. Accordingly, in the S.E. corner of the original Roman city, he swept away the existing Ch. of St. Mary Magdalene, and founded a new cathedral, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. The massive grandeur of this Ch. can be judged by its sole remnant, the central portion of the W. front. The E. end was apsidal, and the foundations of it exist under the stalling of the choir.

Remigius, who was one of the greatest of English prelates, died May 4, 1092, four days before that fixed for the consecration of the Ch. *Robert Bloet*, his successor, Chancellor of William Rufus, celebrated the consecration in 1094, and greatly added to the cathedral establishment, doubling Remigius' number of twenty-one canons. *Alexander*, "the castle-builder" (see Sleaford, Rte. 7), probably built the late Norman doorways of the W. front, and vaulted the whole with stone, the roofs having been destroyed by a fire about 1141.

In 1185 a great earthquake occurred through nearly the whole of England, which, according to Roger Hoveden, "split the cathedral in two from top to bottom." The next year the greatest in the long line of prelates was appointed, *Hugh*, a Carthusian monk, born at Avalon, near Grenoble, and best known as St. Hugh of Lincoln. He was an intimate friend of Henry II., who had brought him into England to organise the newly-founded monastery of Witham in Somersetshire. Hugh at once took in hand the rebuilding of his cathedral, from the central crossing to the "Angel-choir," thus including both eastern and western transepts. His cathedral ended in an apse, the foundation of which

has been lately discovered, near the present site of the altar. Hugh's work is of extraordinary importance in architectural history, the date being accurately known, as *the earliest existing work of pure English Gothic*, entirely free from any trace of Norman influence. With the exception of the eastern extension or Angel-choir, made to receive his shrine, the whole cathedral as it stands is in the main his design, and he may therefore justly claim one of the greatest names in the whole history of architecture. The name of his architect, Geoffrey de Noiers, has fortunately been preserved. It has frequently been asserted that the architecture of this cathedral displays French influence, partly, perhaps, from the peculiarity of Hugh's work, partly from the name of the architect. With regard to the first, an important letter from M. Viollet-le-Duc, whose authority on this point scarcely admits of dispute, appeared in 'The Gentleman's Magazine,' May, 1861 (reprinted in full in Murray's 'Handbook to the Cathedrals of England'). He says: "After the most careful examination, I could not find in any part of the cathedral of Lincoln, neither in the general design, nor in any part of the system of architecture adopted, nor in any details of ornament, any trace of the French school of the 12th cent., so plainly characteristic of the cathedrals of Paris, Noyon, Senlis, Chartres, Sens, and even Rouen. . . . The construction is English, the profiles of the mouldings are English; the ornaments are English; the execution of the work belongs to the English school of workmen of the beginning of the 13th cent." With regard to the second point, although the name clearly was originally French, Mr. Dimock has shown that there was a family of that name in Bucks at the time of the Domesday Survey, and another in Norfolk which gave its name to the parish of Swanston Nowers. In fact Geoffrey may well have been a thorough born and bred Englishman, with three or four generations of English parents before him.

After Hugh's death, in 1200, the work was carried on slowly by his successors, *William of Blois*, 1203–1206, and *Hugh of Wells*, 1209–1235, who completed the nave and perhaps the wings and upper part of the W. front, the Galilee porch, and the chapter-house. Hugh of Wells was succeeded (1235–1253), by a worthy successor of St. Hugh, *Robert Grosteste* (this is the true though ungrammatical form), the uncompromising opponent of Innocent IV., and the boldest asserter of the liberty of the English Church. There is a life of him in vol. iv. of Milman's 'Latin Christianity,' and his letters have been edited by H. R. Luard (Longmans, 1845). Grosteste's episcopate is, in regard to the history of the English Church, of the highest importance, but we have no record of any building work of his in the cathedral. He may very probably, however, have completed the works already assigned to Hugh of Wells, and he almost certainly built the first story of the great central tower, the E.E. tower which had succeeded the Norman tower of Remigius having given way.

The next bishop, *Henry Lexington* (1254–1258), procured the consent of Henry III. to the removal of part of the city wall for the enlargement of the cathedral by the Presbytery or Angel-choir, intended for the reception of the shrine of St. Hugh, one of the most glorious of all architectural works, which was carried out by his successor, *Richard of Gravesend* (1258–1279).

Bp. Gravesend did not live to see the "inauguration" of this noble building, which took place with

great magnificence under *Bp. Oliver Sutton*, Oct. 6, 1280, Edward I. and Queen Eleanor being present at the ceremony. The whole cost of the consecration was given by a Lincolnshire man, Thomas Bek, who was consecrated on the same day Bp. of St. David's, a brother of Anthony Bek, the famous Bp. of Durham and Patriarch of Jerusalem, and son of the Baron of Eresby. Bp. Sutton built the cloisters in 1295, enclosed the precincts, and began at his own expense the beautiful court of the Vicars Choral.

With the episcopate of Bp. Sutton the cathedral as a whole was completed, except in detail. Lincoln has little either of later Dec. or of Perp. work, but fortunately what there is is good in character. *John of Dalderby* (a village near Horncastle), Sutton's successor, added the upper part of the central tower in 1307; the S. transept face was remodelled and the lovely circular window inserted, either by *Henry Burghersh* (1320–1340), or *Thomas Bek* (1342–1347). Under *John Gynwell* (1347–1362) or *John of Buckingham* (1363–1398) the figures of kings were inserted over the doorway, the western towers were built, the central one vaulted, and the fine series of stalls given by the munificent treasurer, *John of Welbourn*. The only Perp. work in the cathedral is the nave W. window, inserted in place of three lancets by Bp. *Alnwick* (1436–1449), and the various chantry chapels in the retro-choir.

Architectural Summary.

Early Norman, c. 1075–1090.—Central part of W. front with its three recesses and bas-reliefs.

Late Norman, c. 1140–1150.—Three central W. doors, with intersecting arcade above; three lower stages of the W. towers; the font.

Early English—First Period, c. 1190–1220.—St. Hugh's choir and eastern transept; E. wall of great transept.

Second Period, c. 1220–1245.—Great transept, nave, and its aisles, wings of W. front, Galilee porch, chapter-house, central crossing and lower part of great tower.—**Transition** from E.E. to Dec., c. 1260–1280.—Presbytery or Angel-choir, with aisles and S. porch.

Geometrical Decorated, c. 1290–1315.—Upper part of central tower, cloisters with vestibule, N. and S. screens of choir, Easter sepulchre.

Flowing Decorated, c. 1320–1360.—S. transept window, parapets of W. front and S. aisle, organ-screen.

Early Perpendicular, c. 1360–1400.—Upper part of W. towers, row of kings on W. front, stalls, vaulting of towers, aisle W. windows.

Perpendicular, c. 1400–1500.—W. window of nave, chantry chapels.

The history of the Minster for 400 years before the present generation has mainly been one of injury—accidental, intentional, or well-meant. Bp. *Henry Rands* (1547–1551), called Holbeach, from his native town, nearly ruined the see by surrendering most of its possessions, receiving in exchange the rectorial tithes of many parishes, and thus robbing both cathedral and diocese. In 1548, in his ill-omened though short episcopate, the lofty spire was blown down from the central tower. An attempt was made to take the spires down from the western towers in 1727, when a mob, excited by the report of the mutilation of the cathedral, which in Lincolnshire is regarded with almost passionate reverence, broke into the close and attacked some officials, till a promise was given that the spires should be preserved. They continued however to grow more unsafe, and, though possibly capable of restoration even then,

were taken down as late as 1808. The numerous brasses and various other treasures of the cathedral were spoiled in 1644, and the very injudicious "restorations" under Bps. *Laney* (1663–1667) and *Fuller* (1667–1675) misplaced some of the surviving tombs, and swept away others. The N. walk of the cloister became ruinous about the middle of the 17th cent., and was incongruously rebuilt by *Wren*, who also perhaps erected a "classical" altar-piece in the cathedral. This latter was swept away and the present altar-piece substituted by *Essex* in 1780, who also rebuilt the apsidal chapels in the N.E. transept. In 1862 part of the front underwent a scraping by *J. C. Buckler*, which did much injury to the sculpture, but happily provoked an outcry in time.

The architectural supervision of the Minster was then entrusted to *J. L. Pearson, R.A.*, and since his death to *C. Hodgson Fowler, F.S.A.*, and no cathedral in England is more efficiently watched. A recent failure in the S.W., or St. Hugh's, tower rendered underpinning and rebuilding of part of the S. wall necessary, while a crack in the W. front has led to the whole façade being tied with metal rods. With this exception the fabric appears to be sound. A wooden framework for the bells, detached from the walls, has been erected inside the tower to save the dangerous vibration. A great external improvement was effected in 1882 by a clearing of the ground round the nave, which had covered the base-mouldings of the buttresses to the depth of nearly 3 ft. This work has had the most admirable results in developing the proportions of the façade and the S. elevation, by laying bare the continuous Norman plinth on which the whole design rests, and the long buried bases of the attached shafts. The false bases added at a higher level have been removed, and new bases, copied from one of the original designs happily remaining in the N.W. chapel, have been supplied in the old position. The cathedral is now entered by ascending instead of descending steps, and the gain in dignity by this true "restoration" is very marked.

In grandeur of situation Lincoln has no rival amongst English cathedrals, though Durham, on its rocky peninsula surrounded by the Wear, is even more picturesque. Ely presents the best English subject for comparison, but a truer one will be found at Laon. It is a conspicuous landmark from every part of the surrounding country at almost incredible distances, while, when looked at from near, its outline varies more than almost any cathedral in Europe at every change in the point of observation. The most marked external feature, the enormously high pitch of the roofs, was deliberately adopted, in spite of the sacrifice of internal height, to emphasise as much as possible the distant view of the outline.

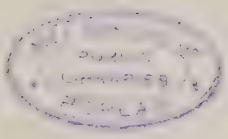
We will now suppose the visitor to proceed direct from the station to the **Minster**, the name by which the cathedral, as at York, is generally called. It was, however, never the seat of a monastery, but always served by secular priests, "minster" being used for "church." Several interesting objects will be passed, but these had better be examined afterwards. The Ch. in the Great Northern station-yard is that of **St. Mary-le-Wigford**, and in front of it is **St. Mary's Conduit**. After passing the **High Bridge** and the disused **Ch. of St. Benedict**, the **Stone Bow** is reached. Here a cab will turn to rt. by Silver Street and the New Road, in which is a lovely view of the cathedral and the palace,

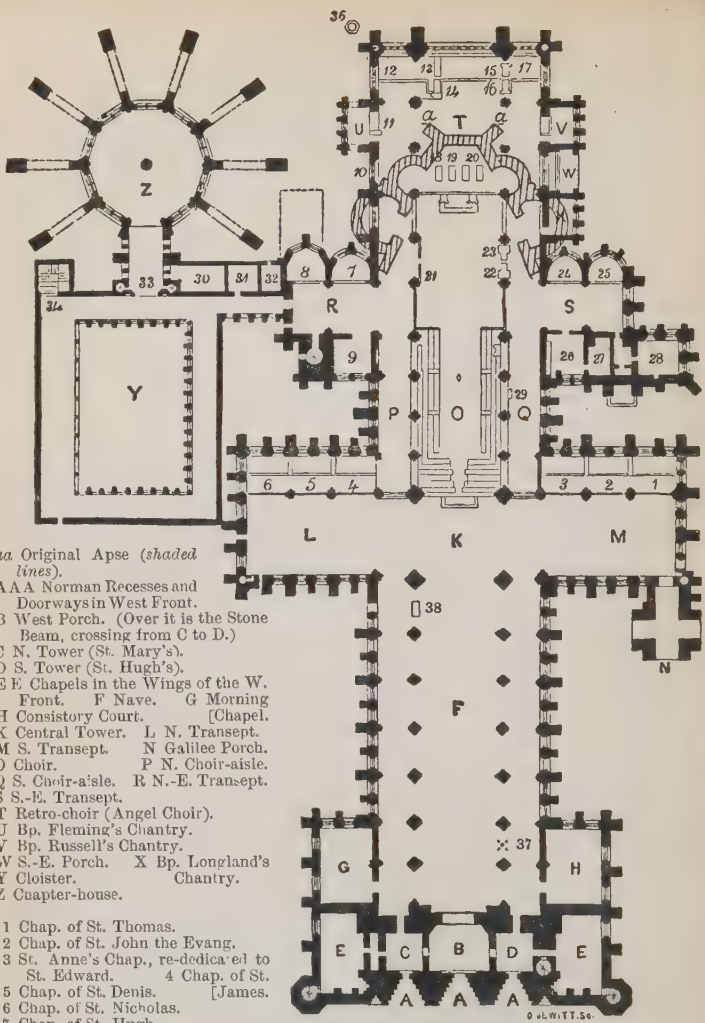
to **Pottergate Arch**, and reach the Minster at its eastern end, while a pedestrian may proceed by the very remarkable ascent of **The Strait** and **Steep Hill**, the steepest street in England, passing the **Jews' House** on l., and the other Norman house on rt. at the corner of Christ's Hospital Terrace, and enter the Minster yard by the western or **Exchequer Gate**, to the l. of which is the **Ch. of St. Mary Magdalene**, and immediately opposite, **the Castle**.

The improvement made in 1882 by the lowering of the ground round the nave, which had risen to the first stage of the buttresses, is from this point very great. The extreme *yellowness* of the Minster now becomes very noticeable, whereas from below hill the colour is toned into gray. This is owing to the peculiar oolite stone from the immediate neighbourhood of which it is built. It blackens on exposure to the air, but is almost indestructible, and completely retains the sharpness of its sculpture. The marks of a toothed chisel, with which it was worked, are visible on many parts of the interior. The Purbeck marble, used for shafts and capitals, is by no means so durable, and much of it is completely decayed.

The arrangements for seeing Lincoln Minster, formerly made as inaccessible as possible by an abominable system of fees, are now among the best in England. The hours of daily service are 7.35 A.M. (in Morning Chapel), and (choral) at 10 and 4; Sundays, 8, 10.30, 4, and 6.30 (in nave). The cathedral is open from early service till 7 in June and July; 6 in April, May, August, and September; and 5 in other months. The nave and great transept are always free; to see the choir, chapter-house, cloisters, &c., closed of course during service, not less than 6*d.* for each person must be put in the box (*the cathedral expenses are very heavy, and a single visitor may very fairly be expected to give more*), in return for which an excellent little plan of the Minster, with a brief summary of its features, is given to each visitor. The vergers are continually going round with parties, but a visitor, by signing his name, may go about at his own pleasure.

The **West Front**, though impressive in itself and full of details of the very highest interest in various styles, is architecturally a failure to perform its true purpose, being only a *screen* in front of the towers, like those especially characteristic of the churches at Lucca. "The front thus becomes a mere blank arcaded wall, with holes cut through it to show the earlier work, and with the noble upper stages of the two towers looking over it like prisoners eager to get rid of the incumbrance in front of them."—*Freeman.* It will be seen at once that a great block of Norman work, 100 ft. wide, is encased in a still larger surface of lancet work. In all probability this was due to a want of funds, which prevented the removal of the Norman front, and has thus spared a piece of the very interesting though not beautiful work of Remigius. This consists of a great block of masonry with five deep recesses of different heights, the small outer ones of which are blank, while the inner three are filled with later doorways and windows, and extends to the bottom of the row of intersecting arches above the recesses. The masonry is one of the best examples of the "wide-jointed" kind. The three principal recesses were terminated by gables, of which the grooves remain, so that the arrangement resembled Peterborough, though on a smaller scale. Sharpe held that only one western tower was designed, as at Ely, but the more probable opinion is that there were two, and that the





aa Original Apse (*shaded lines*).
A A A Norman Recesses and Doorways in West Front.
B West Porch. (Over it is the Stone Beam, crossing from C to D.)
C N. Tower (St. Mary's).
D S. Tower (St. Hugh's).
E E Chapels in the Wings of the W. Front. F Nave. G Morning [Chapel.
H Consistory Court.
K Central Tower. L N. Transept.
M S. Transept. N Galilee Porch.
O Choir. P N. Choir-aisle.
Q S. Choir-aisle. R N.-E. Transept.
S S.-E. Transept.
T Retro-choir (Angel Choir).
U Bp. Fleming's Chantry.
V Bp. Russell's Chantry.
W S.-E. Porch. X Bp. Longland's
Y Cloister. Chantry.
Z Chapter-house.

1 Chap. of St. Thomas.
2 Chap. of St. John the Evang.
3 St. Anne's Chap., re-dedicated to St. Edward. 4 Chap. of St. [James.
5 Chap. of St. Denis.
6 Chap. of St. Nicholas.
7 Chap. of St. Hugh.
8 Chap. of St. John Baptist.
9 Dean's Chapel.
10 N.-E. Entrance.
11 Bishop Fleming's Mont.
12 Mont. of Lord Burgh rsh.
13 Mont. of Rob. de Burghersh.
14 Mont. of Bp. Burghersh.
15 Mont. of Sir Nicholas de Cantilupe.
16 Mont. of Prior Wymbush.
17 Cantilupe Chantry.
18 Memorial of St. Hugh.
19 Tomb of Bp. Fuller.
20 Gardiner Monuments.
21 Easter Sepulchre.
22 Mont. of Kath. Swynford.
23 Monument of the Duchess of Westmoreland.
24 Chap. of St. Paul.
25 Chap. of St. Peter.
26, 27 Ancient Choristers' Vestry.
28 Principal Vestry.
29 Shrine of Little St. Hugh.
30, 31, 32 Anciently one room, the "Camera Communis."
33 Vestibule to Chapter-house.
34 Staircase to Library.
36 Well. 37 Font.
38 Remigius' Tomb.

GROUND PLAN, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL—Scale, 100 ft. to 1 in.

foundations of the present towers are of original work. On the incorporation of this Norm. front with the E. E. work of Bp. Grosteste's time the gables were removed, and the circular arch of the central recess was changed to pointed. The spring of the Norm. arch shows immediately below the trellis work. Its height was 75 ft.; the present arch is over 80 ft.

Above the two exterior recesses is seen a remarkable band of sculpture extending at irregular intervals across the front. This was figured in Gough's Camden's 'Britannia,' and was believed to be inserted by Remigius from some earlier buildings. It is however doubtful, judging from the character of the sculptures, whether they are of earlier than Norm. date, and their dislocation may perhaps be accounted for by the E. E. remodelling of the west front. The only other works of similar character in England are two in Chichester Cathedral, which have similarly been attributed to the earlier church at Selsey. The subjects, beginning from the N., are (according to Bp. Trollope, '*Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*,' 1866): 1. Torments of the damned (very long and curious); 2. Descent into Hell; 3. Christ receiving souls; 4. The Blessed; 5. Christ at Emmaus; 6. Death-bed of the Righteous, and the Wicked cast into Hell; 7. Adam and Eve driven from Paradise; 8. The Curse of Labour; 9. Hannah, Samuel, and Eli (?); 10. Building of the Ark; 11. Daniel in the lions' den; 12. The Ark and Going out from the Ark; 13. Christ and Nicodemus (?); 14. God's Covenant with Noah (hidden behind the E. E. work, and only to be seen from the Ringers' Chapel and the staircase to the S. tower).

The three **doorways** within the recesses are late Norm., of "five-jointed" masonry, and were probably inserted by Bp. Alexander (1123–1148), who also added the interlacing arcade above Remigius' work. The central doorway is much the richest, but the ornaments of all deserve notice. On the shafts are armed figures entangled in rings of leafage, between which are birds and grotesque animals placed back to back. On the N. shafts are some singular figures arranged in pairs. The curious Norm. doorways at Kilpeck Ch., Herefordshire, may be compared, though they are much ruder and probably earlier. The embattled ornament occurs again in the chancel of Stow, which was probably built by Alexander. The two outer doorways are a little later than the central one, and are classed by Mr. Sharpe with Trans. work as being "although derived from Norm., treated in a manner entirely distinct," and are among the most interesting and valuable remains of the entire structure. Unfortunately these doors are the part of the cathedral which have suffered most from "scraping" and clumsy re-cutting.

The three large windows in the recesses are Perp. work. The central one is attributed to Bp. Alnwick (1436–1450), who built the W. door and window of Norwich. He happily re-modelled the W. door here internally only. The side windows seem somewhat earlier, about 1400. Over the central doorway are the late Dec. or early Perp. figures of 11 kings under enriched canopies, with figures of bishops on either side, placed there, c. 1370, by the munificent treasurer, John of Welbourn, who also vaulted the towers and gave the stalls. It should be noticed how stone-carving declined as wood-carving began to flourish. These indifferent sculptures, of little interest except for details of costume, should be compared with the admirable figures of the Angel-choir, only a century earlier.

Beyond and above the Norm. work the whole of the front is

E. E., and was probably completed by Bp. Hugh of Wells, brother of Bp. Jocelyn of Wells (1209–1235). The wings are flanked with octagon turrets of unusual projection and capped with spires, while a much enriched gable crowns the centre. The front is covered with a series of arcades and ornaments, and was once crowded with figures. The sculptured bosses in the arcades are admirable, and the details, especially of the central gable, are of the best and purest E. E. On the central boss of the vaulting is the Expulsion from Paradise. The remarkable trellis work, peculiar to this cathedral, occurs again in the tower. The lovely cinquefoiled window above the great W. window has exquisite mouldings consisting of open work bands of flowers. The wavy parapet above is late Dec. On the spires of the turrets are figures: on the S., St. Hugh, original; on the N., blowing a horn, "The Swincherd of Stow," who is said to have bequeathed a peck of silver pennies to the building of the cathedral. This is a modern copy of the original figure, which is preserved in the cloisters. The entire breadth of the W. front is 173 ft.; its height, below the gable, 83 ft.

Before entering it is well to examine the **exterior** of the Minster, beginning from the S. corner of the W. front. First come the bold projections of **St. Hugh's Chapel** and the **Consistory Court,** and beyond them the Galilee. In the heads of the blank arches of the gable of the Consistory Court are grotesque sculptures, one of which is popularly supposed to represent the Devil looking over Lincoln, with what Fuller calls "a torve and tetrick countenance," pungently adding that "some who account themselves saints behold such fabrics with little better looks." The Norm. gable and arcading at the side of St. Hugh's Tower should here be noticed. The W. fronts of the towers were originally furnished with similar gables. From this point the unreality of the W. front, which is a mere screen and not a *front* at all, is unpleasingly apparent. The line of the nave, with its bold buttresses and arcaded clerestory, has an unusual degree of richness given by the Dec. parapet with canopied niches and brackets.

The celebrated **Galilee** forms the approach to the S. transept. The name was applied to that part of a great church where the Sunday procession ended, the procession representing Our Lord's going before the disciples "into Galilee." It is frequently referred to in the Cathedral Archives as *Curia vocata le Galilee;* and the Chapter had the right of holding a court in the room above, now used as the **Muniment Room.** At Durham it is still used as an Ecclesiastical Court. In position and arrangement the Galilee of Lincoln is unique. At Ely it is a W. porch, and at Durham a W. Lady chapel. It is itself a miniature ch., being a cruciform building of two stories, on open arches of the richest E. E. style, probably of the episcopate of Bp. Hugh of Wells (1209–1235). It seems to have been made as a stately entrance from the palace, being just opposite to the archway in the city wall which Henry I. gave leave to Bp. Bloet to pierce in 1110. Inside is an exquisite arcade with capitals of leafage, and a groined roof, the ribs of which bristle with tooth-ornament. The doorway into the church is curious. It is divided by a central shaft, and has supporting arches encrusted with leafage, and a diamond-shaped opening in the tympanum. Notice the lizards with human heads at

foot of the shaft, and the extraordinary freshness of the sculpture.

It is difficult to say what is the best point of view of the noble central tower, but those from the grounds of the Bp.'s palace, the subdeanery garden, the Vicars' Court, and the N.E. angle of the cloisters, may be specially mentioned. To the top of the first story above the roof it is E. E., and probably the work of Bp. *Grosteste's* time, 1250, being distinguished by a peculiar stone trellis-work, seen also in the W. front, and notched shafts, somewhat resembling the curious piers at the angles of the transept. The upper part of the tower has very tall coupled and canopied windows of the purest Dec. work. Letters of indulgence still exist issued by Bp. Dalderby, March 9, 1307, granting an indulgence of 40 days to any who should assist in building the tower. The cut battlement was added by *Essex* in 1775, and is very good for the date. The height of this famous and beautiful tower is 271 ft. to the top of the vanes, and it is thus considerably the highest central tower in England—Worcester being only 196 ft.; York, 216; Gloucester, 225; and Canterbury, 235 ft. Boston "Stump," a western tower, which is plainly visible from Lincoln, is about 290 ft. It is little more however than half of that reached before the wooden spire covered with lead fell in 1548. This is said to have risen to the extraordinary height of 525 ft., which would be far beyond any rival except Old St. Paul's, 493 ft.; and would, even if existing now, be considerably the highest tower and spire in the world; Salisbury being only 404 ft.; Landshut, 462 ft.; St. Nicholas, Hamburg (modern), about 480 ft.; and the new spires of Cologne, 511 ft. It must have been visible over almost the whole of the county.

Then comes the S. transept with its beautiful Dec. rose-window, looking from outside like the skeletons of two leaves side by side, and beyond it the tall arcaded buttresses of St. Hugh's choir, the triangular headings of which are the first attempt at true pinnacles in E. E. work. After the bold projection of the eastern transept, with its graceful apsidal chapels, we reach the S.E. or **Presbytery door**, between the Perp. chantries of Bps. Longland and Russell, the only example in England of a doorway in a great church in this position, though it is found in France. It was probably a state entrance for the Bp. in place of his earlier one by the Galilee. It is formed by a deeply recessed arch lined with canopied niches. The doorway is divided by a central shaft, and in the tympanum is represented the Last Judgment; Our Lord in Majesty (the head restored), with kneeling angels in a quatrefoil, and below, the dead rising from their graves near the open mouth of hell. The door-mouldings are filled with small figures of saints, in a hollow fret-work of graceful leafage, and within the arch are the remains of four figures, too shattered to be identified. Of all the figures in this doorway Flaxman thought very highly, while Mr. Cockerell says that, "though of the prosperous period of art, the merit of the Judgment, as compared with the angels in the choir, may well be questioned."

The buttresses and upper windows of the Presbytery, or Angel Choir, should here be compared with those of the earlier choir. Against the S.E. buttress are figures of Edward I., trampling on a Saracen, and his Queen Eleanor, both of consummate grandeur and interest. In the next pier is the statue of a queen, who may possibly be Edward's second spouse, the French Princess Margaret,

The remarkable composition of the eastern end, with its deep buttresses, its lines of arcading, the noble E. window, 57 ft. high, and an enriched gable and a second great window above it, with a beautiful figure of the Virgin and Child, is well seen from the green lawn above which it rises. But though in detail it is the most beautiful of English E. ends, the upper window and the side gables are a serious error in composition. "Coming to the E. end, we again find, as at the W. end, Lincoln throwing away great advantages by a perverse piece of sham. The E. window of Lincoln is the very noblest specimen of the pure and bold tracery of its own date. But it is crushed by the huge gable-window above it; and the aisles, whose E. windows are as good on their smaller scale as the great window, are absurdly finished with sham gables, destroying the real and natural outline of the whole composition."—*Freeman.* Near the N.E. buttress is the ancient well, and beyond it the 8 grand flying buttresses and bold steeple-roof of the **Chapter-house.** Many houses beyond the Chapter-house, one even built against it, were cleared away in 1892, having been bought by Mr. A. Shuttleworth for that purpose, and the improvement of the view is very great.

On the N. side, the 2nd bay is the *Fleming Chapel;* beyond it is a beautiful E. E. doorway, with a central shaft, and a quatrefoil in the tympanum. The general view of the N. side is blocked by the Cloisters and the Deanery, but is much more open than it formerly was. By the N. gate of the Close we enter *Eastgate*, and, passing the Deanery, again reach the W. doors.

On entering at the W. end we pass first into a vestibule formed out of the W. bay of the nave by means of ugly arches to support the towers, erected in 1727. The lower part of the western towers was altered into the form of early Perp. work by John of Welbourn; but an arch of the original clerestory can be seen high up in the wall. Here is a tablet to *Bp. William Smith*, 1496–1514, founder of Brasenose College, Oxford, whose brass near this place was destroyed by the Puritans. Slabs mark his grave and those of *Bps. Alnwick*, 1449, and *Atwater*, 1520. On either side of the N. and S. towers are chapels, forming the wings of Bp. Hugh's work, and projecting beyond the nave. That on the N. is approached through a dark narrow passage, above which is a roughly-vaulted chamber, inaccessible except by a ladder, which has been called a prison, but was probably a treasury or a watching chamber. Close to the ground, on the N. side of the N. W. tower, is a remarkable arch, perhaps of Remigius' time, and intended to bridge over some insecurity in the ground. In the corresponding position on the S. side is a Norm. recess, similar to those in the W. front. The chapels beyond the porches are lighted by circular windows in the W. front, and had separate W. entrances. Both chapels have ogee wall-arcades, with some 13th-cent. border-painting and E. E. groined roofs.

We now enter the **Nave**, the first effect of which will probably be disappointing, the direct view from end to end, either east or west, being the only unsatisfactory part of the cathedral. The reasons for this are—the excessive elongation of the building at a uniform height by the addition of the Angel-choir to the choir; the apparent lowness of the vaults, 8 ft. lower in the choir even than in the nave; and the too wide spacing of the arches in proportion to the slenderness of the piers. To

this may be added that the great organ, while doing something to break the length, almost entirely blocks out the grand east window which would otherwise attract the eye; that the roof is without colour or gilding on the bosses; and that such colour as is given by the stained windows of the nave is almost all unsatisfactory. Hence from either east or west the *first* impression is often that of "looking through a tube."—*E. A. Freeman.* Still there are few people with whom this would long remain the dominant impression; and in reality the vault is the fifth in height in England, and only 2 ft. lower than Salisbury.

One kind of variety is given by a remarkable irregularity of plan which should here be noticed. The axis of the choir is continued in a straight line for the five eastern bays of the nave, and then diverges to the north and falls into the axis of the Norman front. These five bays are about 26½ ft. wide, the two western bays only 21½, the width, no doubt, of the Norman bays. Mr. Penrose (in the Lincoln vol. of the *Arch. Inst.*, 1848) explains that the architect who built the choir intended (probably for a variety of perspective) to have given the axis of the nave an obliquity with respect to that of the choir, as is the case at Peterborough, Norwich, York, and still more, St. Mary's at Oxford; but that the architect of the nave decided to carry out the axis of the choir in a continuous straight line, intending no doubt to clear away all the Norman work and build an entirely new west front. "We may suppose that at the time the building arrived at the sixth arch, economical reasons suggested the incorporation of the Norman work; and the contraction of the span of the last two arches, and a sudden lowering of the vault by about 2 ft. (which takes place over the sixth arch), are the signs of the sacrifice of architectural propriety at which this saving was effected. Had seven bays been carried out, of the same breadth as the first five, and with a deep porch, perhaps similar to that of Peterborough, externally the whole of the consecrated area [of the Norman church] might have been covered by a uniform structure of simple proportions. We may indeed be thankful for the archæological interest which this circumstance has preserved to us in the remains of Bp. Remigius' West Front, and admire in the exterior the skill and beauty with which the E. E. front is composed round the Norman nucleus; it nevertheless cannot be denied that the interior suffers greatly from this irregularity, which, it may be safely affirmed, formed no part of the original intention of the architect."

Notwithstanding these general criticisms however, which should be fairly stated and recognised, it is certain that the nave is in itself a work of the highest order of beauty and dignity, as well as of architectural interest, and can only gain by closer examination. It is throughout pure E. E. in its highest stage of development, and its plan as a whole is generally assigned to Bp. Hugh of Wells, 1209-1235, though perhaps begun by Bp. William of Blois, St. Hugh's successor, 1203–1206. The width is 42 ft., while that of Ely is only 30 ft., and Peterborough 35 ft. The details of the piers vary. The first three from the east correspond N. and S., and are richer than the others. The capitals on the S. differ from those N., and are perhaps earlier. The leafage of all deserves careful examination. The **triforium** is arranged in two groups in each bay of three arches (two only in the two W. bays), set in a larger one, with foiled openings in the tympana, and a trefoil in the spandril. The **clerestory**, in the upper mouldings of

which the tooth ornament appears, is in groups of three arches. Slender triple vaulting-shafts rise from corbels at the spring of the lower arches, and the vault spreads in groups of seven ribs, with bosses of foliage at the intersection. The names of workmen formerly painted on the vaulting are now all concealed, except one, *Wilhelmus Paris*, in the centre of the nave, at the second bay from the E.

The **aisles** of the nave are uniform in design, but vary a little in detail. The vaulting of both springs from the nave piers, and from clustered Purbeck shafts in groups of five, set against the opposite wall. The wall of the **N. aisle** is lined by a continuous arcade of trefoiled arches, set on shafts detached from the wall, in groups of three. There are four arches in each bay; and against every fifth arch are set the vaulting-shafts, detached, and raised on a base. In each bay are two lancet-lights. The effect is very light and graceful, and there are few more interesting examples of a wall-arcade. In the **S. aisle** the arcade is not continuous. There are five arches in each bay, and the vaulting-shafts are not detached. The tooth ornament occurs in these mouldings, but not in the N.; there are bosses of foliage at the spring of the arches; and the crockets at the bases of the shafts differ from those opposite. The capitals here are all sculptured, while many of those opposite are plain. It is difficult to say which aisle is the earlier, though the north partakes more of the character of St. Hugh's work in the choir aisles. In the 2nd bay of this aisle is a grand square late Norm. **font**, of black basalt, somewhat resembling the richer one of Winchester. Compare also that at Thornton Curtis (Rte. 22). This group of fonts, found mostly in Hampshire, has been shown by Dean Kitchin to be of Belgian work, not earlier than 1150–1170. (*Journ. Brit. Archæol. Assoc. I.*, 1.) The bowl is raised on a central pillar, with four shafts at the angles, and is sculptured with rude figures of winged lions and monsters, and a broad leaf-ornament in the upper corners. Two E. E. chapels, somewhat later than the nave, open from the aisles by an arch, under which is a stone-screen. The S. chapel, which has a pointed wall-arcade, now serves as the Consistory Court. The N. or **Morning Chapel**, used for early service, has its vaulting supported by a central group of filleted Purbeck shafts of remarkable beauty. By the altar is the pastoral staff of Abp. Benson, who was Chancellor of Lincoln.

Under the E. bay of the N. arcade is a marble slab with early carvings of Scriptural subjects. It may have been the tombstone of Bp. Remigius (he was buried near this spot), which was broken by the fall of the tower in 1240. It was found in the cloisters, and re-set here in 1872.

There is no old glass in the nave, except some of good late Dec. in the upper lights of the W. window. This window, by the late Canon Sutton of Brant Broughton, is rich in colour and fine in the afternoon light. In the cinquefoil above it is a figure of Remigius, drawn from the extant description of his swarthy appearance. The windows in the N. aisle are by *Ward and Hughes*, and illustrate New Testament subjects; those in the S. aisle show a painful want of harmony in design and colour, though, except the four westernmost by Canon Sutton, nearly all are very poor.

The Great or **Rood Tower**—sometimes called by a corruption of this name the **Broad Tower**—is partly open as a lantern, and is supported by four enormously massive piers, composed of twenty-four alternate shafts of Lincoln and Purbeck stone,

with rich capitals of Early English leafage. Four lofty arches with tooth ornament in their mouldings rise above these piers; their spandrils are hatched with bold trellis-work. Above is an arcade of six arches on either side, arranged in groups of three; vaulting-shafts springing from enriched corbels divide each group. A second arcade of eight arches on either side rises above, arranged in groups of four, and having two arches on either side pierced for windows. The vaulting of the roof is the work of the Treasurer, John of Welbourn. The piers may belong to the work of St. Hugh, but if so they must have been strengthened by Grosteste; the story above the roof is the work of Bp. Grosteste (1235-1253), and the upper story of Bp. John Dalderby (1300-1320), who issued an indulgence of forty days to all who assisted in its completion. According to Matthew Paris the fall of the tower, about 1240, occurred during a sermon of one of the canons against Bp. Grosteste. "If we should hold our peace," he exclaimed, "the stones would cry out," at which words the tower fell. The W. view from under the tower is very striking, owing to the depth of the graceful western porch in which the W. window is set. The arches on either side are covered with trellis-ornament, and the splays of the window are ornamented.

The **Great Transept** was begun by *St. Hugh* (1186-1200), on its eastern side, and extended westwards by his successors, *William of Blois*, and *Hugh of Wells* (1203-1235). Both transepts have eastern aisles containing chapels, and the arrangement of the piers, triforium, and clerestory, is the same as in the choir. The W. side has an arcade like the S. nave aisle below, with lancets above. The E. side is raised on two steps, and divided in each transept into three chapels by "perpeyn walls," or stone screens, ornamented with a trefoiled arcade on detached shafts. Two of the screens retain their original pedimental capping with a finial at the end, and all have wall-arcading. The doorways from both transepts into the choir-aisles, differing somewhat in detail, are both of great beauty, and of the latest E.E. period. The shafts are ornamented with tooth and rose mouldings, and the capitals with beautiful leafage and sculptured figures.

The most conspicuous ornaments of the transept are the two beautiful **Rose Windows**, popularly known as the *Bishop's Eye* (S.), and the *Dean's Eye* (N.). According to the symbolism in the metrical 'Life of St. Hugh' (c. 1220), the Bp. looked to the S., the quarter of the Holy Spirit, to invite his influence; the Dean to the N., the region of the devil (Isaiah xiv. 13), to watch his advances. The N. rose-window is a splendid example of pure E.E., c. 1220; the S. one of the richest Dec., c. 1350. The arrangement of the two ends differs. In the **North transept** there is a lancet with some late Dec. glass on either side of a door; an arcade above pierced with five lancets (four of them filled with silvery glass removed from other windows); and then the glorious rose or wheel window, still retaining its original glass. This window is filled with plate-tracery, and delicately ornamented on the exterior with small open flowers and grotesque heads. The glass is the most important example of E. E. stained glass in England. The subject is the Church Militant and Triumphant. In the central quatrefoil is Christ surrounded by the blessed. Each of the four trefoils round this contains an angel swinging a censer. The 16 outer circles "set forth the scheme of man's redemption. In the topmost circle is represented Our Saviour (very

mutilated) seated on a rainbow and displaying the Five Wounds. The two circles on each side contain the instruments of the Passion, and two angels bearing the Cross. In the next circle on each side are holy persons being conducted to heaven. The two next are, or have been, occupied with the general resurrection; and each of the five lowest circles is filled with an Archbishop or Bishop in mass vestments. . . . . Very little white glass is used, so that the window consists of a mass of rich and variegated colouring, of which the predominant tints are those of the grounds. It is easy to recognise those striking features which indicate the E. E. style of glass-painting; the extraordinary intensity and vividness of the colours, the strength and boldness of the outline, the tallness of the figures, their vigorous and spirited attitudes, and the classical air of their heads; also the conventional character of the foliaged ornaments, as displayed in the borders and white patterns, which resemble the ornaments of contemporary sculpture."—*C. Winston.* The best place to examine the figures is the gallery of the triforium.

Over the *Dean's Door* is a clock, the canopy of which was given by Thomas de Luda (Louth), 1324. It was carried away to Messingham Ch. (Rte. 20), but was regained for the Minster by Bp. Trollope. The three chapels here, counting from the N., were dedicated to St. Nicholas, St. Denis, and St. James.

The end of the **South Transept** has three wide E. E. arches below, with four lancets above, and at the top a Dec. rose-window of extreme richness and delicacy, like the fibres of a leaf. The window is set back within a foiled arch, the splays of which are filled with a pierced quatrefoil ornament of unusual character. This transept wall seems to have been remodelled, and the rose-window inserted to do honour to the miracle-working shrine of Bp. Dalderby below. Most of the glass with which it is filled is E. E., collected from other windows, equal in brilliancy to that of the N. window, but owing to its disconnected state greatly inferior in interest. The four lancets below are also filled with fragments of E.E. glass. Near the *Galilee Porch door* is the monument with a jovial-looking bust of Dean Fuller, 1700. He was painted as Bacchus by Verrio at Burghley.

The **Organ-screen** (*through which the choir is entered for service only*) is a beautiful early Dec. work, 1270–1300. It comprises four divisions separated by shafts, each containing a bracket. The tabernacle work in the upper part, the grotesques at the angles of the arches and on the brackets on either side of the door, and the frieze of leafage over all are exquisite in design and execution. On the rt. of the passage into the choir is a small vaulted chamber, and on l. the staircase to the loft. The **loft** itself is remarkable. Along its W. side runs a stone seat, above which is a band of diaper. On the E. face is a wooden projecting *ambo*, for the reading of the Gospel. The old **organ**, by *Allen*, 1826, has been entirely rebuilt by *Willis*, 1897, at a cost of £4,000. It has four manuals, and about seventy stops.

Against the wall is part of the base and supports of the *Shrine of Bp. Dalderby* (1300–1320), who, though never canonised, was a popular saint. The S. Chapel (St. Giles) has an E. E. bracket, and the Perp. altar-tomb of Sir George Taylboys. The middle chapel has a painted arcade with tooth ornament and a Perp. screen. The N. one was dedicated to St. Anne, but rededicated to St. Edward the Martyr, by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who founded a chantry of four chaplains to pray for the benefactors of the

church. This is commemorated by the inscription running round the screen, in front of which is a bishop seated, and the arms of England and France quarterly, c. 1350.

We now enter the **South Choir-aisle** by the gate S. of the organ-screen, where the fee is paid. This, like the original choir and the corresponding aisle, as far as the E. side of the smaller transept, is the work of St. Hugh, with the leafage in the eastern bay altered by the architect of the Angel-choir. The peculiarities of St. Hugh's work should here be noticed, especially his very remarkable *double arcade* of intersecting arches, the inner pointed, the outer trefoiled, with foliaged capitals, and small projecting figures of saints and angels in the spandrils. These should be compared with the later angels in the presbytery, which they undoubtedly influenced. The windows are mostly double lancets, with a group of shafts between, springing from a richly carved bracket which curiously overhangs the arcade. The vaulting is carried from between the piers of the choir to these clustered shafts. The double arcade appears only in one transept-chapel on each side, the design being changed on St. Hugh's death.

Against the S. choir-wall in the third bay is the base of the **Shrine of "Little St. Hugh,"** the Christian boy said to have been crucified by the Jews in 1255. The story is alluded to in Chaucer's 'Prioress' Tale,' and is told at great length by Matthew Paris, and forms the subject of the ballad, 'Sir Hugh of Lincoln.' A similar tradition exists at Norwich and Gloucester, as well as on the continent, and even in Asia, so that it must be looked on as at least extremely doubtful. But Henry III., on his way from Scotland, did hold an inquiry, and entrusted the case to Lexington, his seneschal, a relation of the Bp. Ninety-two Jews were condemned and executed, but many were freed, no doubt on payment of a fine. The grave was opened in 1790, and the skeleton of the boy found and re-interred. The old pavement then in front of it was worn with the knees of worshippers, this shrine having great celebrity. The shrine, which was a beautiful Dec. work, existed at least until Stukeley's time, since he gives a drawing of it in his *Itinerarium*, and the image of St. Hugh is said to have remained in the cathedral till the 18th century. Two of the lancets have recently had good glass put in by *Clayton and Bell*.

At the angle of the **Lesser** or **Eastern Transept**, on each side, is a very remarkable pier with detached shafts; the pier itself octagonal and of Lincoln stone, the 8 shafts of Purbeck, 4 of them circular and 4 hollowed hexagons, with internal crocketing. The effect is very striking and peculiar. A similar arrangement occurs on the W. front of Wells a few years later, and seems peculiar to England; it is one of the points used by M. Viollet-le-Duc in disproof of the supposed *French* origin of Lincoln Cathedral. Each transept consists of two bays, but the gable wall of the southern transept was refaced in more enriched work about the middle of the 13th cent. On the W. side of the transept is the very interesting **Choristers' Vestry.** The double arcade here runs round the walls, broken by a stone chimney with hood in the W. wall, and a Dec. screen with a rich diaper of lilies, under which is a stone lavatory. On the E. side of the transept are two apsidal chapels, dedicated to St. Peter and to St. Paul. In St. Peter's chapel, S., is the recumbent effigy, by *Westmacott*, of Bp. Kaye, 1853, lying as if asleep. The windows in this transept, by *Hedgeland*, are an unhappy memo-

rial to the same prelate. The leaf ornament in the Purbeck shafts of St. Paul's chapel should be noticed.

The piers of the arches opening to the transept are St. Hugh's work, strengthened and banded when the Dec. choir was added. The combination of the two works is worthy of attention. Across each transept opening run two oaken beams, now concealed by pasteboard Gothic. The piers had given way to a considerable extent, owing to insecurity in the foundations, since the fosse of the Roman city crossed the cathedral at this place. The iron fencing and gates enclosing the choir are probably of the 13th cent., and very good. On the floor of the transept are stones marked with the names of the bishops whose monuments standing here were destroyed in the Civil War—namely, *Grosteste*, 1254; *Lexington*, 1258; *Richard of Gravesend*, 1280; and *Philip of Repingdon*, 1420. In the aisle is the tomb of *Henry of Huntingdon*, the Chronicler, 1149. A door in the S.W. angle of the transept leads through an ante-chamber to the **Canons' Vestry**, a late E. E. building of two stories, with a vaulted crypt below, anciently used as a treasury. The upper story forms the choristers' singing school.

Leaving the choir till last, we will continue round the aisle. The part E. of the transept is late E. E. or the earliest Dec., 1260–1280, like the presbytery to which it belongs, and should be compared with St. Hugh's work. The windows are filled with pure Geom. tracery of one design. The wall between each window is ornamented by two blank arches, the spandrils of which are filled with rich tracery and leafage. Vaulting-shafts with enriched capitals rise between the windows, and beneath is a blind arcade, with small heads at the angles of the trefoils in the tympana. The bosses of the roof are admirable, and the whole effect of this part of the church is very rich, and deserves all possible study.

The first bay beyond the transept is the **Chantry of Bp. Longland**, 1547, confessor of Henry VIII., a small but very rich late Perp. work, with Renaissance traces, restored by *E. J. Willson*, 1859. At the W. end are unfinished niches, the Act abolishing chantries having been passed while this chapel was building. Bp. Longland's heart was buried here, his body at Eton College. Above is a window with names of the Chancellors of the Diocese, from Hugh, 1092, to Abp. Benson, 1872. In the next bay is the S.E. door or Presbytery Porch, and then the late Perp. **Chantry of Bp. Russell**, 1494, Chancellor of Edward IV., now assigned to the Bp. as his oratory. The S.E. window is a hideous German work, but the **E. windows of both choir-aisles** are filled with beautiful E. E. glass.

The **Retrochoir**, behind the altar-screen, has several monuments. At the N.E. corner of the screen is a noble monument to Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, designed by *Bodley and Garner*, 1888, the effigy and other sculptures by *M. Guillemin*, who executed the figures in the reredos of St. Paul's. The design of this beautiful work, one of the best of modern times, is suggested by that of Gervase Alard, 1303, in Winchelsea Ch. The bishop is vested in a cope with rich orphreys and a jewelled mitre. The canopy, with tall pinnacles, has a central tabernacle ending in a spirelet, on which is a figure of Our Lord in benediction. Near it are altar-monuments of Bps. Fuller, 1675, and Gardiner, 1705, and a recumbent effigy of Dean Butler, by *Farmer and Brindley*, 1894. N. of them is a black marble monument, erected by Bp. Fuller

to mark the supposed site of St. Hugh's Shrine. (This must not be confused with the shrine of *Little* St. Hugh in the S. choir-aisle.) The body was translated into the newly-finished choir with great ceremony by Bp. Oliver Sutton, 1280. The apse of St. Hugh's choir ended a few feet E. of this. On the first pier from the E. on the N. side is a curious corbel of an elf with large ears. From this point the magnificent **East window** can best be examined. The stained glass in it is by *Ward and Hughes*, 1855. Had it been delayed for 30 years it would probably have been much better. The design, however, representing the scheme of Human Redemption, is good, and merits study. Twenty-eight circular panels form a central cross, illustrating the life of Christ; on twenty outer panels are typical figures from the Old Testament; in the centre of the large circle is the Lord in Glory. The groups are well designed, and the colours fairly pure, but the blue tone, intended to assist the long-drawn perspective, is thin and poor, and in great contrast to the lovely glass of the east windows of the aisles, between which it is set.

On either side of the great window are two Dec. monuments beneath lofty arches. On the S. they are of *Wymbish*, Prior of Nocton, and *Sir Nicholas de Cantilupe*, 1355; and on this side is also a monument by *Forsyth*, to the painters *Hilton*, 1839, a native of Lincoln, and his brother-in-law *De Wint*, 1849. On the opposite side are two remarkable tombs, of *Bishop Henry Burghersh*, Chancellor of Edward III., 1340, with effigy, and his father, *Robert, Lord Burghersh*, both of which have lost their canopies. On the N. face of both is a very rich series of canopied niches, each occupied by two figures. Those on the base of the Bishop's tomb represent Edward III. and his four sons, Edward the Black Prince, Lionel Duke of Clarence, John of Gaunt, and Edmund of Langley. The Chantry of St. Katherine at the E. end of this aisle was founded by the Burghersh family. From the west face, which has a deep recess, projects a square buttress, the base of a "feretory" or portable shrine. The stone in front is deeply indented with the knees of worshippers. Eight of the choristers are still called "Burghersh Chanters," and are the successors of the choristers of St. Katherine's Chantry. Under the E. bay of the N. aisle is the effigy of *Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh*, who fought at Créci, in full armour, his head resting on a helmet, under a rich canopy. On the S. side of the altar under the great E. window stood a magnificent *monument of Queen Eleanor*, whose heart was buried here; on it was a copper-gilt effigy. This has been replaced, by the gift of the late Mr. Ruston, M.P. for Lincoln, from the drawings in the Dugdale MSS., together with comparison with the effigy of her in Westminster Abbey. Eleanor died at *Harby* (Rte. 4) in 1290, and the first of the famous crosses was set up at Lincoln. The tomb was plundered and destroyed in the Civil War.

In the second bay of the N. aisle is the remarkable Perp. **Chantry of Bp. Fleming**, 1431, founder of Lincoln College, Oxford. The bishop's effigy, in episcopal vestments, is on an altar-tomb on the S. side, under which is his "cadaver." The chapel has been thoroughly restored by *J. L. Pearson, R.A.*, as a memorial to Sir Chas. Anderson, of Lea. In the heads of the 3rd and 4th windows of this aisle are some fragments of early Dec. glass. The N. choir-aisle, both in the Dec. and E. E. parts, almost precisely resembles the corresponding aisle.

The **North-east Transept** resembles the opposite one, but is entirely of St. Hugh's work. The glass in the lower windows is by *Preb. Sutton;* the windows in the gable have some glass from the former E. window, made by *Peckitt* of York in 1762; very poor, of course, but of some interest from its date. The N. door opens into the cloisters. On the W. wall are some much decayed paintings by a Venetian, named Damini, 1728, replacing an earlier series, of the four bishops interred in this transept; *Bloet*, 1123; *Alexander*, 1148; *Robert de Chesney*, 1167; and *William de Blois*, 1206. A door with old iron-work below these paintings opens to a very interesting apartment, now called the Dean's chapel, originally in two stories, the upper one of which, reached by a side-stair, was the **Dispensary** of the Minster. The triangular-headed recesses for drugs, the scroll-work on the door, and the original iron-bound shutters of the windows in the W. wall are of high interest.

Two apsidal chapels open from this transept as from the other. The usual statement is, or was, that the northern one was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and that here St. Hugh's body was originally interred, but that the miracles worked by them caused such an increase of worshippers to this chapel that the apse was pulled down and the chapel elongated with a square end. But it has recently been maintained, and on strong grounds, that the altar of St. John Bapt. was that at the extreme E. end of the church, in the position usually occupied by the Lady Chapel, the high altar at Lincoln being already dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. This chapel may then have been the *vestiarium* in which St. Hugh's body lay for the night on its translation to the shrine in the choir, Nov. 24, 1280 (*Archæolog. Journ.*, li. p. 104). Being in a ruinous state, it was unfortunately rebuilt by Essex, 1770, in its first or apsidal form. In it are at present kept many architectural fragments, especially the remains of the monument of Grosteste, the canopies of the Burghersh tombs, and a fine effigy which was dug up near St. Giles' Hospital, and is probably the figure of that saint himself. The corbels also should be noticed. The **N. aisle** of St. Hugh's Choir closely resembles the corresponding aisle.

We now enter the **Choir** from the transept, and find ourselves in the loveliest part of the Minster, and in full view of perhaps the grandest architectural study in England. The present ritual choir, from the screen to the altar, consists of seven bays; five, including the transept, of St. Hugh's Choir (1186–1204), and two out of the five of the Angel Choir (1256–1280). **St. Hugh's Choir**, at which he is said to have laboured with his own hands, being the earliest example of pure Pointed work in England, and of a date which from documentary evidence is beyond question, is of the highest value to all architectural students. It should be carefully compared with the more beautiful and dignified nave of about 30 years later, and the superb Angel Choir, 70 or 80 years later. The classical character of the capitals, showing Corinthian forms with E. E. foliage, should be specially noticed, as the plainest indication of an earlier style than the nave. The contrast with the Dec. work of the Angel Choir needs no pointing out.

The piers of St. Hugh's Choir are octangular masses of Lincoln stone, with circular shafts of Purbeck. The triforium is in groups of two arches enclosed in a larger one, with the tympana pierced by foiled ornaments. The clerestory is disposed in

triplets, with small pointed openings in the thickness of the wall-passage between the groining of the roof. The figures of the glass in it, by *Preb. Sutton*, have been reset in *grisaille* to their great advantage by *Clayton and Bell*. The first bay has some peculiarities. Between the shafts of the triforium is a four-leaved ornament, suggesting the Norman zig-zag. The clerestory has only two windows, and the vaulting-rib is carried between them. The main arches are ornamented with tooth, and the hood-mould on the S. side dies off into a kind of twisted rope. The irregularities visible here, and the clumsy masses of stone in place of the clustered shafts of the triforium, are due to the repairs made necessary by the fall of the great tower about 1240. The great defect of the choir is the crushing lowness of the vaulting, even further exaggerated by its strange form (except in the W. bay), since the vaulting-cells, instead of meeting in the central boss, are twisted east and west; so that, in spite of its unique architectural interest, the choir has been called "the bane of the building." The vault springs from Purbeck shafts, which were cut away to form a backing for the stalls, and terminate in Dec. corbels. The manner in which St. Hugh's and the Dec. work are made to combine on the E. side of the transept should be noticed.

The **Presbytery**, or **Angel Choir**, so called from the figures of angels in the spandrils, was an enlargement rendered necessary by the thronging of pilgrims to the shrine of St. Hugh, who was canonised in 1220. It was begun by Bp. *Richard of Gravesend*, who died in 1279, before the work was finished, and consecrated in the episcopate of Bp. *Oliver Sutton*, Oct. 6, 1280. "The Angel Choir of Lincoln is in itself one of the loveliest of human works; the proportion of the side elevation and the beauty of the details are both simply perfect. But its addition has spoilt the Minster as a whole. The vast length at one unbroken height gives to the eastern view of the inside the effect of looking through a tube, and the magnificent E. window, when seen from the western part of the choir, is utterly dwarfed."—*E. A. Freeman.* "Designed at the exact moment when Gothic architecture, in its chief forms, its sculpture, its carved and moulded work, had reached its highest development, it exhibits in every part a refinement and elegance, as well as a delicacy of finish in its minutest details, to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in the whole range of Gothic art."—*E. Sharpe.*

The arrangement of the Angel Choir resembles that of St. Hugh. The piers have banded shafts with rich capitals, tooth-ornament round the arches, and blank trefoils in the spandrils. The triforium has two arches in each bay, with clustered shafts and rich capitals, and quatrefoils in the tympana. The large clerestory windows have quatrefoils in the headings. One with fine glass by *H. Holiday* commemorates the 700th anniversary of St. Hugh, 1900. The vaulting-shafts spring from enriched corbels, below which are small heads. The groining of the roof has bosses of excellent foliage, intermediate between the conventionalism of the E. E. work, and the naturalism of the Easter Sepulchre. The choir of Ely, as a whole, gives the most instructive comparison with Lincoln, since that also consists of an E. E. portion, c. 1250, and a superb Dec. one, c. 1345, both somewhat later than at Lincoln.

The stone **Reredos** has some Dec. parts, but is mainly by Essex, 1770,

replacing a huge "classical" erection attributed to Wren. The **Bishop's Throne**, which has the same history, is very good in outline for its date; it has been improved in detail, with the addition of carved figures, by *J. L. Pearson.*

The sculptured **angels** which fill the spandrils of the triforium, and give this half of the choir its popular name, rank among the very best examples of early art, and will reward most careful study. They were doubtless suggested by the little angels which occur in St. Hugh's arcade in the choir-aisles, and should be compared with them to show the growth of art in those 80 years. With few exceptions, the style of design and execution might be applied to works of the present day; and "ample compensation for all defects will be found in the vigour, freshness, and originality of idea which abound in them. They betray no trace whatever of the stiff Byzantine style so frequent in the English sculpture of the preceding cent., which was still adhered to in the works of the contemporary Italians—Cimabue, Gaddi, Duccio, and others. . . . All the freedom and naturalness attributed subsequently to Giotto, who was but an infant when these works were executed, are here anticipated."—*C. R. Cockerell.* There are three angels in each bay, the largest in the centre. Prof. Cockerell has propounded an elaborate scheme of interpretation, but the indications afforded by the figures themselves are too slight for this to be more than purely conjectural. The scrolls carried by the greater number of the angels once perhaps contained inscriptions explaining the design, but all are now blank. He has also pointed out that two hands, of very different merit, are plainly exhibited in these works. The best are those on the S. side, except the eastern bay, and the western bay alone of the N. side; and among these the Virgin and Child in the S.W. bay, and the Angel with drawn sword in the N.W. bay, may be specially noted. All are of Lincoln oolite, and were wrought in the sculptor's workshop, and subsequently placed in their positions; a fact which is shown by the wings of the angel with a hawk on the S. side, where the joints of the stone were not exactly adjusted across the wings.

The carved and canopied **Pulpit**, designed by *Sir G. G. Scott*, was a testimonial to Bp. Trollope for his services to ecclesiastical architecture in the diocese. The brass altar-rail is worth notice. The brass **Eagle**, dated 1667, was given by John Goche to replace one destroyed by the Parliamentary soldiers. The brass **Chandelier** dates from 1698. An ancient stone inscribed in Lombardic characters, "*Cantate Hic*," marks the position of the litany-desk. The litany in this cathedral is chanted by two lay-clerks. The four "choristers" still retain, uniquely in England, a black choral cope with white facings, once the garb of the whole cathedral body.

In the first bay on the N. side of the Angel Choir is a very elaborate monument of the best later Dec. period, c. 1300, divided into two portions, of which the eastern part clearly served as the **Easter Sepulchre.** The western portion probably was the tomb of the founder, whose name has unfortunately not been recorded; it was inscribed by Bp. Fuller with the name of Remigius, who was really buried in the nave. It consists of 6 bays, and is divided in the middle by a wall, and crowned with canopies and towering pinnacles. Each bay is vaulted, and the wall-ends are covered with foliage of vine, oak, and fig, in the

very best style of naturalism. In front of the eastern portion are the Roman soldiers sleeping. The carving is as fresh as when first executed, but the heads are sadly defaced. This beautiful work should be compared with the Easter Sepulchres of the same date, and perhaps from the same hand, at Navenby (*ante*), Heckington (Rte. 7), and Hawton, 2 m. from Newark (Rte. 2), the most vigorous of them all. Almost every church formerly possessed some sort of Easter Sepulchre, but it was generally merely of wood, except in the more sumptuously fitted churches, so that very few built for the purpose of this touching rite now remain. On Maundy Thursday a consecrated Host was shut in the pyx and put away in the Easter Sepulchre or a suitable aumbry, where it was continually watched until the early Easter morning, when it was again placed upon the altar.

On the opposite side of the choir are the sadly mutilated tombs of *Katherine Swynford*, of Ketilthorpe (Rte. 18), 1403, Duchess of Lancaster, sister-in-law of the poet Chaucer, and third wife of John of Gaunt, to whom she was married in the Minster in 1396; and her daughter *Joan, Countess of Westmorland*, 1440. These tombs were originally side by side, but on the repairing of the Ch. by Bp. Fuller, after the Revolution, were very badly "restored," and placed as at present under an ugly debased canopy.

The magnificent canopied **Stalls**, 62 in number, which surround the western part of the choir, are early Perp., and like the kings on the W. front are the gift of the munificent Treasurer John of Welbourn, c. 1380. They are probably the finest series in England, except that at Winchester, which is of a purer architectural date (c. 1330), and should be compared rather with those at Boston (c. 1400). Statuettes have recently been replaced in the canopies. The carving of the *misereres*, or hinged seats, is most varied and admirable. The most curious one is the poppy-head of the Precentor's stall, where a baboon steals butter churned by two monkeys, and is hanged for the theft. He is carried to his burial on the *miserere* in the lower range. In each stall is the name of the prebend to which it is attached, with the title of the Psalms which the holder is bound daily to recite, so that the whole Psalter may be rendered every day.

We will now pass out of the Cathedral into the **Cloisters**, by the door in the N.E. transept. On the right of the Dec. vestibule, which has stained windows and a groined roof, was the *Canons' Common Room*, now used for a Diocesan Lending Library. This Cloister, it may be noted, is unusually placed on the N. side, extending from the eastern transept across a third of the great transept. It was the work of Bp. *Oliver Sutton* (1280–1299), coming thus in date immediately after the Angel Choir; and its early Dec. windows and the beautiful bosses of the oak roof, among which is a series representing the months, deserve close inspection. It was from the first too slight in construction: the fall of three sides was for a time averted by the addition of buttresses, but it has been found necessary to rebuild them; the northern walk, above which is the Library, was rebuilt by *Wren* in 1675. In 1892 it was proposed by the Chapter to rebuild this Library on another site, and restore the original form of the N. walk; but this roused much opposition, and the plan was abandoned. A 13th-cent. doorway inserted in this walk leads to the Deanery. It came from the old Guest House, now destroyed. In the cloister are preserved many remains of great

interest: a Roman tessellated pavement (lying where it was discovered inside the Cloister Garth; engraved by *W. Fowler*); some Roman altars; a Roman milestone discovered in the Bail, and bearing the name of the usurper Marcus Piavonius Victorinus, A.D. 267; several Roman amphoræ; stone coffins and coffin-lids of various dates, including a very early one, possibly of Remigius, with three figures in ovals; a lead cistern, with reliefs; the incised slab of Richard of Gainsborough, c. 1300, the builder of the Angel-Choir, with a mason's square in his hand, by the S. door; and in the N. walk the original "Swineherd of Stow," from the S. turret of the W. front. Many of these remains would be far better placed in a Museum, long a crying want in Lincoln.

The buttresses of the great transept run to the top of the clerestory, and end in lofty pinnacles containing a statue-niche. Above the rose-window, which here can best be examined outside, are five lancets lighting the roof. There is a fine view of the Great Tower above.

A rich double doorway in the E. walk of the cloister, with two bays of E. E. arcading on either side, gives access to the vestibule of the **Chapter-House**, which is about 50 years earlier than the cloisters. When the cloisters were erected, the E. E. work was ruthlessly hacked to build a plain supporting wall, but this has now been restored. The W. front of the vestibule has a circular window with only modern iron tracery, and is now filled with stained glass by *Clayton and Bell*, as a memorial to Sub-Dean Clements; above it are three ugly gables, lighted by lancets, the two side ones covering newel stair-turrets, and below it a beautiful arcade. The vestibule is lighted by four lancets on each side, with an arcade below them. "The entrance is left unpleasantly open; a monastic idea being awkwardly applied to a secular building."—*E. A. Freeman.* This chapter-house is described in the 'Metrical Life of St. Hugh,' which was written in the lifetime of Bp. Hugh of Wells, and must therefore be dated before 1235. It is thus very important as the earliest in the series of polygonal chapter-houses; Westminster being only begun about 1250, Salisbury 1280, Wells 1300, and York 1320. It is the largest in England, and is a decagon, with two lancets in each bay; between the bays are vaulting-shafts of Purbeck, springing from rich corbels, and an arcade lines the walls below the windows. The central pillar supporting the groined roof is supported by ten hexagonal Purbeck shafts; on the east side of it is a sculptured bracket for a figure of the Virgin, and in the floor a socket for the silver processional cross. The floor sloped upwards to the central pillar, but it has unhappily now been relaid flat, and this unique feature destroyed. The series of stained windows, by *Clayton and Bell*, is interesting as illustrating the history of the Minster. The state chair is of the 14th cent., and has a canopy and desk designed by *J. L. Pearson*. This building has seen much interesting history. Several Parliaments were probably held in it; especially the important one of 1301, which repudiated the claim of Boniface VIII. to adjudicate the Kingdom of Scotland. In 1310 the Knights Templar were here tried before Bp. Dalderby. During the "Pilgrimage of Grace," 1536, which gathered to resist the suppression of monasteries, it was the council-chamber of the insurgents, and the leaders were nearly massacred here by the mob, owing to a suspicion of treachery. (*Froude*, Hist. Engl. iii. 117.) In 1824 it was used as the Assize Court, and a

murderer was here condemned to death.

The **Library**, over the north walk of the cloister, was nearly destroyed by fire in 1609, together with most of the volumes it contained, and was rebuilt by *Wren* at the expense of Dean Honywood, 1675, except the vestibule, which is of 15th-cent. half-timbered work, and the staircase, which is modern. In this vestibule or ante-library is a small collection of Roman urns and other antiquities. The MSS. consist for the most part of Latin Bibles, Psalters, Glosses, and Office-Books, including a Vulgate given by Nicholas, Archdeacon of Lincoln, about 1186. The most important MS. is a volume of English metrical romances, collected by Robert de Thornton, Archdeacon of Bedford, about 1450. There is also one of the four contemporary copies of Magna Charta still existing. In cases are several episcopal rings, chalices, patens, &c., taken at various times from monuments in the Cathedral. The collection of printed books is still large; but a very valuable collection of early books, including no less than seven Caxtons, was actually sold by an ignorant Chapter to the bibliographer, Dr. Dibdin, who triumphantly described his treasure in a rare tract entitled 'The Lincolne Nosegay.' The fine portrait of Dean Honywood is attributed to *Cornelis Janssen.*

The ascent of the **Great Tower** (6*d.* is charged) is made from the S. transept by a special staircase. From the summit an enormous panorama is visible; but the view from the Castle is more picturesque, because it includes the Minster. In the great tower now hangs the famous bell, **Great Tom of Lincoln**, which was formerly in St. Mary's Tower. The traditions are too various to be of any value about the early history of this great bell. In 1610 it weighed 8743 lbs. before its re-casting, and 9894 afterwards. In 1834, being cracked, it was again re-cast, by *Mears*, when the beautiful ring of six in the Great Tower, called the Lady Bells, was, with perfectly amazing folly, destroyed to increase the size of the already unwieldy bell. Even in size it is easily surpassed by three others in England, Peter of York (modern), Great Tom of Oxford, and Peter of Exeter. But for the wanton destruction of the Lady Bells—a crime for which the Chapter under Dean Gordon must be held responsible—Lincoln would have retained the distinction of being the only church with two rings of bells in the kingdom.

The **western towers** (206 ft. high) are ascended from the S.W. turret of the W. front, from which galleries extend along the front, where the junction of the Norm. with the E. E. wall may readily be traced. A gallery in the thickness of the wall between the great W. window and the cinquefoil above it gives a wonderful perspective of the nave and choir. The view from the roof is striking. From the roof a door opens into the N.W. tower, and thence through the belfry-chamber upon the vaulting of the nave, just above which is the curious **stone-beam.** This is a flat arch of 23 stones cemented by mortar without any iron, which vibrates perceptibly when jumped upon. The date and purpose of this curious arch are alike obscure. It is contended by *W. A. Nicholson* (*Proc. Inst. Brit. Arch.*) that it was erected before the upper portions of the towers were built, in order to ascertain whether the great additional weight could be safely borne. The W. towers are Norm. to the top of the arcade, and rich late Dec. above it. In St. Mary's Tower, N., formerly hung Great Tom, and in St. Hugh's Tower, S.,

is still a ring of 8 bells. They were surmounted by spires of timber and lead, removed in 1808. In the descent by the S.W. tower the representation of the Deluge, belonging to the band of sculpture on the front, should be noticed, as it cannot be seen from outside.

The **Deanery**, on the north side of the Minster, is modern, but has an ancient stone lantern over the porch, and retains the old fireplace and several architectural fragments on the garden side of the ancient wall. The old deanery was a building of considerable interest, first erected about 1190, but much altered by Dean Fleming, 1450–1480; he rebuilt the S. side of the quadrangle, with a gateway-tower, from which there was an entrance to the Library. The Deanery was nearly ruined in the Civil War, but the pulling down of this picturesque tower in 1847 was a barbarous outrage.

The **Close**, or **Minster Yard**, is inferior as a whole to that of most English cathedrals, being confined in space, and having few buildings of interest, nearly all having suffered greatly in the Parliamentary War. It is now entered by three gates—Exchequer Gate, the principal entrance, W.; Priory Gate, N.E.; Pottergate Arch, S.E.; and by a postern from the Grecian Steps. The other two gates were at the W. end of Eastgate, by the White Hart Hotel, and in the middle of Eastgate, by the East Bight; these were destroyed about 1740. It was walled in 1284, and fortified in 1319 with battlements and towers, many of which can be seen in the gardens on the E. of the Close. All the five gates but Pottergate Arch, where the approach is fortified by nature, were originally double. **Exchequer Gate**, so called from its containing the offices of the Chapter accounts, is a very fine specimen of a three-storied Dec. gateway, over which the noble western towers rise very grandly. It has a large arch flanked by two smaller ones, and all three are groined in brick with stone ribs. The outer gatehouse, which was only destroyed in the 18th century, abutted on the Bail, at the W. end of St. Mary Magdalene's Ch., and the two gates were connected by a kind of wooden cloister for shops. The destruction of this most picturesque entrance was absolutely inexcusable. The original **Ch. of St. Mary Magdalene** was destroyed by Remigius to make room for his Cathedral, and the parishioners had a right to the western part of the nave, and to baptism in the font. A new Ch. was built by Bp. Oliver Sutton, about 1290, which was much injured in the siege of the Close, 1644, and almost rebuilt in 1695 in "classic" style. It has been excellently remodelled on its original Dec. character by *Bodley and Garner*, 1882, and has some good glass. S. of the Exchequer Gate is the **Precentory**, a house with a modern front by *Pearson*, under which are the remains of a Roman hypocaust, and beyond it the **Sub-Deanery**, with an early Perp. bay-window, but this house was much altered in 1884. The Roman wall of the original quadrangular town runs just at the back of these houses and forms the north wall of the Bishop's Palace-grounds, its N.E. angle being between the Palace and the Vicars' Court. At the corner is the most interesting house in the Minster Yard, the **Cantilupe Chantry House**, founded in 1366 by Lady Cantilupe for the priests and choristers of the Cantilupe Chantry. It is a rich late Dec. building, much over-restored, and its N. door has been removed to the E. front, but it has an oriel supported by grotesque heads, and a figure of Our Lord in the gable remaining intact. Beyond the Palace

entrance is a steep flight of stairs through a postern gate, called the **Grecian Stairs,** a corruption of the Old-English *greesen,* = steps. The numerous tomb-stones in this corner of the green belong to the destroyed Ch. of St. Margaret, which had a tower like St. Benedict's. The red-brick gabled front is that of the **Chancery,** originally an E. E. building, of which some blocked lancets remain in the N. gable, but partly rebuilt by Bp. Bek of Norwich, 1320, then Chancellor of Lincoln, and the front added about 1490, in the Episcopate of Bp. Russell. The buttery hatch of the old hall, and some portions of the chapel with its screen and two small squints still remain in the interior. **Pottergate Arch** is a good plain arch belonging to the fortifications of 1319. The gabled house N. of the Chancery is the former **Choristers' House,** rebuilt 1616; and beyond that is the house where William III. was received, 1695. The corner house, N.E., absurdly called The Priory, is an interesting mediæval house of a residentiary, with a strong three-storied tower. In the interior are a beautiful 14th-cent. recess, apparently for a sideboard, and a hall with buttery, now cut up into rooms. **Priory Gate,** close by, is a very poor modern substitute for a fine double gateway destroyed in 1815. There was until 1892 an interesting house, probably the Guesten House, on the N. side of the gate, with an E. E. doorway, now in the cloisters.

Returning to the Cantilupe Chantry-house, we enter the curious and interesting **Vicars' Court,** which deserves more attention than it has generally received. It stands on the precipitous slope of the hill, and therefore the sides are built on very different levels. It was begun by Bp. Sutton for the College of Vicars Choral before 1300, and completed by Bp. Buckingham, c. 1380; and, though some of the original houses have perished, enough remains to make it of great value. The entrance is by a Dec. gateway-tower with a vaulted ceiling and inserted Perp. windows. W. of this gateway stood the hall, now destroyed, and E. of it the kitchen, incorporated in the house on l. The houses on the E. side of the Court have several Dec. portions, while the one on the S. side is one of the least altered Edwardian houses in England, retaining its stone newel staircase, oaken roof, and several of its Dec. windows. The Granary in the S.E. corner, now the stables, is Perp., c. 1440.

The venerable **Bishop's Palace,** built like the Vicars' Court on the side of the steep slope, has been happily restored by Bp. King to its original purpose, for which it is admirably adapted. The palace was begun either by Remigius or by Bp. Bloet, his successor, but no part of the existing building s can be assigned to an earlier date than St. Hugh (1185–1200), who began the Hall, which was completed by Bp. Hugh of Wells, the builder of the Minster nave. In 1328 Bp. Henry de Burghersh, whose tomb is in the retro-choir, obtained a licence to crenellate and fortify his palace. Bp. Alnwick (1436–1449) built the chapel and inner Gateway Tower, and entertained Henry VI. for a month in his palace. Bp. Wm. Smith, the founder of Brasenose College, Oxford (1496–1514), added the outer Gateway. Bp. Longland, whose chantry is in the S. aisle, entertained Henry VIII. and Katherine Howard in 1541; and one of the charges against the Queen was a secret interview here at night with a relation of hers, Thomas Culpepper. After the Reformation the bishops mostly deserted the palace, and resided either at Nettleham, 3 m. distant, or at Buckden Palace, near Huntingdon, and in

the last century at Riseholme. Bp. Neile gave a banquet to James I. in the Hall in 1617. Bp. Williams, Keeper of the Great Seal, afterwards Abp. of York, began a repair of the decaying palace in 1625, which was interrupted by the troubles of the Civil War. It no doubt suffered severely in the siege of 1643, since Bp. Sanderson (1660) records that he found it almost a total ruin. Col. Berry, a Parliamentary officer, set up his kitchen fire with much satisfaction on the site of the altar. In 1726 Bp. Reynolds, with unhappy generosity, gave the Dean and Chapter leave to use the stones for the repair of the cathedral, and the clumsy arches under the western towers are formed of its materials, chiefly from the Chapel, which till then was fairly perfect.

The Perp. **Entrance Gateway**, which is on the W. side of the Vicars' Court, bears the arms of Bp. Smith, c. 1500. Beyond this are the walls of the Close, rt., and modern stables to the N. of the chapel destroyed by Bp. Reynolds. In front is the **Alnwick Tower**, built by Bp. Alnwick, 1440, now used by the Bp.'s secretary. It was restored by Bp. Wordsworth for the use of the *Scholae Cancellarii*, now removed to the Old Hospital. The **Great Hall**, 84 ft. long, was built by Bp. Hugh of Wells, 1220, with a bay window added by Bp. Alnwick. It has two aisles of four bays, with pillars of dark marble, and a beautiful porch of three pointed arches. At the S. end are the three doorways to the kitchen and buttery, over which was the Great Chamber, with a lofty ridge roof continuing that of the hall. An arched bridge, rendered necessary by the steep fall of the ground, communicated with the immense kitchen, which had five chimneys and a lofty pyramidal roof. Beneath it was the brew-house, which had a central column supporting the kitchen. In the southern range of buildings are a small hall with E.E. windows, and various apartments of the Bishop. Under the smaller hall are three dark vaulted store-chambers, in one of which is a well. On the S. front of the kitchen buildings are two fine Dec. buttresses. During the recent restoration a curious subterranean chamber, which has no drain, with a shaft from a room above, was discovered near the S.E. corner; it is 15 ft. high, and vaulted with stone, and has a passage leading under the Vicars' Court. The new residence for the Bishop is formed out of an 18th-cent. house remodelled, with a large wing in Tudor style, at right angles to it, by *Ewan Christian*, 1887. The new **Chapel**, by *Bodley and Garner*, is formed out of a domestic building which was a sort of southern bay to the Hall. Externally the high wall is blank and featureless, apparently in view of a possible restoration of the Great Hall, but the internal effect is lofty and dignified. The views of the Minster and the Lower City from every part of the Palace grounds are of extraordinary beauty. Of course they can only be visited by special permission.

The City.

The **Castle** will probably be visited next to the Minster. Outside the Exchequer Gate is '*The Bail*,' the liberty of the Castle, which, like the liberty of the Close, was excluded from municipal jurisdiction. The Castle Gate is in front. At the corner is a good half-timbered house, probably late 15th cent. The Castle was used as the county prison until 1872. Admission to the most interesting parts can generally be obtained for a small fee.

This castle deserves great veneration as being the cause of the Minster, Remigius having selected Lincoln for the site of his new Cathedral

owing to the security given by the newly-founded castle. The earthworks on which it stands are of very early British date; they enclose a space of about seven acres, inside which are two mounds about 40 ft. high, one crowned by the Keep, the other by the Observatory Tower. This castle is one of eight known to have been founded by the Conqueror himself. It was part of the Crown demesne, but was administered by hereditary constables, in the list of whom we find several women. First of these was Lucy, wife of Ivo Taillebois, and daughter of Earl Algar of Mercia. Eventually it passed to John of Gaunt (whose many connexions with this county will frequently have to be noticed), and thus became attached to the Duchy of Lancaster, and absorbed again in the Crown. The most eventful part of its history was in the struggle between Stephen and Matilda. After Matilda's retirement from Wallingford, Lincoln Castle was made her head quarters; and here she was besieged by Stephen. Of course in all the wars in which Lincoln was concerned the Castle took a prominent part, but it seems not to have been besieged again until the Civil War, when it was taken by the Earl of Manchester from Sir Francis Fane, 1644.

The **Gateway Tower**, on the E. side, is of two dates, the lower story Norm., with a round arch enclosed in a pointed one, the upper, which is partially destroyed, Dec., with two semicircular turrets. Inside the gate is a fine oriel, brought in 1849 from the Palace of John of Gaunt below hill. The west gate is walled up; it also has a Norm. arch, with a Dec. tower, and here the portcullis groove and part of the barbican remain. The enclosed court is laid out with lawns, and is picturesque. The walls on the N. and W. sides are Norm.; the rest of the curtain seems to be of the reign of Stephen, except some later facing. There is some herring-bone work near the W. gate and the N.W. corner. The curtain is singularly deficient in towers for its length, there being only three besides the two gateways. To l. of the entrance, on one of the British mounds, is a tower flanked by two square turrets, the lower part Norm., the upper c. 1150, which is called '**the Observatory.**' Near it is a blocked late Norm. doorway. On the other mound stands **the Keep**, an unusually perfect example of a shell keep, probably also dating from the reign of Stephen, about 80 ft. by 90 ft., with fifteen irregular sides. Each angle is capped by a broad flat pilaster rising from a common plinth. The entrance has a round arch, with a restored Norm. moulding, set in a projecting buttress which forms a vaulted porch, and approached by a steep flight of steps. Notice the corbels for roofs on the inner wall. There are no traces of buildings within the area, which is used as the burial-place of executed criminals, but there seems to have been an upper floor, on each side of which is a chamber; the western one was probably a garde-robe, and the eastern, which is groined, an oratory. At the N.E. corner is a slightly horse-shoe Dec. drum-tower, known as **Cobb Hall.** It has a basement reached by a trap-door and ladder, and an upper floor by a stone stair. Both have pointed vaulting. Here can be seen the rings for chains, and rude carvings of prisoners on the walls. The top of this tower used to be the scene of executions. A Roman pavement was found near this in 1846. The **County Hall**, a poor work, is by *Smirke*, 1826.

Passing again into Bailgate, which was the central street of the Roman city, we should notice how curiously the angle of Eastgate has been deflected. Eastgate and Westgate

properly crossed at St. Paul's Ch., but one of the destructions of Lindum, of which there is no record, left such a mass of ruins at the east side that the street had to be carried round them. **St. Paul's Ch.** (asserted by *Freeman* to be properly *St. Paulinus*), was built by *Sir A. W. Blomfield*, 1877, and stands on the site of what is believed to be the first Christian church in Lindsey, built by Paulinus, Bp. of York, aided by his first convert, Blæcca the 'reeve' of the city. In it Paulinus consecrated Honorius, fifth Archbishop of Canterbury, 627.

The whole of the upper city abounds in Roman remains underground, several of which have of late years been uncovered. In 1884 a Roman burial-place was discovered under No. 8, opposite to the corner of Westgate and the Bail, consisting of a stone chamber with a concrete floor containing a number of funeral urns and many other remains, now dispersed owing to the want of a county museum. Piers and jambs of a large doorway found near here prove that the entrance into Eastgate was protected by a gatehouse, over which was a Norman tower erected by Bp. Alexander, c. 1140. Under Nos. 3 and 8 in the Bail are vaulted E.E. crypts. Much the most important, however, of these remains is under No. 75 (*admission 1s.*), which no one interested in Roman antiquities should omit. It consists of the bases of the columns of a large building, which was probably the **Basilica**, or Hall of Justice, of the Roman city. This building was 278 ft. long by 70 wide, and had a façade of lofty, circular pillars, supporting, no doubt, a triangular pediment. The most remarkable feature is the twin-column at the N.E. corner, which is quite unique, and is probably due to some strengthening required by a failure of the entablature. Several Roman remains of the ordinary character are also preserved here. Behind these houses is a large block of Roman wall, called the **Mint Wall**, and on the opposite side of the streets were piers, probably of shops.

At the end of the Bail is one of the most ancient and interesting relics in England, called **Newport Arch**, the actual northern gate of the Roman city, and the *only* Roman gate, except the Balkerne at Colchester, still existing in our island. It consists of an arch formed by 26 huge blocks of oolite, with a postern or 'needle's eye' to the east, which was long buried in rubbish. The other postern has perished. It is of immense antiquity, belonging to the earliest Roman period, and has all the dignity of stern simplicity. The visitor should pass outside the gate, where the lines of the still earlier British settlement can be traced, and notice the great blocks of Roman wall to rt. and l. The British enclosure beyond the gate was probably used by the Romans for cattle. The road follows the line of the Roman road in a straight course to the Humber at Winteringham (*Ad Abum*).

In James St., turning out of Eastgate, a beautiful gabled house, **Deloraine Court**, now divided into two, and the hall cut into two stories, has Trans. Norm. pillars, and a 15th-cent. piece of carving, the Martyrdom of St. Katherine. Lord Deloraine, grandson of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, once lived here. Further on, rt., is the **Burghersh Chantry House**, for the priests and choristers of that chantry, still retaining some ancient features. In Eastgate, opposite to the Deanery (see *ante*), are two old houses, one of which has a Norm. entrance door. At the corner of the **East Bight**, where the Roman wall crossed the road, the eastern gate of the Roman city, no doubt similar to Newport,

was built up in a stable, and survived until 1740, when it was pulled down by Sir Cecil Wray, who also destroyed the adjacent Dec. gate-house, and the double gate-house dividing Eastgate from the Bail. Much of the city wall can be traced along the gardens here. An archway in the Close Wall came from the old Deanery. Outside the old wall line is **St. Peter's in Eastgate**, built by *Sir A. W. Blomfield*, 1870, the chancel decorated by *G. F. Bodley*, 1884. The original Ch., which had a tower very like St. Peter's-at-Gowts, was destroyed in the siege of the Close. **Winnowsty Lane**, rt., is properly *wain-well-sty*, the '*sty*,' or ascent, to the 'waggons well.' On the Wragby Road are some ruins of the **Hospital of St. Giles**, founded by Remigius. The fine figure of St. Giles, now in the N.E. transept chapel in the Minster, came from this Hospital.

We will now again descend the hill to the lower city. On the top of Steep Hill, rt., is the old County Hospital, now used as the **Bishop's Hostel** for theological students. Opposite to it at the corner is a late Norm. house of considerable interest, with a round-headed window and part of a string-course, traditionally known as the **House of Aaron the Jew**, a money-lender of Henry II.'s reign, who proudly told his debtors, the monks of St. Albans', that the very shrines of their saints belonged to him and not to them. On l. is **Christ's Hospital**, or the Blue-coat School, and opposite to it **St. Michael's Ch.**, by *Teulon*, 1853. This Ch. was destroyed in the siege of 1644, and rebuilt in 1744.

A little above Aaron's House some blackened stones on the W. side of the street and the postern gate, built into a house near, mark the site of the south gate of the Roman city. At the foot of Steep Hill, and at the entrance of the well-named *Strait* where the old Bull-Ring stood, is the celebrated **Jews' House**, one of the earliest and best-known examples of domestic architecture in England of its date, which is early 12th cent. 'Moyses Hall' at Bury St. Edmunds (if that be a Jews' House), is probably a little later. Here lived Belaset of Wallingford, a Jewess who was hanged on the charge of clipping coin, 1290. In that year all Jews were expelled the kingdom, and their property confiscated, a statute which was not legally repealed until the Commonwealth. The house was granted to Walter of Fulletby, and was eventually bequeathed to the Dean and Chapter for the support of a chaplain. It consists of two stories, the upper of which has two coupled lights with a plain tympanum under a round arch, and a very early chimney, ingeniously supported, as at Aaron the Jew's house, on the arch of the doorway, which has cable moulding. An old curiosity shop has found appropriate quarters here.

The opening of the street is called **St. Dunstan's Lock**, a curious corruption of *Dernestall Lock*, where a gate enclosed a sort of Ghetto for the Jews of this quarter. Here lived Little St. Hugh, the Christian boy alleged to have been crucified by the Jews. See the account of his shrine in the Minster (p. 45).

"En Nichol la riche citée
Droit en Dernestal l'enfant fut né."—
Ballad of St. Hugh.

Rt. is the solitary tower of **St. Martin's Ch.**, built in 1739 on the site of yet another Ch. destroyed in the siege. Some of the capitals and arches are preserved in the new church of St. Andrew, Canwick Road. Two fine but mutilated altar-tombs with alabaster effigies of Sir Thomas and Lady Grantham, 1619, have been removed. St. Martin's Ch. was the oldest of the lower town, and has even disputed precedence

as the first church of Lindsey with St. Paul's of the upper town. From the occurrence of St. Martin's name on coins of the city of the 10th cent., it would seem that he was then regarded as its patron saint. The new Ch. of **St. Martin** close by, by *Beckett*, 1873, has well-carved capitals and corbels, and many stained windows.

High St., formerly called, as at York, *Micklegate*, one of the most interesting streets in England, extends 1¼ mile from here to the Bar Gate. In it are both the rly. stations and most of the hotels. A tramway line begins at the High Bridge, but it is not of much use to the tourist, except to visit Bracebridge Ch. In this street are six churches, the Stone Bow, the High Bridge, St. Mary's Conduit, John of Gaunt's Palace, and the Hall of St. Mary's Guild; altogether a range of remarkable buildings within half a mile, scarcely to be paralleled elsewhere, except in the High St. of Oxford. We will now take the various objects in this street in their order, proceeding southwards.

Butchery Lane, l., leads into **Clasket Gate**, properly *Claxlede*, that is the *hlid* or postern gate of *Klaka*, a Danish name. Here stood the S.E. postern of the Roman city. The mediæval gate, in which the Knights Templar were confined before their trial in the Chapter-House, 1310, was ruthlessly destroyed in 1786, on the formation of the New Road, which makes an easier approach for carriage traffic to the upper town. The New Road affords superb views of the Minster, with the Palace and its hanging gardens on the hill below. **St. Peter's-at-Arches**, the Corporation Ch., so called from the arched gate which preceded the Stone Bow, was built in 1724. It has a good ring of 8 bells, and some 16th-cent. glass. The apse was decorated with paintings by *Damini*, 1727, who painted the faded Bishops in the N.E. transept of the Minster. In the vestry is the brass of John Becke, Mayor, 1620, removed from St. Benedict's Ch. **Mint Lane**, rt., recalls the ancient Mint, coins from which have been discovered as far back as the reign of Alfred. The Mint apparently ceased in the reign of Edward I.

The **Stone Bow**, which gives one of its most characteristic features to the High St., is a very fine example of a 15th-cent. town-gate. It occupies the site of the S. gate of the extended Roman city, and part of the Roman wall can be traced near it. It consists of a lofty central arch, flanked by turrets, and two small side-arches, with a long range of Perp. windows above. Under canopies on either side of the arch are the Virgin and the Archangel Gabriel. The long upper room with a Perp. timber roof is used as the **Guild Hall**, and contains some portraits, including Queen Anne, by *Kneller*, and Thomas Sutton of Knaith, Founder of the Charterhouse. The Corporation possesses valuable Regalia, including a very large mace of the Restoration; a 15th-cent. two-handed sword; a sword said to have been presented by Richard II.; an early 15th-cent. state sword, usually carried before the Mayor in Lent; two "Caps of Maintenance," usually worn by the sword-bearer; and an ancient mayor's ring. The Guildhall bell is curious. It was set up by William Beale, Mayor, 1371, and has the involved inscription—

> cum quis campanam reseret saccum bonus audit,
> et curiam planam fore cum scitote replaudit;

i.e. "When any good man hears the bell let him open his bag (or purse?), and know ye the hall will be clear when it rings again."

Turning to the l. by **Saltergate**, the street of the drysalters, we reach **St. Swithin's Ch.**, by *James Fowler*, 1880–8, conspicuous for its lofty spire, 200 feet high, much resembling in outline the famous spire of Louth, and by far the best modern work in the city. The old Ch. seems from some mouldings to have been of the Dec. period. It escaped the siege, but perished soon afterwards by an accidental fire. Over the S. porch is a good sculpture in high relief of scenes from the life of St. Swithin. A Roman altar of about 200 A.D., dedicated to the Parcae by the "curator," Gaius Antistius Frontinus, was discovered on this site, and is at present kept in the church.

Just beyond St. Swithin's is the old **Grayfriars**, long used as the Grammar School, a very interesting building which belonged to the Priory of the Franciscans, founded about 1230. The basement story has a groined roof supported on plain octagon columns. A remarkable staircase leads to the upper story, which was apparently the chapel of the Friary. It has a coved roof, a piscina, and a vesica over the E. window. The old books are now removed to the Cathedral Library. This building now belongs to the Corporation, and there are hopes that it may be made into the long-needed museum.

Returning to the Stone Bow, we reach the celebrated **High Bridge**, the only bridge remaining in England that preserves the old houses on it, except Elvet Bridge at Durham, which has houses on both sides for half its length. On the E. side is a conduit with an obelisk, built in 1763 on the site of a bridge-chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, which was afterwards used as the Tanners' and Butchers' Hall. It is well worth while to descend the steps on the west side, in order to see the remarkably picturesque back of the restored half-timbered house over the narrow ribbed arch, a favourite spot for artists, popularly known by the suggestive name of *Murder Hole*. There are also some gabled houses on the river-bank, east of the bridge.

A little lower down the street is the disused **Ch. of St. Benedict**, a picturesque ivy-covered E. E. building, with late Dec. windows. The tower is modern, but made up of old fragments. In the Ch. are good E. E. capitals, and a Dec. sepulchral recess.

Behind St. Benedict's is the curious harbour called **Brayford**, the only remaining portion of the great *linn* or mere below the *dun* or hill which gave its name to the city. It affords a superb view of the Minster, with the great advantage of a sheet of water in the foreground. Vessels from Brayford reach the Trent at Torksey (Rte. 18) by way of the *Foss Dyke*, a Roman canal, deepened in the reign of Henry I. The communication with the Witham early became silted up, but it was only owing to the energy of Sir Joseph Banks that the Corporation, about 1790, constructed a through navigation.

On the opposite side of High St. are the **Market** and **Corn Exchange**; and at the entrance to the Great Northern Stat. the very picturesque **St. Mary's Conduit**, which Leland says had been constructed a short time before his visit in 1540, out of the materials of the dissolved monastery of the Carmelites or White Friars. This monastery was founded by Odo of Kilkenny, in 1269, but the fragments in the conduit are all of rich late Perp. work. The water of this conduit is brought from a spring near Monk's Abbey, in pipes that were originally laid down by the Gray Friars. The date 1672 on the conduit only refers to some

repairs, when the stone balls on the gables were set up.

At the station-gate is the venerable **Ch. of St. Mary-le-Wigford.** The whole of the lower town was called *Wicker-ford*, a name of uncertain meaning, having been variously derived from the Danish *vik*, a creek; from the Anglo-Saxon *wick* (*vicus*) dwelling; and from the Middle-English *wicke*, akin to our "weak," meaning "marshy." The second, as meaning the ford to the dwellings below hill, has the strongest authority. The 13 parish churches which survive out of the 49 of Lincoln are far inferior as a whole to what might have been expected in a city of such antiquity, and a county so famous for its architecture, but the two celebrated towers of St. Mary-le-Wigford and St. Peter's-at-Gowts are of high architectural importance. "Towers whose forms would be as much at home by the banks of the Adige as by the banks of the Witham—towers which even in the days of bondage rose under the hands of Englishmen, in the ancient style of Englishmen, while minster and castle, the works of strangers, were rising above their heads in the newer style which strangers had brought with them from beyond the sea. . . . The towers of Coleswegen, begun after William entered Lincoln, finished before the great survey was taken, still belonged to the same class which Britain and Gaul and Germany all learned from their Italian masters." —*Freeman*. Coleswegen, a Lincoln citizen, whose name seems to show Danish ancestry, possessed at the Survey thirty-six houses outside the city, and two churches, "to which nothing belongs, he having built them on the same uncultivated land which the king gave him." The importance of these towers therefore is that, while their date is (on this theory) fixed as subsequent to the Conquest, they retain the earlier style generally called Saxon, though clearly touched by Norman influences. It is extremely doubtful however whether these two are really the churches of Coleswegen at all, and not rather two destroyed churches, *St. Peter-ad-fontem* and *St. Austin-in-Baggeholm*, on the E. site of the city. The towers closely resemble each other, except that St. Mary's is crowned by a Perp. parapet, but they exhibit some minor differences worth the attention of a student, especially in the arrangement of the lower lights in each face. Their main characteristics are the tall, rather gaunt, unbuttressed form, and the presence of the mid-wall shaft in the coupled belfry windows. There are no original stairs in either. The W. doorway is under a semicircular arch with a rough hatched moulding and plain tympanum. A stone beside it is a very interesting relic of *two* periods—Roman and Mercian. The square of the stone has an inscription in Latin to Sacer, son of Bruscus, a Senonian Gaul, his wife Carssouna, and his son Quintus, probably of the 1st century A.D. The inscription in the triangle above is read *upwards*, and is interpreted, but not with certainty, "Eirtig had me built and endowed to the praise of Christ and St. Mary" (Bp. John Wordsworth, in *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1879). Coleswegen therefore, if this ch. be his, must have taken this stone from some previous church of the Virgin, but the date of the inscription cannot be determined with certainty.

The Ch. itself is the most interesting in Lincoln, even apart from its tower. It was restored in 1872, when the churchyard was lowered, thus developing the proportions of the tower, and a new S. aisle built, retaining the early Dec. windows and a good E.E. doorway adorned with tooth-moulding. The interior is sin-

gular, and very effective. The N. arcade of three bays is of fine E.E. work, with very delicate capitals; the S. arcade is modern and Dec. in style. The tower-arch with chequered impost is curious, and is bolder than the corresponding arch at St. Peter's-at-Gowts. The font is rather late Perp. The chancel, richly coloured and lighted with good glass by *Clayton and Bell*, is of the same date as the nave, and has an unusual termination in two lancets divided by a buttress, with a quatrefoil above. The brass chandelier of 1720, and the ironwork of the screen and altar-rails, designed and executed by Canon Sutton at Brant Broughton, should be noticed. In the vestry are many fragments of incised slabs, and two low-side windows, originally in the S. wall of the chancel. In the N. wall is a recess under which were monuments of the Kyme family; at the W. end two brasses; and in the E. and S. walls are triangular-headed aumbries. The old half-timbered Vicarage was destroyed to make the Stat.

The railway can be crossed by a foot-bridge, but tram-cars and carriages are often detained. Just beyond the Great Northern Hotel, at the corner of an alley on the E. side of the street, is a 15th-cent. timbered house, and beyond it the new **Ch. of St. Mark**, by *Watkins*, 1872, which has a spire, rather effective when grouped with others, but not of English type. The nave is narrow, and the chancel very lofty. The Ch. retains an old doorway, and a Perp. font with castellated moulding. A few Norm. fragments of the old Ch. and a small stone coffin are in the vestry. A beautifully ornamented bell of 1585, called "Old Kate," was brought from St. Benedict's. The **Midland Stat.** is on the site of the Carmelite Priory. Farther down, l., is a very interesting Norman building, popularly called **John of Gaunt's Stables**, possibly thus preserving some tradition of its use when John of Gaunt lived in the house nearly opposite. It was really the **Hall of St. Mary's Guild**, once the most important in the city, and is "probably the most valuable and extensive range of buildings of the 12th cent. that we have remaining in England" (*Parker's Domestic Architecture*). It is of two stories, the upper much mutilated, with a fluted cornice running along the front, and a richly moulded late Norm. doorway of five orders. The late Norm. house within has plain round-headed windows, with a mid-wall shaft and an early fire-place.

No. 122, opposite, occupies the site of what is called **John of Gaunt's Palace**, being the house of his third wife, Katherine Swynford, of Ketilthorpe, whom he married in the Minster in 1396, only two years before their son, afterwards Cardinal Beaufort, became bishop of the diocese. Richard II. stayed at this house in 1386. There is a remarkable Perp. window at the back. The oriel of the S. gable has been transferred to the gate of the Castle. The *old* ch. of St. Andrew served as a private chapel to this house. There are some other old houses near here. No. 124 retains its clustered chimneys, but many interesting ones have perished.

The *Gowts* (sluices) which the road here crosses give its specific name to the **Ch. of St. Peter's-at-Gowts**, the well-known tower of which has already been sufficiently described with that of the sister-tower of St. Mary-le-Wigford. The Norm. sculpture in the W. face of it represents Our Lord and St. Peter. There is some "long and short" work at the angles of the nave. The Ch. itself was over "restored," by

Nicholson, in 1853, and much was obliterated. It has again been enlarged and decorated in very good taste by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1882, the nave being prolonged to the end of the former chancel and a new chancel built, retaining, however, the Norm. triplet of the E. wall. The S. aisle of the chancel was a chantry founded by Ralph Joluf and his wife Amicia, 1347, who lie buried in a tomb under an arch with a remarkable inscription in Lombardic lettering. In the last line but one, "*Virgine mater theos qui sibi salvet eos*," *mater* is clearly a mistake for *matre*, "God, the son of a Virgin Mother." The effigies were destroyed in 1780.

The visitor will do well from this point to use the tramway, which terminates 1½ m. from the Stone Bow near the very interesting early Ch. of *Bracebridge*, now become a mere suburb of Lincoln, as there is not much of interest lower down. The **Ch. of St. Botolph,** by the S. gate, was once a cruciform building with central tower, said to be the finest parish Ch. in the city, and was another of the many victims of the siege of 1644. It was rebuilt in 1721, but has been much altered since. The piscina and sedilia are from remains of the old Ch., and a slab at the W. door has the matrix of a fine brass. **Bar Gate,** the S. entrance of the city, had a double gate with round towers. Just outside the gate is "Malandery field," so called from the Maladerie, or Hospital for lepers, founded by Remigius and re-founded by Henry I. In this field a fine late Dec. sepulchral slab of Juetta de Rauceby from the Ch. of the hospital was discovered. A little further, at the fork of two of the oldest roads in the kingdom, the *Ermine Street* and the *Foss Way*, stood an architectural treasure, destroyed in the Revolution, the first of the *Eleanor crosses*, Lincoln being the first resting-place of the body on its way from Harby (Rte. 4) to Westminster. On the W. side of the road stood **St. Katherine's Priory,** founded by Bp. Robert de Chesney in 1148, for the Gilbertines (see *Sempringham*, Rte. 6). By the cathedral statutes the Bishop is still bound to sleep at St. Katherine's the night before his enthronement, and to walk thence barefoot to the Minster. The house built on its site belonged to Sir Thomas Grantham, whose tomb was in St. Martin's (*ante*), and here he entertained James I. in 1617.

* **Bracebridge Ch.** was restored by *J. L. Pearson, R.A.*, 1875, and the tower by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1893. The N. aisle and transept are modern, and the S. wall has been rebuilt. The tower resembles those of St. Mary-le-Wigford and St. Peter's-at-Gowts, being unbuttressed and with mid-wall shafts to the windows, but is much less stern and lofty, and has a pyramidal capping. Three of the angles of the nave and the rebuilt N. door have "long and short" work. The arcades have cylindrical piers with banded shafts. The S. door is edged with tooth-moulding. The very early chancel arch is extremely narrow, and has a squint on either side, one round, the other square; the chancel itself is of lancet work, and has sedilia and a piscina. There are several objects of interest in the Ch., including a fine Trans. Norm. font on a new base, the old hour-glass stand to the pulpit, a black-letter Bible, and several incised slabs built into the walls.

There are but few objects of any interest in Lincoln that are not either near the minster, or close to the High Street. In the **Roman Catholic Ch.**, Monks Road, is a fine picture of the Descent from the Cross, brought from a nunnery at

Gravelines after the French Revolution. The **Arboretum** in Monks Road, a continuation of Silver St., which is well kept up, and forms a pleasant promenade, is on the *Monks Leys*, the meadows which belonged to the Priory of Benedictines, a cell of the great Abbey of St. Mary at York, founded in the reign of Henry II. Of this priory, called by the unmeaning name of **Monks Abbey**, a small ruined chapel remains farther E., near the line to Market Rasen. It has E. E. walls with Perp. windows inserted. Behind Lindum Terrace above the Arboretum stands the picturesque group of **St. Anne's Bede Houses**, designed by *Pugin*, with a richly coloured chapel by *Butterfield*, containing stained windows by an amateur, the Rev. H. Usher.

Some new buildings may be noticed in Broadgate; the **School of Science and Art**, the **Rifle Drill Hall**, and the **Constitutional Club** by *Watkins*.

To many visitors to Lincoln the great **Agricultural Implement Manufactories**, for which the city is famous, and which have chiefly caused its great rise in population of late years, will be an attraction greater than its history or its architecture. Of these there are nine or ten, employing over 6000 workmen. The **Stamp End Iron Works** of Clayton, Shuttleworth & Co., on the S. bank of the Witham, covering about fifteen acres, are the largest of the kind in the world, and their engines may be seen all over the Continent. Close to them are the **Sheaf Works** of Ruston, Procter, & Co.; and in the Canwick Road the **Perseverance Works** of Robey & Co. These three establishments are by far the largest. Admission is readily granted at any of them to visitors, and the interesting manufacture of the splendid agricultural machines, in which each of these great firms has certain specialities, may be better seen here than in any other town in England.

The races are held in March and October on **Carholme**, or West Common, reached by Guildhall St. On the way is the **Ch. of St. Faith**, by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1894, which has a fine reredos.

Lincoln, from its fine system of railways, forms an admirable centre for exploring most parts of the county; but the country in the immediate neighbourhood, except perhaps along the Witham Valley, where the Minster on its noble height appears in continually varying beauty, is not at all picturesque, nor are any of the churches near the city, except Bracebridge, of much interest. Stow Ch. (Rte. 18), the cathedral of the Bps. of Lindsey, and the fine line of churches on the picturesque Cliff Range, near the rly. to Grantham (Rte. 1), should not be omitted. Those which are not included in the various routes may here be added.

The prettiest walk in the immediate neighbourhood is to Canwick, 1½ m. S.E., by Pelham Street, passing the new **Ch. of St. Andrew**, by *Jas. Fowler*, 1877, with a chancel decorated by *G. F. Bodley*, and many stained windows; it preserves the capitals and arches of old St. Martin's Ch. in its S. arcade.

Canwick Ch. is worth a visit, having a Norm. aisle-arcade and richly-moulded chancel-arch, E. E. font, and some large Dec. windows. In the vestry, formerly a chantry-chapel, is a noteworthy E. E. arcaded reredos in its original position. The Ch. has no foundations, the walls resting on a Roman pavement which extends beyond them. *Canwick Hall*, built 1810 (M. R. Waldo-Sibthorp, Esq.), stands in pleasant grounds, with a fine view of the Minster. Many of De Wint's

beautiful views were painted from here.

Boultham, 1 m. S.W. (there is a private road starting near the Gowts Bridge in High Street) has a small Ch., with E. E. chancel-arch and S. arcade, but much altered about 1800; now well restored and enlarged by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1887. The hour-glass stand remains, fitted with a good modern hour-glass. In the churchyard is a great block of granite brought by Col. R. G. Ellison, of the *Hall*, from the fortifications of Sebastopol.

Riseholme Hall, about 2½ m. N., was purchased about 1840 as a palace for the Bps. of Lincoln, whose residence has now been happily re-transferred by Bp. King to the venerable palace at Lincoln. The house (T. Wilson, Esq.) has a colonnade on the S. front, and stands in prettily-wooded grounds with a small lake. The Ch. is a pretty one by *Teulon*, 1851. In the churchyard are the graves of Bps. Kaye and Wordsworth; the latter has a beautiful Iona cross, by *J. A. Reeve*, sculptured with Biblical subjects.

ROUTE 2.

STAMFORD TO NEWARK.

(By South Witham and Grantham.)

THE GREAT NORTH ROAD. 35 m.

Stamford, Burghley House, Uffington, S. Witham, N. Witham, Colsterworth, Woolsthorpe House, Skillington, Stoke Rochford, Stroxton, Long Bennington, Westborough.

The North Road has of course yielded most of its traffic to the railway, but it is a favourite route for cyclists, and is still occasionally used by driving explorers; so that it will probably be found convenient to describe the places upon it apart from the railway. This road enters Lincolnshire at Stamford, but quits it again for Rutland on the further side of the town, re-entering it at South Witham, and then continuing in the borders for 21 m. The Rutland part is poor riding, being chiefly made with the soft stone of the locality, but after Witham or Colsterworth it is greatly improved, being made to a large extent with Leicestershire granite. The ride from Grantham to Lincoln can be highly recommended. There are various routes out of London, mostly converging at Norman Cross in Huntingdonshire, 73 m. The road keeps almost entirely to the W. of the Great Northern line, passing to the E. of it only in the town of Grantham.

Distances from Stamford.—London (Shoreditch Church), by Ware and Huntingdon, 86¾ m.; London (General Post Office), by Biggleswade and Alconbury, 89½ m. (the milestones are reckoned by this route); South Witham (re-enter Lincolnshire), 9¾ m.; Grantham (here the roads to Newark and Lincoln diverge), 20¾ m.; Newark, 35 m.; Lincoln, 43¼ m.

The Great North Road, after skirting Burghley Park, descends the steep street of St. Martin's or

Stamford Baron, the one parish of Stamford in Northamptonshire, and enters Lincolnshire by the bridge over the Welland.

STAMFORD, though little visited by tourists, is one of the most picturesque and interesting towns in England, and stands far above any other in the county after Lincoln in the importance of its history and its architectural remains. Besides its six Chs., five of them of considerable interest, it has several mediæval hospitals and almshouses—one of great importance—the remains of several religious houses; and some few relics of the now nearly forgotten *University*, in which at one time Stamford came very near to supplanting Oxford. The town itself has a singularly dignified appearance, chiefly owing to its being almost entirely built of excellent stone from the many famous quarries in the neighbourhood, such as Barnack, Ketton, and Clipsham. The neighbourhood of Burghley Park, part of which is open to visitors, forms a great additional attraction. The town, though nearly surrounded by Rutland and Northamptonshire, is almost wholly in a jutting corner of Lincolnshire; one parish only, St. Martin's, being on the Northamptonshire side of the Welland. The *railway* service from London is very good. Several expresses slip carriages at Essendine (Rte. 1); other trains run from Peterborough by the Midl. Ry.

History.—The origin of the name has been disputed, as it appears in various forms, Stanford, Staundeforde, &c., but it probably is from the paved stone ford which here crossed the river. The actual Roman road, however, did not run through Stamford, but about 1 m. W. of it, the nearest station being at *Gausennae* (see *Ancaster*, Rte. 7). The earliest notice of the place by name occurs in the grant of the town beyond the bridge by Wulfhere, King of Mercia, c. 660, to Saxulf, the 1st Abbot of Medehamstede (Peterborough). The Lincolnshire burgh was a royal one, while the quarter beyond the bridge (St. Martin's) came by this grant to the Abbots of Peterborough, and was by them held by baronial tenure, whence it is still called *Stamford Baron*. Stamford became a member of the famous "Five Burghs" of the *Dane law*. These five towns, Lincoln, Stamford, Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, each ruled by its earl with his separate "host," had special privileges of their own, and some kind of confederate organization, such as a common justice court, embracing all the part of England subject to the Danes. Stamford represented the province of the Gyrwas or Fen-men. In 922 it was recovered from the Danes by Edward the Elder, who "worked a burh" on the S. side of the river, "and all the folk who belonged to the northern burh submitted to him and sought him for their lord." It was while Edward was at Stamford that his famous sister Æthelflæd, "the Lady of the Mercians," died at Tamworth immediately after her brilliant successes against the Danes, and Edward at once annexed Mercia to Wessex. The submission however must have been incomplete, for on Edward's death the Danes recovered their power; and the English Chronicle, breaking into verse, tells us of the delivery by Eadmund in 941 of the Five Burghs, "held in heathen's bond for a long space." In the Domesday Survey, Stamford, like Lincoln, is recorded as being under the rule of 12 "*lagemanni*" or law-men, a form of government that had survived from the old Danish organization. It was a "burgh by prescription" when a charter of special privileges was granted it by Henry III. in 1254. It sent two members

to the great Parliament of 1295 which first really represented the towns as well as the shires. A still more marked distinction was attained by the meeting of Parliament itself here in 1302 and 1309; of a great Council of Queen Isabella in 1326; of a Council to consider the question of peace with France in 1337; and of another to ratify the Peace of Amiens in 1391; while in 1392 an ecclesiastical council sat here, called at the instance of Pope Boniface IX., to suppress the opinions of Wyclif. In 1363 the castle and manor of the royal or Lincolnshire burgh were given by Edward III. to his son Edmund of Langley, Duke of York; and this proved the most fatal event in its history, because by attaching the town to the Yorkist cause, it brought about a terrible destruction, soon after the battle of St. Albans in 1461, by the Lancastrians under Sir Andrew Trollope, Queen Margaret's general, from which Stamford has never recovered. Important as are its present architectural remains, it may be said that no town in England has suffered more in the loss of those mediæval buildings which gave it such character. Seven or eight chs. —some of them, probably, of great beauty — besides several religious houses and hospitals were burnt or plundered, and many ancient charters and records were lost. Hardly a trace now remains of the ancient walls, of the castles on either side of the river, or of the four or five collegiate halls. The appearance, therefore, of ancient Stamford from the opposite side of the river must have been much more striking than that of the present town, fine as it even now undoubtedly is. As a reward for its fidelity Stamford was incorporated by Edward IV. in the year of its devastation. In 1470 a great victory, known as *Loosecoat Field*, from the hurried flight of the defeated Lancastrians under Sir Robert Welles of Hellow and Sir Thomas de la Launde of Horbling, was gained by Edward IV. at a place called *Bloody Oaks*, about 5 m. N. on the Great North Road. The great Lord Burghley, a native of Bourne, began Burghley House about 1575, and its history is intimately connected with that of the town. Charles I. visited the town in state in 1632 (whether from Burghley or not is uncertain), on his way to receive the Crown of Scotland; and again in very different state in 1646, in the guise of a servant after his escape from Oxford. He was concealed for a night in the house of Alderman Wolph (afterwards Stukeley's: see *post*) on Barn Hill; and "the last night he may be said to have slept a free man," says Stukeley, "was at Stamford." Cromwell himself occupied the town in 1643, and Burghley House itself was besieged and taken. Since that date nothing has happened to the town of more importance than an occasional royal visit. But the fierce opposition of the then Marquis of Exeter to the proposed course of the Great Northern Rly., which required a part of Burghley Park, alone, in all probability, prevented Stamford from being made the great central station between London and York.

But the greatest distinction of Stamford is that at one time it was a serious rival to, and was even thought likely to supersede, the old Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It was believed that a prophecy of Merlin had foretold the coming fame for learning of "the stony ford;" and this, in Spenser's words, predicted a time

> "Which shall see Stamford, though now homely hid,
> Then shine in learning, more than ever did,
> Cambridge or Oxford, England's goodly beams."—*Faery Queene*, IV. xi. 35.

In 1260, owing to the violent quarrels between "Town" and "Gown" at Oxford, the students migrated in a body to Northampton, where the mayor and bailiffs were directed by Henry III. to afford them every accommodation. In 1266 this licence was revoked, at the entreaty of the town of Oxford, and because the students had naturally helped Northampton, which was then held by the barons, in repelling an attack made by the King's son, Edward. Most of them thereupon returned to Oxford, but several preferred to migrate to Stamford, where the public lectures of the Carmelites and the Austin Friars had recently been obtaining much celebrity. To a period not much later than this belongs the beautiful early Dec. gateway in St. Paul's Street, which is the sole remnant of *Brasenose College*. In 1292 *Sempringham Hall*, on St. Peter's Hill, was founded for Gilbertine students; and many other halls, such as *Black Hall* for the Dominicans, and *Vaudey Hall* from Vaudey Abbey in Grimsthorpe Park, soon were added. Stamford, therefore, was already well furnished with the requisites of a place of learning at the time when the disputes between the northern and southern students at Oxford became so unbearable as to cause a large secession of the latter in 1333, and for this reason was selected as the new place of settlement. The seceders appear to have come largely from Merton College, where the northern students complained that they were excluded from fellowships; and the complaint was endorsed by the great monastery of Durham, which probably therefore, as Mr. Nevinson suggests, offered the students its own Priory of St. Leonard here. King Edward III., however, stirred by an urgent petition from the authorities and citizens of Oxford, ordered the sheriff of Lincolnshire to disperse the students, and promised a redress of grievances on their return to Oxford. Though this was a blow to the rising university it appears not to have been completely effectual, since still more stringent edicts were issued a few years later, and some students were actually arrested and sent off to Oxford. Both the older universities then imposed a strict oath on all candidates for degrees; Cambridge simply insisting that no other university save Oxford should be recognised, while Oxford attacked Stamford by name, "*jurabis quod nec leges nec audies* (= read or attend lectures) *Stamfordiae;*" and though a smaller migration from Cambridge in 1463 is mentioned, they thus succeeded in extinguishing the hopes of their younger rival. A trace of the ecclesiastical character of the town perhaps survives in its *deanery*, which has of late years been claimed as an ancient peculiar, like that of Battle. It is probable, however, that it is merely an ancient rural deanery which, unlike others, never became extinct.

Stamford boasts of a very distinguished list of natives and townsmen, including the great Lord Burghley; George Gascoigne the poet, buried in St. Mary's, 1577; Archdeacon Johnson, 1625, the founder of Uppingham and Oakham Schools; William Wissing, the Dutch painter, 1687; Archbishop Laud, once Vicar of St. Martin's; Cumberland, Bp. of Peterborough, Vicar of All Saints; Stukeley and Peck, the antiquaries; Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christchurch, and his brother William, Bp. of Oxford, 1815; Thomas Seaton, founder of the Seatonian Prize Poem at Cambridge; Sir Hudson Lowe, the famous keeper of Napoleon; Robert Dale Owen, the Socialist; and, last but certainly not least, Daniel Lambert, 1809, who, as is

recorded on his tombstone, weighed 52 st. 11 lbs.

The trade of Stamford seems to have been considerable in early times, owing to its advantageous position. The Mint, which existed in the 10th cent., belonged to the Abbey of Peterboro', and was therefore in their burgh of Stamford Baron. But it was a merchant's town in the reign of John, when a particular kind of cloth was manufactured here; and Lord Burghley, according to Strype's 'Life of Parker,' induced many of the Low-country exiles to remove from London to Stamford in 1572, in order to develop the weaving trade. Old merchant houses are frequent in the town, and several old almshouses are locally called "*Callises*," from the woolstaplers of Calais, who probably provided these as homes for decayed members of the staple. Justice Shallow's brief inquiry, "*How a good yoke of bullocks at Stamford fair?*" (2 Henry IV. iii. 2) seems to show considerable celebrity for the fair at that date. The bell-foundry of the Norrises was one of the most important in England in the 17th cent. But Stamford now lies off the stream of commerce, and is never likely to be a mercantile town again. It may boast of still possessing, and in a flourishing state, the third oldest provincial newspaper in England, the 'Stamford Mercury,' published every Friday. It first appeared on January 3, 1712–3, but the oldest copy known is one beginning vol. vii., in the possession of Mr. J. Phillips, of January 19, 1715–6; it then consisted of four quarto pages, resembling the old news-letters. It has never ceased to appear, and is remarkable for having no leading articles. The *Norwich Post* appeared in January, 1701–2, and *Berrow's Worcester Journal* in 1709.

Principal Objects of Interest.

*St. Mary's Ch.; *All Saints' Ch.; St. John's Ch. (woodwork and glass); St. George's Ch. (glass); *Browne's Hospital; Brasenose Gate; the Castle; St. Leonard's Priory; St. Martin's Ch. (monuments); and **Burghley House and Park. There is quite enough to occupy a judicious visitor for a full day without a visit to Burghley.

Starting from either stat., or from the George Hotel, we cross the Welland by a wooden bridge, built in place of a very old one on which originally stood a chapel and the Town Hall, from whence there is a very fine view of St. Mary's spire. On the S. side of the river is a picturesque Bede-house, built by the great Lord Burghley for 12 poor men and a warden. A Norm. buttress and inverted capital, probably from the bridge-chapel, are worked into the walls.

St. Mary's Ch., which stands well on high ground, looks small in proportion to its noble tower and spire, which should be compared with Ketton, in Rutland, of the same date. The Ch. was restored by *J. D. Sedding*, 1890. The tower is E.E., and has five tiers of arcading, of which the fourth is trefoil-headed, and the fifth ornamented with tooth. The W. doorway is formed by a round arch enclosed in a pointed one, with an ornamental tympanum. Over the door are three curious round panels, of which the central one is filled with interlaced work, like that which occurs on early crosses. There are some similar sculptured stones in the tower at Barnack. The broach spire, 163 ft. high, is early Dec., c. 1300, and is of great beauty. It is enriched

with canopies and statues at the base, and has spire-lights very boldly projecting. The Ch. is not equal to its tower, but is worth a visit. The fine tower-arch and the chancel-arch are E. E., the nave early Perp., with slender piers. On the S. side of the chancel an early Dec. arch opens into St. Nicholas' chapel. On the N. side a rich Perp. door leads into St. Mary's Chapel, now the vestry, which has a remarkable cradle-roof powdered with stars, given by Alderman Hickham in 1467, who is commemorated in the inscription running along the base. Only the indent of his brass remains in the floor. In the N. wall are three cinque-foiled Dec. recesses; in one is placed an image of the Virgin, and in another the effigy of a knight, c. 1350, who bears the arms of Browne, the founder of the hospital, and probably was the founder of this chantry. On the S. side, on a rich altar-tomb, of which the canopy nearly rises to the roof, are the much mutilated effigies of Sir David Phillips and his wife, who were attached to the household of Margaret of York, Henry VIII.'s mother. Both of them wear collars of S.S. The knight's armour seems of somewhat earlier date than the tomb itself. George Gascoigne, the poet, 1577, is buried in this ch., but has no monument. The ch. has a ring of 8 bells, and chimes every 3 hours. The curfew also is rung every evening at 8.

All Saints' Ch., which also has a noble spire, though of a much later type, is even more interesting. It stands well in an open square, surrounded by picturesque houses. The lofty Perp. tower and spire, 152 ft. high, are good examples of the kind, with well-designed panelling and octagonal turrets, and afford an instructive comparison with the bolder and stronger work at St. Mary's. The rest of the ch. is mainly E. E., with Perp. insertions and repairs after the Lancastrian devastation of 1461. It has a fine and remarkable line of E. E. external arcading below the windows, which once ran all round the ch., and is still perfect on the S. and E. sides, while the shafts remain, with Perp. arches substituted, on the W. front. The arcading on the N. wall outside is gone. At the W. end of the S. aisle is a beautiful early Perp. porch, with a vaulted roof. The tower itself forms the porch to the N. aisle, and the design of the entrance is remarkable. The interior is stately and lofty; the N. arcade plain, but good, the S., including that of the chancel, very rich in the foliage of its capitals. The nave roof is plain, with grotesque corbels; that of the choir is richer, and has angels with outspread wings. There is a large Perp. marble font, and two recesses are in the W. wall. The chancel, which is much elevated, is Perp., but its S. chantry is mostly E.E., and has an E.E. double piscina. The curious irregularity of the Ch., though the ground-plan is all of one date, is probably due to the confined space within the walls. There are several important **brasses**, in which this ch. is remarkably rich, principally of the great merchant family of Browne:—(1) On wall of N. aisle, formerly in the pavement, John Browne, merchant of the staple of Calais, d. 1442, in a sleeved gown, standing on wool-packs; and his wife Margaret, d. 1460. (2) John Browne, son of the above, d. 1475, in an alderman's mantle, with remarkable girdle and pouch; and his wife Agnes, for the date of whose death a blank is left unfilled in the inscription. (3) In the N. chantry, a merchant and wife, probably of this family, late 15th cent. All the rest are in the S. chantry or Lady Chapel. (4) A fine but much in-

jured brass of William Browne and wife, d. 1489, but the brass seems to have been engraved earlier. He was the founder of the magnificent hospital and of this chantry, and probably also the builder of the beautiful spire. (5) Margaret Elmes, 1471, in lunar head-dress. (6) Inscription to Alice Bredmeydew, 1481. (7) Henry Wykys, vicar, 1508, in cope, the head wanting. In the churchyard is a curious rift in the limestone rock, with a stone over it, which says that the bodies of 219 persons were placed within it. Cumberland, the learned Bishop of Peterboro', 1691, and Stukeley, the antiquary, were vicars of this ch.

St. John's, between St. Mary's and All Saints, a small ch. built about 1450, is of little interest externally, but with its lofty arcade and clerestory forms an excellent model for a small town ch., and has a very striking interior. The roof has angel brackets and is coloured. A considerable quantity of 15th-cent. glass of great beauty and clearness remains in the upper lights of the aisle windows and the S. window of the chancel. The woodwork of the parcloses, and of the original rood-screen, now set on the S. side, is rich and good. On the wall of the vestry are the brass of Alderman Byldesdon and wife, with nine children, 1489, and an inscription to Wm. Gregory, 1460; and in the pavement one of Henry Sargeaunt, rector, 1497.

St. George's, in a quiet square east of St. Mary's, is also not attractive externally, but has some interesting points, and the remains of some good glass. It was enlarged and made cruciform in 1888. The piers of the nave are an architectural curiosity. The Ch. was almost destroyed by fire in the 13th cent., but the remaining portions of the circular E. E. piers were not removed nor completed, but placed between octagonal additions, and the tower-arch was similarly set on a new basement. The clerestory, E. bay of the nave, and chancel are Perp., and were built in 1449, by William Burges, the first Garter King-at-arms, whose arms remain in the N.E. window of the chancel. The chancel-windows were filled by him with glass, bearing the figures of Edward III. and the first 25 Knights of the Garter, of which order St. George is the patron saint, but these perished in the Civil War. Figures of St. Katherine, St. Anne, and a few others still remain. The monuments include a large one in chancel of Sir Rd. and Lady Cust, with effigy by *Bacon*, 1797, and a brass in N. aisle of Tobie Norris, a famous bell-founder of the town, 1676. The tower is of a peculiar oblong shape, resembling the well-known one of Bath Abbey. The font-cover deserves notice as being Jacobean.

St. Michael's, High St., the only other Ch. in the Lincolnshire town, is of no interest. It was built in 1836 in place of a Trans. or E. E. Ch., which fell, owing to injudicious alterations.

The S. aisle of the destroyed Ch. of St. Paul is incorporated in the handsome modern **Grammar School** in St. Paul's St. A Norman string and corbel-table on an outer wall, and three E. E. bays in the school-room, as well as three late Dec. windows, may be noticed. This school is endowed under a new scheme from the revenues of Browne's Hospital.

On the opposite side of St. Paul's St. is a beautiful ivy-covered gateway, c. 1300, once belonging to the buildings of **Brasenose College**, which was destroyed by order of the Corporation in 1688. This college is said to have been founded at the

secession from Oxford in 1333, but the gate, which is not in its original position, may have been removed from the Franciscan Priory which stood a little further east. The connexion of the name, if any, with Oxford is not clear, but it may have only had a common origin, meaning the *brassen-huis*, or brew-house. On this door was a brazen mask of a lion with a ring, now preserved in the Hall at Brasenose College, Oxford, which purchased this site in 1890. According to the constant local tradition this interesting relic was the famous head of brass of Roger Bacon, whose servant noted down the words that came from its mouth. Bacon died in 1292, and cannot have resided in Brasenose College, but the tradition confirms the opinion that the gate really belonged to the Franciscan monastery. Scarcely anything of the other Halls remains, but a house on St. Peter's Hill has some Perp. arches, believed to be part of **Sempringham Hall,** founded for Gilbertine students in 1292. A late Dec. gateway beyond Brasenose Gate, leading into the grounds of the **Infirmary,** is the sole remnant of the wealthy monastery of the *White* or *Carmelite Friars.*

On the S.E. side of the town, in a field, are more important monastic remains, the Ch. of **St. Leonard's Priory** of Benedictines. This is said to have been founded by Wilfrid, Bp. of York, 655, and made a cell of Lindisfarne (Holy Island), the parent of Durham, but was exchanged by Durham with Crowland Abbey for Coldingham in Berwickshire. It is of considerable interest, as having been rebuilt by William of Carilef, the great builder of Durham Cathedral, about 1080. The ruins, now a barn, consist of the W. front, and 5 arches of the arcade. It was evidently built from the E. westwards, the E. bays being pure Norm., while the W. front, of Transitional character, has some pointed features. It has a rich doorway between blank arcading, with an arcade above, and a *vesica* for a figure in the gable.

One great feature of Stamford is the number of Hospitals or *Callises*, as they are called, from the once famous wool-merchants of the great staple of Calais. The most important of these, indeed one of the most interesting secular buildings in England, is **Browne's Hospital** in Broad St., which no tourist should fail to visit. This was founded by William Browne (whose fine brass is in All Saint's Ch.) about 1480 for a Warden, Confrater (these titles still remain), ten poor men, and two nurses. The front was carefully restored, and the rest of the quadrangle enlarged and partly rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1870. There is a good entrance-porch, battlemented and flanked by canopied niches, which opens into a quadrangle. The arrangement was like that of earlier hospitals, such as St. Mary's at Chichester; having a long hall with a central passage from which the rooms of the brethren opened on either side, and a chapel at the end, divided from the hall by a carved screen. The chapel is of two bays, and has stalls and carved bench-ends, an interesting alms-box, and some very fine Perp. glass in the S.E. window. In the upper lights of it are St. John Baptist, David (?), the Holy Trinity, and St. James; in the lower, St. Katherine, the Virgin, St. Barbara, and St. Dorothea. In the head of the smaller window is St. Michael. The original altar-slab is set in the pavement. The Audit-room in the upper story also has some good glass representing David, Solomon, and St. Paul, and some old woodwork. The E. side of the quadrangle was probably occupied by the Warden and Confrater in common. Browne's

own dwelling-house stood close to the hospital, and must have been of considerable size; some portions of it may be seen at the back of the house on the W. side of the hospital.

The other hospitals or Callises are chiefly of the 17th cent., and some have been rebuilt. In **Hopkins' Callis**, St. Peter's Hill, is a Dec. window from the Augustinian Priory which stood near. Close to it is almost the only surviving remnant of the Town Walls. The last of the seven gates, or bars, perished in 1806. Queen Eleanor's Cross, which stood in Scotgate, was destroyed during the Revolution.

The Norman **Castle**, which stood at the S.W. end of the town, close to the river, was being built at the time of the Domesday Survey on the site of a Danish fortress, the remains of which probably still exist in the conspicuous mound of the keep. (The site of the other castle —the English fortress against the Danes—was afterwards occupied by a Benedictine Priory, and now by the Midland Railway stat.) This Norman castle had fallen into ruins in the reign of Richard III., and the materials were granted to the Carmelite monastery for the repair of their church. The existing remains, besides the keep, consist of a piece of Norm. wall, a postern-gate by the river, and the three fine E. E. arched doorways of the Great Hall in the S.E. corner, now hidden away in the shed of a smithy.

Scattered about the town are many remains of domestic buildings which may be noticed. Of *Norm.* there is a good archway nearly opposite to the W. front of St. Mary's; of *Transitional* or *E.E.*, a fine vaulted cellar on St. Mary's Hill, opposite to the Town Hall, and a house in St. Paul's Street, opposite to the Conduit, formed out of a small church, with the hall of some guild adjoining; and of *Dec.*, a fine house in St. Martin's, beyond the George, formed out of the chapel of the Hospital of the Holy Sepulchre, where the high-pitched roof of the chancel, and a groined passage and priest's room can be traced. The **Crown Hotel**, All Saints Place, has an ancient staircase and archway. Good stone houses of the 17th and 18th cents. abound; among the most noticeable are **Barn Hill House**, 1688, behind All Saints' Ch., and, nearly opposite (**9, Barn Hill**), the house where Alderman Wolph received Charles I. in 1646. In the garden is the postern gate of the old walls. This interesting house was purchased by Stukeley, the antiquary, then vicar of All Saints, who has left many inscriptions in the gardens. There are some interesting Corporation plate and regalia in the **Town Hall**, especially a small silver mace of Edward IV.'s time, and a large silver punch-bowl. The **Museum**, on St. Peter's Hill, has a few relics of interest, especially in the collection of fossils and of coins from the neighbourhood.

St. Martin's Church, the only one in Northamptonshire, is conveniently taken on the way to Burghley. It is a fine specimen of a late Perp. town ch., built on the site of one destroyed by the Lancastrians, the principal benefactor being Bp. Russell of Lincoln, 1480. The exterior, with its handsome tower, is rich and very good of the date, but the interior is still better. The piers of the nave are very lofty, and in the spandrils are angels with shields. The original altar-slab is preserved underneath the Holy Table. Some of the stained glass here, in the chancel, S. chapel, and S.E. window of the nave, is fine and important, though it does not properly belong to this church, having been brought here by the then

Marquis of Exeter in 1756 from various churches, particularly Tattershall (Rte. 11), where its loss is most lamentably felt. Though for the most part badly and confusedly set, it deserves careful examination. On the N. side of the chancel is the Lady Chapel, and beyond it a modern chapel for the Cecil monuments, including a good alabaster tablet to the 2nd Marquis of Exeter, and an immense Italian monument to the 5th Earl. In the Lady Chapel are the effigies, at a prayer-desk, of Richard Cecil and his wife, Jane Heckington of Bourne, the father and mother of Lord Burghley. The great Treasurer himself lies under a gorgeous canopied tomb of alabaster and marble, 1598. His effigy is in armour, with the red robes and Star of the Garter, and the Treasurer's wand in his left hand. It is a fine example of the period, and the ornaments on the canopy should be compared with those on the staircase at Burghley. Wm. Wissing, the Dutch painter, whose best works are at Burghley (he died while painting there in 1687), is buried under the gallery. Prior extravagantly says of him,

"Wissing and Nature held a long contest,
If she created, or he painted best."

Abp. Laud was vicar of this Ch., 1607-9.

Burghley House.—At the head of the long street of St. Martin's, or *Stamford Baron*, is the principal gate (1801) of **Burghley**, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, from which the house is 1 m. distant. Although in Northamptonshire, it is almost always visited from Stamford, and must be included in a Handbook to Lincolnshire. The house, besides being of great historical interest as one of the best examples of the English Renaissance, contains an important collection of pictures. It is generally open to the public (except on Mondays and Tuesdays and in the last fortnight of Lent), from 11 to 5; but it is best to inquire first at Stamford. The attendant is entitled to 1*s.* from each visitor. The lower park is always open. It can be entered by a side-gate, just above St. Martin's Ch., or by the principal gate at the head of the street. The middle and upper parks are strictly closed to the public.

Burghley (the *lea* or pasture of *Burgh* = Peterborough) was held by that great monastery at a remote period. In Domesday it appears as in the holding of Geoffrey de Winton, but in 1145 it was confirmed to the abbey by Pope Eugenius III. It was then held by a family which took its name from the place, till in 1356 it passed into other hands, and finally was purchased by Richard Cecil, father of the Treasurer, in 1528. The Treasurer's eldest son, Thomas, was created Earl of Exeter by James I., 1605, the second son, Robert, being made the 1st Earl of Salisbury. The marquisate dates from 1801, and the present marquis is in direct descent from the great Lord Treasurer.

The **Park**, of about 1500 acres, is 7 m. in circumference, 2½ m. long, and about 1½ m. broad. It is finely wooded, with extensive avenues, and has numerous deer and a large sheet of water, but wants the forest character of the park at Hatfield. An elm avenue near the entrance has singularly knotted trunks. The park ground is varied with hollow and upland, but there is scarcely any view of the house until it is near, when two grand and strikingly varied fronts are seen at once. The variety of the pinnacles and cupolas, the tall, coupled chimneys, said to be of Flemish work, the spire of the chapel, and the open Tuscan parapet, give a most picturesque, if somewhat fantastic effect.

On the arched ceiling of the W. entrance is the date 1577. The architect was John Thorpe, the most famous builder of his day, whose folio vol. in the Soane Museum contains the plans for Burghley. Some changes have been made since the completion of the house, but its appearance has not been altered in any important respect; and the many "imbowed windows," on which Bacon dilates in his "Essay on Building," seem to give the essentially English look of safety which is wanting in the great Continental houses of the date. In Italian or French houses the principal rooms look on to the court; in England, as at Hatfield and Burghley, they open outwards. The Tuscan parapet, and the columned chimneys, with cornice and heavy architrave, show how classical influence had already affected Tudor work.

The **House**, which is all of Barnack stone, is built in a parallelogram round a central court. The W. front, with a lofty projecting tower surmounted by cupolas on the angle turrets, was the part first finished. The N. front, divided into three portions, has the date, 1587, on the centre of the parapet. The massive iron gates which guard the approaches are richly gilt. Beyond the W. front is the porter's lodge, opening to a quadrangle, in which is a venerable horse-chestnut tree.

The **interior** of the house, which contains 145 rooms, is here described in the order in which it is generally shown. The vast assemblage of pictures consists chiefly of examples of the later Italian school, not of high interest, though they give on a grand scale "a view of the taste in the arts which prevailed among the English nobility from the middle of the 17th cent. till about the end of the 18th cent."—*Waagen.* There are, however, some pictures of great beauty and importance. Of these the best are mostly portraits, and the finest of them will be found in the Pagoda-room.

In 1888 a magnificent selection from the art treasures was sold by auction at Christie's, including 39 pictures. The collection is so vast that only those who know the house well would be likely to miss any. By far the most important of these pictures was a beautiful little *Jan van Eyck*, from the Green Damask Dressing-room, a Virgin and Child, with St. Margaret and an ecclesiastic, which was painted in 1426 for the Ch. of St. Martin at Ypres. It is now at Warren Wood, Herts. The best of the other pictures to be found in most lists were—A Spanish Advocate, *Velasquez* (Pagoda-room); Don Garcia de Medicis, *Bronzino*; Venetian Gentleman in armour (called the Duke of Alva), *P. Veronese* (Pagoda-room); a Virgin and Child, assigned to *Albert Dürer*, and another to *Albert Altdorfer* or *H. de Bles*; Repose of the Holy Family, *Bonifazio* (Great Drawing-room); Christ giving the Keys to St. Peter, *Vincenzio Catena*, assigned in some books to *G. Bellini* (Great Drawing-room); and an early *Titian*, the Virgin and Child under a tree, with landscape background, from the Private Apartments. These apartments have many good pictures, but are not shown to ordinary visitors.

Passing through a long corridor, whence a view is obtained of the inner court, a stone staircase is reached, where the peculiar ornaments of the roof (resembling those on the Treasurer's monument in St. Martin's Ch.), the groinings above the landing-places, and the radiating arch over the shorter flights, may be

noticed. In the **Chapel** there is some fine carving by *Grinling Gibbons*, and a chimney-piece of coloured marble brought from a convent near Lisbon. The altar-piece is "The Mother of Zebedee's Children," *P. Veronese*. Notice among the pictures, "The Passage of the Red Sea," *Benedetto Castiglione*. This part of the house is said to have been incorporated by Thorpe from the former manor-house.

The **Billiard-Room** has 7 portraits by *Kneller*, including one of the painter himself, and 3 by *Lely*; one of *Verrio*, by himself, and Hobbes and Sir Isaac Newton, *unknown*. But the picture which will be looked at with most interest is the one over the mantelpiece by *Sir Thomas Lawrence*, of Henry Cecil, 10th Earl (created a Marquis in 1801), with his wife, the Countess who was the subject of Tennyson's ballad, 'The Lord of Burleigh.' Her husband, who was then only his uncle's heir, and divorced from his first wife, lodged in the house of a farmer named Hoggins, at Hodnet in Shropshire, whose daughter Sarah he married, 1791. After his succession to the Earldom, 1793, he brought her to Burghley without disclosing his rank, until they reached the house, of which he then informed her that she was the mistress. The Countess died young in 1797, but there is no evidence that it was really "from the burthen of an honour unto which she was not born."

The **Old Ball-Room**, or second Billiard-room, has walls painted by *Laguerre* with classical subjects, and ceiling with "the planetary system." In the **Brown Drawing-Room**, next to it, is some fine *Grinling Gibbons* carving, and also in the **Black and Yellow Bed-chamber** beyond. Here is an ancient state-bed with Gobelin tapestry. **Queen Elizabeth's Bed-chamber** has the furniture with green velvet hangings said to have been fitted on the occasion of the queen's visit. But it is almost certain that Elizabeth was never at Burghley. The only record of a visit to this neighbourhood, except a dinner in passing at the White Friars in 1565, is one of Aug. 5, 1566, when, according to Lord Burghley's Diary, she stayed at his house in Stamford, because of small-pox in the house (the old Manor-House) at Burghley. It was not here, but at Theobald's in Middlesex, that the Queen made the well-known speech to her great minister, that "his head and her purse could do anything." It is not improbable, however, that the furniture was removed from the Stamford house. The tapestry is certainly later, and was probably made for the 5th Earl at Mortlake. The best picture is an "Agony in the Garden," by *Bassano*. Queen Elizabeth may have visited the park, and a tree near the W. front (blown down in the great storm, Oct. 19, 1881) is said to have been planted by her.

The **Pagoda-Room** (so-called from a model of a pagoda in it) is the most interesting in the house from the portraits it contains. They are, as at present numbered (changes are occasionally made)—David Garrick, *Dance*; *Rachel, wife of the famous Lord Russell, *Vandyck*; Earl of Southampton, *Wissing*; Angelica Kauffmann, *Dance*; Queen Henrietta Maria, *Vandyck*; Charles I., *Stone*; Head of a Lady, *Titian* (?); Mrs. Pelham, *Romney*; *Annibale Caracci*, by himself; Charles II., James II., and their sisters (copy of a *Vandyck* at Windsor), *Stone*; Jan van Eyck, by himself (?); Lady Pembroke, *Ashfield*; Luther (on panel, with date), *Lucas Cranach*; Countess of Exeter, *Dobson*; *Oliver Cromwell, on panel, *Walker* (said to have been sent to Lady Exeter after

the siege by the Protector himself); *Henry VIII., *Holbein;* Lady Warwick, *Ashfield;* *Lord Treasurer Burghley (from this the effigy in St. Martin's was probably copied), *Mark Gerard;* Q. Elizabeth (at the age of about 65), *Mark Gerard;* Q. Mary (dated at back, 1544), *Holbein;* *Edward VI. (aged 7 or 8), *Holbein;* Lady Anne Cecil, *Vandyck;* Thomas, 1st Earl of Exeter, eldest son of the Treasurer by his first wife, sister of Sir John Cheke (panel), *C. Janssen;* Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, Elizabeth's favourite, *Zucchero;* *William Cavendish, the great Duke of Newcastle, *Vandyck;* Lady Georgiana Cecil, *C. Janssen;* Q. Elizabeth, while Princess, *Holbein;* Jane (Heckington of Bourne), mother of the Treasurer, *unknown;* "Capability" Brown, the famous landscape-gardener, who remodelled the gardens here, d. 1773, *Dance;* Earl of Southampton, father of Rachel, Lady Russell, *Wissing;* Countess of Desmond (?), *Rembrandt;* a boy, *Velasquez;* Lady Dorothy Nevill, *Janssen.*

In the **Purple Bedroom** and its dressing-room, the hangings of which were made for the 5th Earl, the pictures are, Susanna and the Elders, *Caravaggio,* and another by *Sir P. Lely;* Holy Family, *Passeri;* St. Hubert, *Albert Dürer* (?); a small half-length, called William Tell, *Rembrandt;* and an interesting *Virgin and Child on copper, *Castiglione,* which was given by Pope Clement XVI. to the 9th Earl, 1774.

We now pass to the rooms on the S. side of the house, called the "George Rooms" because they were prepared for (but not occupied by) George IV. They were used by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1844. The bedroom has fine carvings by *Gibbons* over the doors, and a ceiling painted by *Verrio.* There are some good pictures. Angels appearing with emblems of the Passion to the infant Christ, *N. Poussin;* Boy with Pigeon, *Guido Reni;* *Galatea, *Albano;* The Salutation, *Denis Calvaert;* Christ with the Doctors, on panel, *Lucas van Uden.* The *Jewel-closet,* opening out of this room, contains what is considered the most valuable (it certainly is not the most beautiful) of the Burghley pictures, *Christ blessing the Bread and Cup, *Carlo Dolci,* brought from Italy by the 5th Earl. The subject is well known; there is a replica at Dresden, and another at Corsham. There is another *Carlo Dolci,* The Child Jesus with flowers. In a glass-case are many interesting curiosities, including a triangular crystal set with garnets, called Q. Elizabeth's salt-cellar; the gold spoon used for the consecrated oil at her coronation; her watch and tablets; a ring set with hair of Henry VIII.; an antique intaglio of Caracalla with a small head of the Lord Treasurer cut in onyx at the back, and a head of Elizabeth as a pendent, by *Valerio Belli;* a rosary of Mary Queen of Scots; and many other valuable and curious trinkets.

The **Second State Bedroom** is hung with tapestry made for the 5th Earl, with views of Burghley in the borderings, and contains a magnificent bed placed here for Queen Victoria's visit. Among the pictures are, Adoration of the Shepherds, *Floris;* Flower-pieces, *Riccio;* Pope Gregory I., *Andrea Sacchi.*

The **Great Drawing-Room** has on the ceiling the Marriage of Jupiter and Juno, by *Verrio.* There are several good pictures, including two fine landscapes by *Claude,* of his best period; Holy Family, *Andrea del Sarto;* Jacob receiving Joseph's coat, *Guercino;* a Venetian Noble, *Sophonisba Anguisciola* (a lady highly praised by Vasari); Gathering Man-

na, *Bassano;* St. Augustine and St. James, *P. Veronese;* Coriolanus, *Beccafumi;* and *a curious picture, assigned to *Cimabue*, of the Countess Matilda, the great supporter of Gregory VII. Here are also two splendid vases of old Delft. In the adjoining **Breakfast-Room** is a large collection of china of various dates, including a bowl given by Q. Elizabeth to her god-child, Walsingham. Notice an ebony and tortoise-shell cabinet, the paintings on the front and interior panels of which are by *Rubens* and his pupils.

The **Great Staircase,** which is now reached, has on the ceiling *Verrio's* immense Inferno, in which, according to tradition, the Burghley cook is carefully represented. It was retouched in 1800 by a greater artist, *Stothard,* who painted the walls, his subjects being War, Intemperance (Cleopatra dissolving the pearl), and the Descent of Orpheus to the infernal regions. These large paintings display great power of colour, but less than the usual delicacy of Stothard's work. On the landing is a Boy and Dolphin, copied by *Nollekens* from an antique in the Barberini Palace at Rome.

The **Great Hall,** 68 ft. long, and 66 high, has a fine open roof and lofty oriel windows with some old armorial glass. The best pictures are, the 1st Lord Montague and his 2nd wife, *Lucas de Heere;* the famous eccentric Earl of Peterborough, *Vanloo;* George I., George II., and Q. Caroline, *Michael Dahl.*

The **Kitchen** (not ordinarily shown to the public), is a Gothic vaulted apartment, belonging to the old manor-house, and probably unique of its kind. The silver-plate, in which the house is unusually rich (also not generally shown), includes some enormous wine-coolers, salvers, &c., received by the Earls and Marquises as Hereditary Grand Almoners at each Coronation.

The **Gardens,** which are at some distance from the house, though excellent, contain nothing requiring special notice. They were remodelled in 1775 by "Capability" Brown, who also formed the lake, of 32 acres, on the S. side of the house. The bridge over this leads to the middle park, which is not open to the public.

Burghley has of course had many royal visitors, though, as we have already seen, it is scarcely possible that Q. Elizabeth can have slept here. James I. was received with great magnificence, 1603, on his way from Scotland; "the house seeming so rich as if it had been furnished at the charge of an emperor." It does not appear that Charles I. visited Burghley, though he was at least three times in Stamford. Cromwell took possession of Stamford, 1643; whereupon, says Carlyle, "the Cavaliers from Newark and Belvoir Castle came hovering about him; he drove them into Burghley House and laid siege to the same; at three in the morning he battered it with all his shot, and stormed it at last." Not much harm, however, was done, and according to the family tradition the portrait of Cromwell in the Pagoda-room was sent by him as a present to Lady Exeter. William III., who lodged in Dr. Colby's house at Stamford, visited Burghley, and, it is said, rather ungraciously remarked that "the house was too large for a subject." It was not, however, offered to him, as it might have been under similar circumstances to Henry VIII. Matthew Prior was at this time at Burghley, "to which place," says Horace Walpole, "he has added much celebrity by his pleasing verses." Q. Victoria was here in 1844.

At Wothorpe, just outside the park, whence there is a fine view of Stamford, was a nunnery belonging to Crowland Abbey. Here are the picturesque ruins of an ivy-covered house with four tall turrets, built by the 1st Earl about 1600 "to retire out of the dust, while his great house at Burghley was a-sweeping." It was dismantled in 1759.

Environs of Stamford.—Though Stamford is almost wholly in Lincolnshire, it is nearly surrounded by Rutland and Northants, so that the *Handbook* for those counties will be needed here. There are many fine churches and other objects of interest in the neighbourhood. The following are the principal:—

(*a*) ***Barnack** (Northants), 3½ m. S.E., with a stat. on the line to Wansford, or 1 m. from the *Uffington and Barnack* (Midl.) Stat., has one of the most venerable Chs. in England, with a celebrated tower reaching back to a remote antiquity, and rude carved stones with twisted ornaments, apparently of Danish origin. The famous stone quarries here, of which most of the great chs. in these parts were built, have been disused for many centuries.

(*b*) **Wittering** (Northants), 3½ m. S., has another very early tower, with long and short work at the angles.

(*c*) **Ketton** (Rutland), 3½ m. W., with a stat. on the Midl. line, has a fine Ch. with a central tower and noble broach-spire, which should be compared with St. Mary's at Stamford.

(*d*) **Uffington** (Lincolnshire), 2 m. S.E., once an appanage of Belvoir, with a stat. on the Midl. Rly., halfway to Barnack. (There is also a pretty walk to it along the canal and through Uffington Park.) The tower and lofty spire and chancel of the **Ch.** are good and bold Perp.; the nave arcades are E. E., but these were almost rebuilt by *Browning*, 1865. The Perp. N. chantry is enclosed as the chapel of Lord Kesteven. There is much stained glass and a fine modern font and pulpit. Among the monuments are, Roger Manners, of marble and alabaster, 1587; Oliver Manners, 1563; and the effigy in armour of Robert Lord Ros, c. 1380, between the chancel and chantry, which was found built into the wall.

A fine avenue of limes leads from the well-timbered park to **Uffington House** (Earl of Lindsey), the iron gates of which are close to the Ch. It was built, 1688, by Chas. Bertie, 5th son of Montague Earl of Lindsey, and grandson of Earl Robt., Commander of the Forces and Ld. High Admiral to Charles I. He fell at the battle of Edge Hill (see also *Edenham* Ch., Rte. 6). It contains a staircase painted by *Verrio*. Another fine seat in the same parish is **Casewick Hall** (Lord Kesteven), an Elizabethan house in a beautiful park (Rte. 1). These houses have some good family portraits, but are not generally shown to the public.

The Great North Road.

Leaving Stamford by **Scotgate** (an interesting name), in which stood the third of the Eleanor crosses, unhappily destroyed, like those of Grantham and Lincoln, in about 1 m. we pass into Rutland.

1¾ m., Great, or **Bridge Casterton,** on the Guash.

> "What river ever rose from bank or swelling hill,
> Than Rutland's wandering Wash a delicater rill?"—*Drayton.*

Casterton, as its name implies, was a station of some importance,

though it cannot be identified with *Gausennae*, or with any station of the Itineraries. The square camp, on rt. of the road, has a deep trench and bank on two sides, while the other sides seem to have been defended only by the river. The Ch. is almost pure E. E., and interesting. Notice a slab projecting from the sill of the E. window of S. aisle; the N. porch; the effigy of a priest in eucharistic vestments in the S. aisle; and a sepulchral recess with a remarkable effigy, apparently of a priest, in the outer wall of the S. aisle.

2½ m., a little to the left of the road, **Tickencote** Ch. (*tyccen* in A.-S. =goat), should certainly be visited for its late Norm. square-ended chancel, much resembling Iffley, and its magnificent * Norm. chancel-arch, receding in 5 orders, with elaborate ornament. In the chancel is a wooden effigy of a knight. The nave, though entirely rebuilt in 1792, is of quite extraordinary goodness for its date, the genuine Norm. work having been so faithfully copied as almost to deceive a practised archæologist. The *Hall* (Dowager March. of Exeter) was the seat of the Wingfield family.

4½ m., Bloody Oaks, in Empingham parish, a name which recalls the battle fought here March 13, 1470 (known as "Loosecoat Field," because the Lancastrians cast off their coats as they ran), between Edward IV. and the Lancastrians under Sir Robert Welles and Sir Thomas de la Launde, both of whom were afterwards executed at Stamford.

7½ m., Stretton (the village on the street), where there is an E. E. Ch., with good nave arcade and chancel-arch. The famous stone-quarries of **Clipsham** (Inferior Oolite) are about 2 m. to the rt., just on the Lincolnshire border.

[*Lincolnshire.*]

At **9½ m.**, where once stood a well-known posting-inn, the "Bull," on Witham Common, we re-enter Lincolnshire. **Morkery Woods**, rt., preserve the name of Earl Morkere (see *Castle Bytham*, Rte. 1).

South Witham has a **stat.** on the Midland line from Saxby to Bourne. The Ch. (½ m. W. of the road) is interesting. It was cruciform, but the chancel has perished, and for the present the chancel arch is walled up. The lower part of an ugly Georgian brick tower has been intruded into the nave, and the graceful and unusual double bell-gable, with lancet arcading, was spoilt by a lead cap. The Ch. was so dilapidated that it was actually closed as unsafe, but has been restored by *Brewill and Bailey*, of Nottingham, 1901, and the N. aisle rebuilt to its original width. The Dec. S. door, which has no porch, is ornamented with ball-flower. The nave is E. E., and has rounded arches and foliated caps to the pillars. The transepts, partly Dec. and partly Perp., were added later, and the bays of the nave run across them. The font has a rather unusual cinquefoil design. There are several monuments of the Harington family, including two brasses, 1577 and 1597.

At **11 m.**, ½ m. l., is the Ch. of **North Witham**, which deserves notice for the bold treatment adopted in its restoration by *Withers*, 1887. The N. and S. doorways are Norm., but the most marked feature is its massive and narrow Norm. chancel-arch, with two side-openings, the nave being chiefly very late Perp., and the floor descending eastwards. Hence a ritual choir, raised upon steps, has been formed out of the nave, which was sufficiently long for the purpose, leaving the chancel as a monumental chapel for the 17th and 18th cent. monuments of the Sherard

family. One of these is a brass of Roland Sherard, 1592, with a long Latin poem written on his death-bed. There is also a brass of William Misterton, 1425, with effigy. The finest tomb is of Sir Brownlow Sherard, 1736.

The Ch. at **Gunby**, 1 m. W. of N. Witham, was rebuilt in 1869, except the Perp. tower; that of **Stainby**, a little farther on, was almost rebuilt by *Gillett*, 1865, but retains its Trans. Norm. **N.** arcade. The stained glass here, by *Clayton and Bell*, is all good. There is a fine modern rood-screen; the reredos and font-cover were carved by the Rector, the Rev. W. A. H. Thorold.

Buckminster stands just over the Leicestershire border, but part of the parish is in Lincolnshire. It has a fine Ch. in a commanding position. The E. E. tower stands between the S. aisle of the nave and the S. chapel of the chancel, and has massive angle buttresses, one of which is carried up above the tower and leans against the lofty broach-spire. There was formerly a beacon on the tower, and the circular chimney of the watcher's hut or chamber can still be seen at the N.W. angle. The nave, aisles, and N. chantry-chapel are chiefly of late Dec. work; the chancel, S. chantry-chapel, font, and fine porch, Perp. Notice the octagonal staircase of the rood-loft at the S.E. angle of the nave. E. of the Ch. is the heavy mausoleum of the Earl of Dysart, whose seat is at *The Hall*—an unattractive house of no interest. Watson, Bp. of Lincoln, 1577–1579, one of the leading opponents of the Reformation, was Vicar of Buckminster.

12¾ m., Colsterworth, a large village, 4 m. W. of Corby Stat., famous as the birthplace of *Sir Isaac Newton*. His baptism appears in the register of the Ch., Jan. 1, 1642–3. The Ch. is of singularly varied styles. The tower is early Dec. with a Perp. parapet, and was built in 1305. The N. aisle arcade is plain early Norm., marked with herring-bone work, but with a later Norm. bay added westwards; the S. arcade is E. E. with clustered pillars, and above are a Perp. clerestory and roof. The chancel was rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1876; out of it two Dec. arches, built on the old lines, open into the modern Newton chapel, succeeding a destroyed one that belonged to the manor of Woolsthorpe. A late Perp. window, which probably was in this chapel in Newton's time, has very properly been inserted. A head of Newton may be seen on a boss, and under it is a sundial with an inscription stating that it was cut by Newton when only 9 years old. There is some good stained glass, and a mosaic reredos of the Last Supper. The font is curious; it has a modern bowl, but a Trans. Norm. base with some interesting carving, a good deal mutilated.

Woolsthorpe House (not to be confused with the Woolsthorpe-by-Belvoir, Rte. 1), where Newton was born on Christmas Day, 1642, is ½ m. from Colsterworth, on the other side of the Witham. It is a picturesque small ivy-covered manor-house, with mullioned windows, probably built not long before Newton's birth. His study here is shown, and the irons on the wall for one of his sundials. The famous apple-tree is gone, but there is a picture of it here. Newton was at Grantham Grammar School; and there is a statue of him on St. Peter's Hill at Grantham (Rte. 1).

Skillington, 2½ m. W. of Colsterworth, on the Leicestershire border, has an interesting Ch., with a piece of "long and short" work, a relic of

a very early ch., at the S.E. angle of the nave. The two arcades, of different design, are both E. E.; the tower and broach spire, S. doorway, and chancel are Dec. A massive plain arch opens into a pretty Dec. S. transept, in which is a good double piscina. The font is late Dec., richly diapered, and has an oak cover dated 1685. In the N. wall of the chancel are two 14th-cent. slabs with foliated crosses. The stained windows in the chancel, by *Hardman*, commemorate the Rev. C. Hudson, the Vicar, who perished in the celebrated Matterhorn accident of 1865.

15 m., Stoke Rochford, a favoured little village occupying the small intervening space between two great parks, Stoke and Easton. Its name is derived from the Rochford family, of Essex, who became seised of one of the manors in the early part of the 15th cent. There was formerly a ch. on each manor, and the present Ch. combines the dedications of both, to the Virgin and St. Andrew. It stands well on rising ground, l. of the road, and is of much more interest than would appear at first sight, owing to its too early "restoration." Externally it looks wholly Perp., except the Trans. Norm. tower; but both arcades are good and well contrasted, that on the N. being Norm. with massive piers and scalloped caps, on the S. Trans., with very elegant shafted pillars and foliated caps. From the chancel an arcade with Dec. piers and late Perp. arches opens into the N., or Stoke Manor chapel, and a Perp. one, dated 1448, into the S. or Easton chapel, both of which were probably built by the Rochford family who combined the manors, and extend the full length of the chancel. Under the E. arch on both sides is a Perp. altar-tomb of a Rochford, with blank shields, the southern one being under a canopy. Against the N. wall is a late Perp. tomb under a canopied recess, in which some later memorials have been inserted. In the N. chapel are a slab, said to have been brought from North Stoke Ch., on which are effigies of John de Neville and his wife, 1320; a huge monument of Sir E. Turnor, 1707; and a monument of Christopher Turnor, 1896. In the S. chapel is a rich monument, a very fine example of its date, of Henry Cholmeley and his family, 1641. In the chancel pavement are a peculiar brass of Henry Rochforth, 1470, and another of Olyv Sentjohn and his wife Elizabeth Bygod, 1503. These brasses have been very badly relaid, and the inscriptions actually exchanged.

Stoke Rochford Hall (E. Turnor, Esq.), l. of the road, is a large modern Elizabethan house by *Salvin*, which took the place of an ugly one of the 18th cent.; the original manor-house stood near the bridge over the ornamental water. The park has considerable variety of outline for its size, and there are some fine old trees, especially thorns. A spring rises near the bridge and forms a pretty cascade from the limestone rock. Herons may often be seen by the brook. The foundations of a Roman villa were uncovered in the park in 1824.

Easton Hall (Sir H. A. H. Cholmeley), on the other side of the road, has also a well-wooded park, not so varied as Stoke, through which the river Witham runs. It is also an Elizabethan house, almost entirely modern, and has a good collection of armour.

16¾ m., Great Ponton, with a very fine late Perp. tower, conspicuous on a hill. There is a stat. here, on the G. N. main line (see Rte. 1).

Stroxton Ch., 1½ m. W., was

almost rebuilt by *C. Kirk*, 1875, but retains its Norm. chancel-arch as the tower-arch, a later Norm. W. door and transept-arch, and E.E. arcades and aumbry. In the transept is the monument of Wm. Blyth, 1644. A 13th-cent. slab with foliated cross lies near the porch.

Descending the rather steep **Spitalgate Hill** (named from a small hospital for lepers), and crossing the G. N. line near the busy station, we reach at (110 m. from London),

20½ m. GRANTHAM. (Rte. 1.)

From Grantham to Lincoln there is an excellent and picturesque road (26 m.) by Belton, Honington, and Navenby, running along the summit of "the Cliff," with a fine series of churches, all described in Rte. 1.

Leaving Grantham by the Great North Road, we reach, at 22 m., **Gonerby Hill**, deeply notched by the road, once well known as the steepest bit between London and Edinburgh. "I'm glad to hear there's a hill," said Jeanie, "for baith my sight and my very feet are weary of sic tracts o' level ground; it looks a' the way between this and York, as if a' the land had been trenched and levelled, whilk is very wearisome to my Scotch een. When I lost sight of a muckle blue hill they ca' Ingleboro, I thought I hadna a friend left in this strange land." "As for the matter of that, young woman," said mine host, "an you be so fond of hill, I carena an thou couldst carry Gunnerby away with thee in thy lap, for it's a murder to post-horses" (*Heart of Midlothian*, ch. 29). The old spelling, Gunnerby, is more correct, it being a Danish name, *gunnr* = warlike. The road has been much cut down, but may still give a cyclist a new idea about a Lincolnshire hill. The Ch. spire peeps over the top, from which there is a fine view of the vale of Belvoir, and even as far as Lincoln Minster. **Gonerby** Ch. is of very mixed dates. It has a tall, plain Perp. spire, and a rich embattled parapet over the clerestory and aisles. The aisles and chancel are early Dec., the N. arcade Perp., with one Trans. bay, and the cap of another pier now serving as a base. The S. arcade is E. E. A Trans. arch from the N. aisle and a Dec. one on the S. opened into chantry chapels. There is a fine Dec. font without any stem, and part of a Perp. screen.

After Gonerby the road is somewhat dreary. 26 m., **Foston** Ch., partly rebuilt by *C. Kirk*, 1858, has an E. E. tower, the W. door of which has tooth ornament, Trans. and E. E. arcades, and a Norm. chancel arch, with a squint.

28 m., Long Bennington, a very straggling village, with a wide street, and many swinging signs. The Ch., some way E. of the village, is large and handsome, but much dilapidated. The chancel was repaired in 1891, and the Ch. is to be restored by *W. Scorer*. The lower part of the tower, which has a prominent staircase-turret, is Trans. or E. E., the upper Perp. There is a good Trans. porch, with its outer doorway much mutilated, and over it a pretty window under a trefoiled arch. The arcades are Trans., the aisles mostly late Dec., the chancel and its screen Perp., but with a debased E. window. In the chancel are some stalls of a collegiate type, a canopied recess for a tomb, and aumbries, piscina, and brackets. The plain font stands on three detached shafts. There was an alien priory of Cistercians here, subordinate to Savigny, in Normandy, of which nothing remains. It passed at the Dissolution to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Westborough, 1 m. E., has a still finer Ch., also much dilapidated. It was evidently once a large place. Parts of the village cross and a good churchyard cross remain, and there are many foundations in the fields. The tower was rebuilt in 1752; the S. transept is gone; the good though mutilated E. E. doorway is hidden by a brick porch, and several debased windows have been inserted; but in spite of all, this interesting ch. deserves more attention than it has received, owing to its remote situation, and even that made still more inaccessible by the windings of the Witham. Two curious round windows are set in the N. wall, perhaps made up from the original clerestory. The nave has three singularly lofty E. E. bays, the easternmost one spanning the transept, and curiously supported by a later Dec. pier and arch. The font is Trans., with intersecting arches under a border of nail-head, with some roughly cut ornaments, and apparently set on part of an E. E. pillar. The destroyed transept was a chapel of the Heron family, of Stubton. The chancel-arch is mutilated, and blocked by a heavy screen, but the piers of the E. E. arch are visible. The chancel is of considerable size, and must once have had a magnificent E. window, the jambs of which remain in the present debased one, cut across by the mean, low roof. On the S. side are a good square-headed Dec. window, early plain trefoiled sedilia, much mutilated, and a double circular-headed piscina. On the N. side a door leads into the late 14th or early 15th-cent. sacristy, and in this is the original altar, which has a recess in front for holding relics, like that in the crypt at Grantham. Some old tombstones are built into a coping for the churchyard wall.

At **31 m.**, 1 m. to the rt. is the small Ch. of **Dry Doddington**, which has a curious early Dec. tower with large dormer lights and a Trans.-Norm. doorway. Then we cross the *Shire Dyke* into Notts. The conspicuous spire on rt. is *Claypole* (Rte. 1). The Ch. at **Balderton** (Notts.), **33 m.**, has some good woodwork, and two Norm. doorways.

35 m., NEWARK-ON-TRENT. There are two stats., the Great Northern on the E., and the Midland on the N. side of the town, near the Castle. Newark, in spite of its name, is not on the Trent, which is 2 m. N., but on a cut of it, fed by the Devon. The principal object of interest is the magnificent ****Parish Ch.**, chiefly of Perp. date, but with a fine and interesting E.E. tower and spire, which should be compared with Grantham. The ***Castle**, where King John ended his evil life, is a ruin on the river bank, and is open to visitors. Every one who is interested in architecture should visit the beautiful Dec. Ch. of ***Hawton**, 2 m. S., with a chancel of the same date and character as those of Heckington and Navenby, and an exquisitely carved Easter Sepulchre, of even richer work than either of those. (For a fuller account of Newark and Hawton, see *Handbook to Notts.*)

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ROUTE 3.

NEWARK TO LINCOLN.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

16 m.; 9 miles in Lincolnshire.

Swinderby, Norton Disney, Stapleford, Carlton-le-Moorland, Bassingham, Thurlby-by-Newark, N. Scarle, Thorpe-on-the-Hill, Aubourn, Eagle, Hykeham.

This and the next route are the most direct approaches to Lincoln from the Midlands, though it can also be reached from Derby and Nottingham by way of Grantham. From Nottingham to Newark is 17 m.; to Lincoln 33 m. The road from Newark to Lincoln is on the line of the Roman *Foss-Way*. The line, after crossing the G. N. R. main line on the level, and passing **Collingham** Stat., reaches the border of Lincolnshire, 7 m. from Newark, and ¾ miles further,

Swinderby Stat. The Ch. has a good Norm. arcade of 3 bays, E. E. tower, and Dec. N. aisle. When it was restored in 1879, by *J. T. Lee*, an apse was added, and the chancel enclosed by screens of good ironwork. The chalice is dated 1573.

Several villages stand near together on the great moor which lies on the other side of the Foss-Way, once the border-land of Mercia and Northumbria.

Much the most interesting of these, 4 m. S. of Swinderby Stat., is ***Norton Disney,** so called from the Disney family (of Isigny, near Bayeux), who obtained the manor in the 13th cent., it having originally been given to the Conqueror's niece Judith. Wm. Disney, the last of this line, was executed, 1685, and his father sold the estate to the 2nd Earl of Albemarle, son of the celebrated General Monk. It then passed to the Clarges family, 1734, and subsequently to Lord St. Vincent. The first Lord (Earl) St. Vincent was Admiral Sir John Jervis, who took his title from the Cape in Portugal, where he had won his great naval victory over the Spaniards, 1797. He was without issue, but Viscounty of the same title was added with remainder to his nephew. A small manor-house, dated 1625, is said to have been built from ruins of the castle. The Ch., which once belonged to Sempringham Priory (Rte. 6), has a Perp. tower, nave chiefly E. E., Dec. chancel with N. chapel, and a good Perp. font, but deserves notice not so much for its architecture as its monuments. These are: (1) In chancel, a beautiful recumbent effigy of a lady in coif and wimple, said to be Joan d'Iseney, c. 1300. (2) A remarkable sculptured slab with half effigy and feet of a lady, and inscription in Norman-French to Joan Disney, c. 1350. There is a similar slab, of a male Disney, at Kingerby (Rte. 19). (3) A knight in mail, on an apparently later altar-tomb, in the chancel. (4) Recumbent effigy of Hantascia Disney, late 14th cent., with monsters at head and feet. This curious Christian name is found in other cases in the family. (5) Matrix of brass of a knight under an ogee canopy. (6) An important late brass, the only one now remaining. It is a palimpsest, and set in a frame to

show the back, which has an inscription in Dutch, about the founding of a chantry in the Netherlands, 1518. The front, engraved c. 1570-80, has various shields and two rows of effigies, Wm. Disney and family, and Richard Disney, with two wives and family. Demi-figures and the helmet so late as this are rare. The chalice is dated 1571.

Stapleford Ch., 1 m. S., rebuilt in 1770, retains its E. E. doorway into the tower. **Carlton-le-Moorland** Ch., 1½ m. E. of it, restored by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1891, has an Elizabethan nave with its original seating, late Dec. chancel, E. E. font and N. chapel (rebuilt), late Perp. tower and rood-screen, several late brass inscriptions, and an Elizabethan chalice.

Bassingham Ch., 1 m. N. of it, and about 5 from Swinderby or Thorpe Stat., has a Norm. N. arcade (rebuilt), Norm. piers on S. with later arches, E. E. aisles, and early Dec. chancel. But its most interesting feature is a very early *font, which was found buried when the Ch. was restored by *Hakewill* in 1860. It is in two pieces, which have interlaced cable mouldings. The high authority of the Bp. of Bristol puts it not later than 900, and possibly earlier, and he suggests that it was buried in the Ch. when the 14th.-cent. font replaced it. The porch is Elizabethan.

The Ch. at **Thurlby-by-Newark**, 1½ m. on the road to Thorpe, is ded. to St. German, Bp. of Auxerre, c. 450. It has an E. E. arcade of very short piers with a later aisle, Trans. doorway, Dec. font, and much woodwork in bench-ends, screen, and chest.

On the other side of Swinderby Stat., **South Scarle**, 1 m. W., just across the Notts border, has a large Perp. Ch. **North Scarle** Ch. (Lincolnshire), 2½ m. N., restored by *Bucknall and Comper*, 1898, has a Norm. S. door, and a richer one in the chancel, as well as a Trans. Norm. door replaced in the new S. aisle. An altar slab found in the chancel floor has been set on the side altar. There are some remains of old woodwork.

10¼ m., Thorpe Stat.

The Ch. of **Thorpe-on-the-Hill** was rebuilt in 1722, but has some old portions, and a blocked E. E. doorway. The font was built up bodily in the tower.

Aubourn (properly Auber), 2½ m. S.E., is rather nearer to *Harmston Stat.* on Rte. 1. The Ch. is by *Hakewill*, 1863, but the picturesque E. E. chancel of the old Ch. is used for funerals. The font is Dec. The chalice is dated 1570.

Eagle, 1½ m. W. of Thorpe Stat. (in Domesday *Aclei* or *Akeley*, *i.e.* probably "the oak meadow"), was the site of an important Preceptory of the Templars, the Bailly of which ranked as the third official of the order in England. On the fall of the order it became a Commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and was valued at the Dissolution at 124*l.* The Ch., rebuilt in the 18th cent., has a lancet window, and part of the bowl of a Trans. Norm. font.

12¾ m., Hykeham Stat. **N. Hykeham** Ch., 1 m. S., was built in 1858 by *Drury*. **S. Hykeham** Ch., 1 m. beyond, was rebuilt in 1869 by *Drury and Mortimer*, but the lower part of the tower is Dec. The chalice is Elizabethan.

At **16 m.** the rly. reaches the *Midland Stat.*, in the High St. of **LINCOLN**, a furlong S. of the *Great Northern Stat.* (Rte. 1).

ROUTE 4.

CHESTERFIELD TO LINCOLN.

(By the Dukeries.)

LANCASHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND EAST COAST RAILWAY.

39½ m.; 6 m. in Lincolnshire.

Harby, Swinethorpe, Doddington, Skellingthorpe.

This line, opened Nov. 1896, is the only part ever likely to be realised of one of the most ambitious railway schemes of late years. This was to link the eastern and western seas by a line beginning at Warrington, on the Manchester Ship Canal, and ending at Sutton-on-Sea (Rte. 17), where a large new harbour and docks were to be constructed. No part of all our coast is less adapted for a harbour than the sandy Lincolnshire shore, which has not even a river inlet between the Humber and the Wash, and the wonder is rather that any part of the scheme ever came into being. The eastern and western sections have now both been abandoned—a most serious loss to the Wold District of Lincolnshire—and the surviving fragment merely provides an alternative route between Lincoln and the North Midlands. It is, however, a very picturesque line, passing right through the part of Sherwood Forest known as "the Dukeries," from the great number of magnificent seats in that part; four of them formerly, and two still, being ducal domains. There are only three or four trains a day each way.

For the part between Chesterfield or Sheffield and Lincolnshire see *Handbook to Derbyshire and Notts.* At 10 m., *Langwith Junct.*, the line from Sheffield falls in, and gives direct access also to Nottingham by a link to Shirebrook. At 25 m., *Dukeries Junct.* is an exchange passenger stat. with the G. N. main line. Then the Trent is crossed by a fine viaduct, and close to the Lincolnshire border is, at

33 m., Doddington and Harby Stat. This stat. is oddly named, probably to avoid a confusion with Harby in Leicestershire, because Doddington (Lincolnshire) is fully 2 m. away, and has no direct road to it, while Harby (Notts) is within ½ m.

Harby is a very interesting place in history, as that where Queen Eleanor died, Nov. 28, 1290. It is quite rightly described by Rishanger (*Chronica*, p. 120) as "*Herdeby juxta Lincolniam*," being within 8 miles of Lincoln, though owing to the assumption that it must therefore be in Lincolnshire, many other places have been incorrectly named as the scene of her death by subsequent writers. There was a royal palace at Clipston, in Sherwood Forest, where Edward I. was holding a Great Council in 1290, when the Queen was seized with illness and removed to the house of Richard de Weston, one of her gentlemen in attendance, at Harby, where she died. Her heart was buried at the E. end of Lincoln Minster, under a splendid tomb, destroyed, but recently rebuilt; while the embalmed corpse was removed to Westminster, where it now rests, and a superb cross, each a gem of the greatest age of English architecture, was erected at every place where the body rested. Three of these, all most unhappily destroyed, were in Lincolnshire, namely

at Lincoln, Grantham, and Stamford; the only three of the whole number, probably thirteen, which survive being at Northampton, Geddington, and Waltham Cross. A statue of the Queen has been appropriately placed over the door in the tower of the modern Ch. at Harby.

Swinethorpe, an extra-parochial hamlet in Lincolnshire, has been annexed to the parish of Harby. There is a picturesque ivy-clad farmhouse here called "The Jungle," which looks like a ruined castle. It is a favourite resort of Lincoln cyclists.

Doddington is nearly equi-distant between this stat. and *Thorpe* (Rte. 3). The Ch. is of little interest, having been rebuilt in 1771, but it still has an E. E. font, and Elizabethan chalice. * **The Hall** (G. E. Jarvis, Esq.) is an exceedingly stately, though not much known, Elizabethan building, formerly the seat of the Delaval family. It is approached through a gabled gatehouse with chambers over it. The front has octagonal turrets with leaden cupolas. In the hall is a "brank" or scold's bridle, and there are some good tapestry and oak carvings. In the Gallery, 100 ft. long, are Hagar and Ishmael, *Guido;* portraits by *Reynolds, Lely,* &c.; and a portrait of Lord Hussey, who was beheaded by Henry VIII., for his share in the Lincolnshire rebellion of 1536.

36 m., Skellingthorpe Stat. The Ch. was pulled down in 1855, but the present one retains an old carved cross from it over the porch. *Hartsholme Hall* has a lake in its extensive grounds. At the entrance are two obelisks from the High Bridge at Lincoln.

At **Pyewipe Junct.,** named from a *Pyewipe* or *Peewit* Inn, near the Lincoln *Race-Course,* the line joins those to Retford and Doncaster, and reaches at

39½ m., LINCOLN, Great Northern Stat. (Rte. 1).

ROUTE 5.

LONDON TO LINCOLN.

(By March and Spalding.)

GREAT NORTHERN AND GREAT EASTERN JOINT RAILWAY.

147 m.; 53 miles in Lincolnshire.

Gedney Hill, Postland, Crowland, Cowbit, Pinchbeck, Gosberton, Quadring, Donington, Bicker, Helpringham, Burton Pedwardine, Evedon, Ruskington, Anwick, Digby, Catley, Dorrington, Bloxholm, Ashby-de-la-Launde, Rowston, Scopwick, Timberland, Metheringham, Blankney, Dunston, Nocton, Potter Hanworth, Branston, Heighington, Mere

Distances from Liverpool St.—Spalding, 105¾ m.; Sleaford, 124½ m.; Lincoln, 147 m.

This railway, opened in 1883, utilised the existing lines from March to Spalding, and Lincoln to Gainsborough. The distance from London to Lincoln is 17 miles longer

than by the Great Northern, and the express trains take about ½ hour longer. The line also is far less attractive, keeping steadily to the fens the whole way, but there is no change of carriages, and it may be found useful as an alternative route, some very fine churches being made accessible by it, particularly between Spalding and Sleaford.

At 9 m. from March, 95 from Liverpool St., the railway enters Lincolnshire near **French Drove** Stat., in the dreariest part of the true Fens. About 1½ m. N. is a curious Ch. at a place called **Gedney Hill**, but 12 or 13 miles from the mother-church of Gedney (Rte. 9). The nave is supported by octagonal *oak* pillars, on which runs a heavy oak plate, with the spars of the aisle roof resting against it. It has a massive tower, 60 feet high. The walls were rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1875. **Sutton St. Edmund's** Ch., beyond it, rebuilt in 1798, is of no interest.

98½ m., Postland Stat., a hamlet of Crowland. The tower of the famous ***Abbey Ch.* can be seen 4 m. to the west. This is the nearest railway stat. to Crowland, but there are no regular conveyances; *Deeping St. James* (Rte. 8), 4½ m., is often scarcely accessible owing to the floods of the Welland; *Peakirk*, on the line to Boston (Rte. 8), and *Eye* or *Thorney*, on the line from Peterborough to Wisbech are each about 5 m. *Peterborough* is 9, *Spalding* 10 m. distant by road. A conveyance to one of the stations can be ordered from the *George* at Crowland.

Crowland is a small town, still of most primitive seclusion, which grew up in the inaccessible Fen under the shelter of the great Abbey. It seems hardly raised above the level of the fen, though it was an "island" before the days of drainage. The broad "Wash" from Peakirk to Spalding holds the overflowing waters of the Welland, and affords in winter a grand exercise-ground for skaters; but the works of the Bedford Level have so completely drained the other side of the town that there is hardly sufficient water for the pastures. It is now chiefly corn-land, but in the monastic days the whole country was an enormous marsh, abounding in fish and wild-fowl, and the corn of the monks came from remote possessions. One relic of that state of the country remains in a duck-decoy, still existing on the Peakirk side of Crowland.

The name is always locally *Crowland*, not *Croyland*, though in Domesday it is written *Croiland* or *Cruiland*, owing to a pious derivation from "croix," a cross); it perhaps is really what it appears to be, "the land of crows." Some modern authorities however follow Malmesbury and the pseudo-Ingulf in deriving it from "*crude*" or raw land. It was indebted for its reputation to St. Guthlac, a youth of the royal race of Mercia, 673–713, who sought a refuge from the world in the depth of the fens, while his sister Pega came to Peakirk (Rte. 8). His "anchorage" may have been in a place ¾ m. E. of the Ch., still called *Anchor Church Field*, where a decayed building was pulled down in 1720. His legend tells of the hosts of evil spirits which assailed him here, and were put to flight by incessant prayers and penances. About 710 Æthelbald, one of the Mercian Æthelings, came as a fugitive to Guthlac; who foretold that he would in due time become King. After the death of Guthlac, Æthelbald, then become King, built the first stone church at Crowland, and endowed a monastery there, the records of which date from 716. The house thus founded was

destroyed in the Danish invasion of 866. The Pseudo-Ingulf gives a touching history of the murder of the abbot and the monks and boys who had assembled in the Ch. But this history, though probable enough in itself, can only be traditional, since the work assigned to Ingulf is now admitted to be a compilation of the 15th cent. (See H. T. Riley, *Archæolog. Journal*, XIX.) A few monks who had escaped set up, we are told, an oratory in a corner of the ruined Ch. There they were found (80 years after!) in the days of King Eadred, by a clerk of royal race named Thurcytel, who restored the Ch. and monastery, and became the first abbot of the new foundation (946–975). The house was dedicated to SS. Bartholomew and Guthlac, Guthlac having arrived here on St. Bartholomew's day, bearing the "discipline" or scourge of the Apostle himself, which became the great relic of the church. Knives, referring to the martyrdom of St. Bartholomew by flaying, were given away on his feast-day, and are said to be still occasionally found here. In the days of the Confessor, Abbot Ulfcytel began a new church, towards which he received much help from the famous Waltheof, Earl of Northampton and Huntingdon. After Waltheof was beheaded at Winchester in 1076, the monks, through the intercession of his widow Judith, obtained leave from the Conqueror to remove the body of Waltheof to their church. It was first buried in the chapter-house, but during the rule of Ingulf, Ulfcytel's successor, it was removed to the place of honour by the high altar of the church. The body was still uncorrupt, and the head was again joined to it. Miracles had already been wrought at the tomb, and became more numerous after the translation. Geoffry, Ingulf's successor, saw in a vision the hero's tomb open, with St. Bartholomew holding his head, and St. Guthlac his feet. An epitaph in Latin hexameters was composed for the tomb of Waltheof by Ordericus Vitalis, who spent five weeks at Crowland about 1130; a visit to which we are indebted for nearly all that is certainly known about the monastery (*Ord. Vit.* lib. iv.). The annual value at the suppression, when it was granted to Lord Clinton, was 1083*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* (*Dugdale*) or 1217*l.* 15*s.* 11¼*d.* (*Speed*); by far the largest of any house in the county. The abbey was always famous for its hospitality, and the phrase "curst" Crowland is probably an unhappy corruption of "courteous." The ring of bells that was once in the central tower is believed to have been the earliest in England, "a great bell" having been cast by Thurcytel, the sixth abbot, and six more by Ægelric, his successor. After the fire of 1091 two small bells were presented to replace them by "Feargus the coppersmith of St. Botulf's town (Boston)."

The Ch. had a nave with a wide N. and a narrow S. aisle, 144 ft. long by 67 ft. wide, transepts with E. and W. aisles; a central tower, and a choir with an apsidal ending, 90 ft. long, or about 300 ft. altogether, including the projecting W. porch. The cloisters and monastic buildings were as usual on the S. side. The existing remains are little more than the W. front, N.W. tower, and N. aisle of the monastic Ch. There never was any other parochial ch. The first *stone* ch., the previous ones having been wooden, was, as we have seen, begun by Ulfcytel about 1060. This was entirely destroyed by fire about 1091. Abbot Joffrid (Geoffry) began rebuilding about 1113. Part of this fell in 1118, but was at once restored. This may account for the alteration at the E. end of the S. arcade, where the shaft is elongated, and the capital raised. Of Joffrid's work there remain the

two western piers and arch of the central tower, an indication of the triforium and clerestory range at the E. end on the S. side, and the ends of the Norm. buttresses partly hidden in the W. front. The masonry is fine and solid. The rest was again destroyed by fire in 1170.

The ***W. front,** the great feature of the existing Ch., was begun by Abbot Edward, 1171, and continued by his successors, Robert of Reading and Henry Longchamp. The earlier shafts below are engaged, the upper detached and banded. The artistic decorations of this beautiful front were probably suggested by the famous and nearly contemporary front of Bp. Jocelyn at Wells. All is of this period as high as the spring of the arch of the great W. window. The upper part of the W. front was reconstructed after being blown down, c. 1380, in early Perp. style. About 1405, when the earlier work was probably very ruinous, the nave, aisles, transepts, and Lady Chapel (on the N. side) were rebuilt by Abbot Overton, and vaulted with stone. The W. tower was built by Abbot Upton, 1427; and the work was completed by Abbot Litlington. The W. porch and buttresses of the massive tower and its stunted spire, are of the 16th cent., shortly before the Dissolution. Moulton and Pinchbeck claim to have received bells from the Abbey, but have no early ones. The 5th bell is of the 14th cent.

The **statues** on the W. front can mostly be identified. On the pediment, now fallen, were probably the figure of Our Lord, now on the bridge, commonly called King Æthelbald, together with the Virgin and St. John Baptist. On the 2nd tier, counting from left, are SS. Philip, James, Thomas, Andrew, Peter, James the Less, Jude, Paul (mutilated), and two vacant niches. On the 3rd tier, Æthelbald and St. Bartholomew, Guthlac and Richard II. On the 4th tier, Abbot Kenulf and William the Conqueror, Queen Matilda and Abbot Ingulf. On the 5th tier, probably Abp. Lanfranc and King Eadred, Waltheof, and Abbot Joffrid. On the N. side of the door is St. John (mutilated). In the deep quatrefoil over the doorway are five scenes from the life of St. Guthlac—his arrival in a boat, consecration, temptation by demons, deathbed, and reception into heaven. The beautiful doorway is divided by a central shaft. The jambs and shafts of the E. E. window still remain on the E. side of the later Perp. one. The small portion of the S. aisle front remaining has some intersecting arcades, and is part of the Ch. begun by Joffrid, 1113.

The ruined **nave,** rebuilt in 1405, has three entire arches on the S. side, while 6½ bays and the tower arch are walled up on the N. There are traces at the E. end of the Norm. arcade and triforium. The easternmost bays N. and S. and the bay of the N. transept are half filled with solid masonry and panelled on the W. front, evidently as a support to the tower. The lofty Norm. tower arch, with zigzag moulding, is finely seen in views of the Ch. from the E. Under it is a stone screen with two doorways, much richer on the E. than the W. side. The S.W. pier of the central tower, and the spring of the arch of the choir S. aisle remain. A campanile was built at the E. end by Abbot Mershe, c. 1260, thus giving the Ch. two rings of bells, as was also the case at Lincoln, and the choir was rebuilt by Abbot Richard, c. 1280. Of this only foundations remain.

The **N. aisle** is, and was from the first, the "lower" or **parish Ch.** After the Dissolution, the choir and tran-

septs were taken down, and the nave and aisles served for the church till about 1688, when the nave roof fell in. The N. aisle was then fitted in hideous style, a gallery until lately actually overhanging the altar. In 1712 hundreds of loads of stones were sold to Spalding people for rebuilding houses after a fire there. But at last the tide turned for this unhappy Ch. In 1860 *Sir G. G. Scott* very skilfully shored up and rebuilt the foundations of the W. front. In 1888–91 the piers and arch of the central tower, S. arcade, walls of the present Ch., screen in front of the tower, and other parts were thoroughly repaired and made secure under the direction of *J. L. Pearson, R.A.* A new chancel was built in 1897, and the Ch. is now less unworthy of its great name, thanks to the unsparing exertions of the present rector, the Rev. T. H. Le Bœuf.

The entrance is by the projecting W. porch, which has been rebuilt. On the S. side is a cell, now containing various fragments; in it can be seen part of the doorway of the 10th-cent. Ch. On the N. side is another cell, with a staircase to the very large parvise. Under the tower are some slabs and coffins. One has a 15th-cent. Lombardic inscription to John Tomson, and a 16th-cent. inscription added—*Petre, preces pro me Petro, pastor pie, prome.* Another slab is of "William de Wermington, le Mason," with compasses and square. By the entrance is a large and very early plain font, built into the pier of the tower. The font in use is a Perp. hexagonal one. The bosses of the vaulting are worth notice, and the Perp. rood-screen has some paintings still on the panels. On the N. side of the tower is the *Prior's Door*, under an ogee arch.

No charge is made to visitors, except for ascent of the tower, but this profoundly interesting relic, though saved by great efforts, is still in urgent need of the most liberal assistance.

The interest of Crowland is not even confined to its Abbey Ch., since it possesses also a beautiful and absolutely unique structure in its well-known * **triangular bridge**, at the meeting of the four principal streets. This architectural curiosity is mentioned as early as the charter of Eadred, 943. It was necessary for the crossing of three streams, now covered over, which united here, but from its steepness and narrowness it can never have been used for any but foot traffic. The date of the present bridge is late 14th cent., and as John of Gaunt, who was connected in several ways with Lincolnshire, visited Crowland in 1389, and interested himself in the vexed question of the Abbey boundaries, the re-erection of the bridge is with some probability attributed to him. It was inspected by Edward IV. in 1469, when he embarked here for Fotheringhay. It was doubtless the base of a grand cross, used as a station for pilgrims to the Abbey. The mouldings, ribs, and vaulting should be noticed. On the S. side is a crowned figure, with the right arm broken, the left holding a globe. This has generally been supposed to be Æthelbald, the founder of the Abbey; but from the shallowness of the limbs requiring it to be seen only in front, the attitude appropriate only to a great height, and other indications, it seems certain that it came from among the other figures of the same date on the W. front of the Abbey in which Æthelbald is already represented, and is really Our Lord in majesty, from the pediment of the central gable, with the world in His left hand and the right upraised in blessing.

Crowland was garrisoned and the Abbey fortified by the Royalists, 1643. **Mr.** Ram, Vicar of Spalding, had busied himself on the side of the Parliament, and having been taken by Capt. Welby, who commanded the king's troops, he was placed in front of the breastwork when Cromwell's troops came up. It is said that they mistook him for the Royalist priest of the town, and directed their shot against him *for many days*, but without much injury to him! The place was taken by Cromwell, May 9, 1643.

A **submerged forest** in the peat has been discovered in digging some clay-pits N. of the town. The trees are all either oak or alder, and it is said that the oaks and alders lay in different directions, which seems to show two plantations submerged at different times.

4 m. N.E. is an abbey **boundary-stone**, probably one of those which John of Gaunt ordered to be renewed. It bears the inscription *A + O. hanc petram Guthlacus habet sibi metam.*

102 m., Cowbit Stat. (the "cow-bite" or pasture). The Ch. has a massive tower and late Perp. chancel of 1487. The nave and porch, restored from sad dilapidation, retain some slight traces of an earlier Ch. **Cowbit Wash**, the wide overflow of the Welland, is a great resort for skaters. 2 m. E. is **Moulton Chapel**, a curious octagonal brick ch. of 1722.

105¾ m. from London by this route (93 m. by the Great Northern) is the large junction of **SPALDING**, where this line is crossed by the line from Peterboro' to Boston, with branches also to Bourne and Lynn, and a direct connecting line overhead. Spalding is described in Rte. 8.

107½ m., Pinchbeck Stat., on the bank of the Glen. This immense village of over 13,000 acres, with a scattered population of 3000, is said to have had a right of market in the reign of Edward III. Its importance is shown by its singularly stately *Ch., which was far too trenchantly restored by *Butterfield*, 1856–1864. The massive Perp. W. tower was probably intended to bear a spire, but the foundations were not sufficient, and, as it is, the tower leans to the W. It has a graceful ogee W. door, with a large 4-light window over it. The Perp. clerestory of 10 bays, with panelled parapet, is of great size and dignity. The S. porch was once groined, and the springing is still left; the doorway in it is unusual, and formed by a trefoil within an ogee arch. The E.E. arcades, supported by circular and octangular shafted pillars, are lofty, but lose in effect from their bases being now sunk below the floor. The piers seem to have been lengthened and the capitals replaced, as at Spalding. The fine Perp. roof is supported by angels bearing shields of arms, but these have now lost their heraldry. The chancel and its large N. chantry chapel are late Dec., with flamboyant windows and gabled buttresses. There is some Perp. glass in the N. aisle. The font is a rich specimen of Perp, thickly studded with ornament. The Dec. slits to the tower-staircase, with crocketed pediments and carved monsters, &c., are worth notice. The rood-screen, unhappily removed to the chantry chapel, is also Perp., and has a newel staircase, now blocked, at the angle. In the N. chapel is a curious brass of Margaret Lambert, born Carr, c. 1600, with her kneeling effigy surrounded by 27 heraldic coats claimed by her husband impaléd with 15 of the wife, and forming an armorial pedi-

gree from the Conqueror himself. At the E. end of the S. aisle is the fine heraldic altar tomb of Sir Thomas Pinchbeck, c. 1500, said to have been the donor of the clerestory and nave roof. It is panelled with trefoiled arcading, in the canopies of which are 22 shields, amongst them the arms of John Talbot, the great Earl of Shrewsbury. On the Walpole tomb in the chantry are the mysterious letters : O.D. : S.M : P.M.G. There is a tradition that the Crowland bells were moved here, but none of them are mediæval.

At **Pode Hole**, in this parish, large engines for draining the fens may be seen at work.

110½ m., Gosberton Stat. (originally *Gosberdkirk*), 1¾ m. from the Ch. This is another large village, also with a very noble *Ch. It is almost entirely Perp., but of the best period; cruciform, and of grand proportions, with a central tower and lofty crocketed spire, large porch, and transepts of great depth. The chancel was rebuilt and lengthened in 1867. Attached to the S. transept is the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, now used as a vestry. On the W. gable of the nave is a figure of Our Lord in majesty. The interior, though dignified, has not much of special interest. The font is Perp., with trefoiled tracery, which also recurs on the spandrils of the nave roof. Under the great window of the S. transept is a sepulchral recess, with an ogee arch and censing angels in the spandrils, in which is a cross-legged effigy of a knight in chain-armour with heater shield, probably of the Bolle family, and near it is a graceful effigy of a lady. The tower-roof is groined with good bosses. The chapel of St. Katherine is separated from the body of the Ch. by a fine screen (restored), and is used for daily services. In it are sedilia and an aumbry.

Cressy Hall, a modern red-brick house close to the stat., is on the site of a very ancient one belonging successively to the Creçi, Markham, and Heron families. A famous heronry used to be kept up here. The Duchess Margaret, mother of Hen. VII., was entertained here, and Stukeley says he saw the great bedstead she occupied at a farmhouse called *Rigbolt*, still existing, 3½ m. S.W.

Half-way between Gosberton and Donington stats. is **Quadring** (*coed*, Celtic, = wood), also with a fine Perp. Ch., resembling Gosberton in detail, and probably by the same architect, but not cruciform, and having a western tower and spire of excellent proportions, though inferior height. The chancel was shortened and almost rebuilt by *C. Kirk*, 1872, but retains the bases of Norm. buttresses on the S. side, cut off by a Dec. string-course. The W. doorway, groined vault of the tower, fine clerestory, Perp. roof, rood-turrets, and doorway to the rood staircase, should be noticed. The very tall font is ornamented with angels bearing shields, and has an inscription round the base to the donor, Robert Peni or Pem. In the sacrarium is a slab with effigy of Richard Peresone, vicar, 1472. There are piscinas in both aisles, and a fine chest in the vestry.

114 m., Donington Road Stat. Though called "Road," to distinguish it from Donington-on-Bain stat., the village is quite near. It is town-like, and once was a market town of some consequence, especially for the manufacture of hemp. The *Ch., ded. to the Virgin and the Holy Rood, is a fine specimen of late Dec. and early Perp., with a noble tower and spire, 240 ft. high, attached to the 2nd bay of the S. aisle, to which the lower stage forms

a grand porch. Both the doorways are handsome, and over the inner one still remains a figure of Our Lord. The tower is only embattled, without pinnacles or flying buttresses. The W. front has three large and good Perp. windows, and a projecting canopy to the doorway. The spacious nave is of 7 rather narrow Perp. bays on octagonal piers with turreted caps; the S. aisle is late flowing Dec., the N. aisle, large rood-turret, and lofty embattled clerestory are Perp. The chancel is E.E. in date, but with large Perp. windows of excellent tracery inserted. In it are sedilia and piscina, and an unexplained arched recess, with three steps worked into it. The old bowl of the font is a Dec. octagon, but is disused and replaced by a modern bowl. The only monument of interest is in the chancel, to Capt. Matthew Flinders, 1814, one of the earliest Australian explorers. The old part of the **Grammar School**, founded 1701, is rather picturesque.

2 m. E. is **Bicker**, which has a far more ancient *Ch. than the fine series just described, and one of considerable interest. It has been carefully restored, though the Vicar, the Rev. H. T. Fletcher, took the risky course of being his own architect. Bicker had a ch. and many salt-pans at the time of Domesday, when it stood at the head of an estuary of the Wash, long since become rich corn-land. Early in the 12th cent. a cruciform Ch. with central tower was built, of which two nave bays remain, consisting of massive piers with cushion caps, and bold round arches enriched with chevron and other ornaments. The clerestory is arcaded in triplets, of which the central arch is pierced with a window; over it is a rich corbel-table. In the E. E. period the tower and chancel were rebuilt. The arches of the lost transepts are visible on and under the tower, which has stately E. E. arches and a Perp. upper stage. The chancel is a very fine one of 3 bays, with an arcade on each side of circular piers and pointed arches opening into aisles. The E. window is a triplet of lofty and very stately lancets, and the chancel clerestory is alternately of lancets and circular windows. On the S. side are 3 fine E. E. sedilia with square abaci, and a bracket piscina, and on the N. a cusped sepulchral recess. The present aisles were added, unhappily destroying the transepts, in the Dec. period, as also was the W. window. In the S. aisle is a turret-staircase, giving access to another in the tower. The font is E. E., having a round bowl, with octangular pillars and foliation at the corners. Portions of the screen, now in the seating, and a piscina of the chantry-chapels at the E. end of the aisles still remain, and there are many good late Dec. seats.

Swineshead *Ch.* (Rte. 7) is only 1½ m. distant, but Swineshead *Stat.* is 2½ m. beyond the village.

We now cross two of the great drains, the *Hammond Beck*, and the *South Forty-foot*, the latter of which here divides Holland from Kesteven, and reach at

119½ m., Helpringham Stat.

There is a handsome *Ch. here, of which by far the finest feature is a noble late Dec. W. tower, engaged in the aisles, with 4 very bold pinnacles, flying buttresses, and a lofty Perp. crocketed spire. This tower is especially imposing when seen from the W. The W. front, with steep-pitched aisle roofs, good Dec. windows, and fine recessed doorway, forms an excellent design. The tower opens into the nave and aisles by three bold arches. The fine nave

arcades, aisles, doorways, and clerestory are pure late Dec., the chancel E.E., with an eastern triplet, and good trefoiled sedilia. The font is late Trans. or E.E., cylindrical, with 4 shafted pillars, and pointed arcading adorned with nail-head, as well as a piece of rude carving. This Ch. has also a Perp. rood-screen, plain high 16th-cent. benches, a Caroline pulpit, a piscina and aumbry in the S. aisle, and a very pretty gable cross. Part of the nave roof fell in 1890, and did considerable damage; but it has been repaired, and a high roof replaced on the chancel, by *C. Hodgson Fowler*.

The celebrated Ch. of *Heckington* (Rte. 7) is only 2 m. distant, passing on the way the very early tower of *Great Hale*. *Billingborough* Stat. is about 4 m., by *Swaton* and *Horbling* (Rte. 6).

Close to the line, rt., but without a stat., is the Ch. of **Burton Pedwardine**, so called from the Herefordshire family to whom it passed by marriage, c. 1330, from the family of Wido de Credon or Croun, of Freiston, to whom it was given by the Conqueror. The Dec. central tower fell in 1802, and the Ch. was taken down, and has since been twice rebuilt; but still retains its interesting Dec. Lady-chapel, now used as a vestry. In it, under an arch, is the tomb of Alice Pedwardine, c. 1350, with Lombardic border legend, a stately tomb with fine bearded effigy of Sir Thomas Horsman, 1610, and a brass of Mary Horsman, 1631. In its E. wall is a beautiful little square grille for the exhibition of relics. Some Norm. and E.E. stones have been set in the W. wall of the Ch., and there are remains of a fine font, such as abound in this district, in the churchyard.

This line then crosses the railway from Sleaford to Boston, and a few expresses leave Sleaford to the l., shortening by a mile the remaining distances, but most of the trains run to (124½ m. by this route, 121 by Great Northern) **SLEAFORD** Junct. Stat., rejoining the direct line by a sharp curve. For Sleaford see Rte. 7.

At **128 m.** (no stat.) on rt., is the small Ch. of **Evedon**, restored 1898, when the E.E. arcade was reopened. It has a Perp. font with heraldic bearings, which are rare in such a position, and a curious brass of Daniel Hardeby, 1611. The fine spire on the hill, rt., is *Ewerby* (Rte. 7).

130½ m., Ruskington Stat. This is a large village, with a fine E.E. Ch., much injured in effect by a heavy tower of 1620, built after the fall of the original tower and spire. The S. door is rich E.E., in 3 orders adorned with tooth. The tower-arch, now restored to its proper place, is late Norm. with scalloped cushion caps. Both arcades are good E.E., the S. being, however, much earlier and richer than the other, with very varied designs for the capitals. The chancel, fine E.E., was restored by *C. Kirk*, 1873, to its original condition, it having been shortened 6 ft., probably after the fall of the tower, a debased E. wall barbarously cutting into the handsome sedilia. The font is Perp. and has emblems of the Passion alternated with foliage. The E. window of the S. aisle is filled with beautiful pale glass. In the churchyard is a 14th-cent. coffin-lid, with effigy of a priest.

2 m. E. is **Anwick**, where the Ch. has a fine Dec. tower and broach spire, looking somewhat out of proportion. This beautiful little Ch. is wholly of the Dec. period except the E.E. arcade of the N. aisle and its pretty doorway, orna-

mented with nail-head and tooth. The chancel has been restored and extended to its original length, by *Brewill and Bailey*, 1900. Much tracery of the E. and side windows was found buried. In the rood-staircase a group of the Virgin and Child, with traces of colour, was found in 1859. There are some fragments of good glass in the E. window of the S. aisle.

Near Anwick, on an island formed by two branches of the river Slea (4 m. from Sleaford), is **Haverholme Priory** (Countess of Winchilsea). The name means "isle of oats." The Priory was founded by Bp. Alexander, the builder of Sleaford Castle, in 1137, as a cell to the Cistercian Abbey of Fountains, but on the monks complaining of the desolate swamp, their patron removed them to Louth Park (Rte. 14), and gave the Priory to the new order of Gilbertines, 1139, Gilbert, the founder, being Bishop Alexander's chaplain. In 1164 Abp. Becket took refuge here from Henry II. The Priory once had 50 monks and 100 nuns, but had dwindled at the Dissolution, when it was valued at 88*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, and granted, like many others, to Edward, Lord Clinton. Nothing remains above ground but the base of a clustered E.E. pier and some coffin-slabs uncovered in the shrubberies. The present house is modern Tudor, built in 1835. The park is pretty, and stocked with deer.

The line now passes a series of villages which form a boundary between the bare, sandy expanse of Lincoln Heath, and the deep fen-country intersected by endless drains that stretches eastward of them to the Witham. It is remarkable that the only two churches east of this fringe, Billinghay and Timberland, seem to belong to a different group, akin to those across the Witham.

133 m., Digby Stat., a pretty village, situated on the side of a "beck" or stream. There is a restored cross in the village. The Ch. tower has an E.E. base, Dec. second stage, and Perp. parapet and spire. The S. door is Trans. Norm, ornamented with chevron and nail-head, the N. arcade and its aisle and the chancel are E.E., the S. arcade and aisle chiefly Dec., the clerestory, font, and screen Perp. The W. bay of the N. aisle is screened off by a Dec. arch. There are several old oak benches. The chalice is dated 1569.

2 m. E. is the site of **Catley Priory**, third in importance, after Sempringham and Haverholme, of the Gilbertine houses; founded by Peter de Billinghay, c. 1150. It was valued at the Dissolution at 38*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, and granted to Robert Carre. The pavement and some bases of pillars and monumental slabs have been uncovered at times, and are preserved by the owner, Mr. E. G. Allen, of Metheringham, but scarcely anything remains here. There is a fine spring of natural Seltzer-water here, which is now bottled on the spot.

1¼ m. S., standing by itself on a little eminence without a house near, is **Dorrington** Ch. Formerly a bell, now in the Ch., was rung from a tree in the village for service; it belonged to a destroyed chapel by the village called *Shefford Chapel*. The Ch. has a Dec. tower once bearing a spire, Dec. aisles and chancel, and E.E. arcades, of which the N. is much the richer. On either side of the altar are canopied statue-niches. The external treatment of the E. end, c. 1330, should be noticed. The window is a quatrefoiled ogee with foliated pinnacle; above it is an interesting piece of sculpture representing the Last Judgment, and on the gable a beautiful cross.

Bloxholm (properly, *Bloxham*), 2 m. from Digby, has an E.E. Ch., with Perp. tower and aisle-windows, but it was restored, and the porch and chancel rebuilt by General Manners in 1812. The colours of his regiment, the 30th Foot, borne at Waterloo, hang in the Ch. It stands in the grounds of the *Hall*, which was built late in the 17th cent.

Ashby-de-la-Launde, 2½ m. from Digby, derives its specific name (there are six Ashbys in the county) from the de la Launde family of Laceby, near Grimsby, to whom it passed from the Ashby family by marriage in the 14th cent. Sir Thomas de la Launde was executed after the battle of Loosecoat Field (Rte. 2). The Ch. once belonged to the Templars of Temple Bruer (Rte. 1). It is ded. to St. Hibald (see *Hibaldstow*, Rte. 20). It has a very plain E.E. tower, with Dec. parapet and debased spire, a pretty E.E. doorway adorned with nail-head and tooth, and a Dec. N. arcade, formerly buried in the wall. The rest of the Ch. was rebuilt, 1854. The font is Dec. with panels of leafage. On the N. wall of the chancel are the effigies from a mutilated monument of Edward King, 1617, and his two wives, and opposite three daughters and an infant; the inscription is fixed on the chancel arch. He built the *Hall* (Capt. Nevill Reeve-King) in 1595; part is incorporated in the present building.

Close to the line, 1 m. N. of Digby, is the curious E.E. tower of **Rowston**, which, though it bears a fairly lofty crocketed Tudor spire, probably covers the smallest area of any church tower in England. The staircase projects into the nave. The good E.E. arcade of 4 bays has all its pillars different, and there are two E.E. doorways, of which the N. one has a singularly depressed head, while the S., richly ornamented with tooth, is nearly crushed by the porch roof. The screen of the chantry remains. This Ch. is quite unrestored, and has an immense specimen of the now rare Hanoverian church furniture, 1741, filling up the chancel-arch.

135 m., Scopwick and Timberland Stat. Much nearer to this stat. than either of the villages which give it a name is **Kirkby Green**, where the Ch. is only of 1848.

Scopwick Ch., 1½ m. W., has a low square tower, the base of which is E.E. The N. arcade is plain, the S. is good E.E. The aisles were rebuilt in 1882. The chancel is debased, but rises high, apparently on the old steps. In the vestry is a cross-legged effigy in low relief.

Timberland, 2 m. E, is a purely Fen village, which seems to have strayed into the Lincoln Heath group. The E.E. tower has a Perp. upper stage. The round Trans. tower-arch encloses a later pointed one which supports it. The nave is spacious, with low, wide arches, and has an 18th-cent. ceiling. The chancel was restored by *Goddard*, 1887; the reredos is by *C. Hodgson Fowler*. Over the priest's door is the head of a Perp. window. **Martin**, formerly a hamlet of Timberland, has a Ch. by *T. H. Wyatt*, 1878. 4 m N.E. is *Kirkstead* Stat. (Rte. 11).

137¼ m., Blankney and Metheringham Stat. **Metheringham** is a large village. The Ch., close to the stat., is a curious instance of transformation, the pillars having been rebuilt in "classical" style, after a fire in 1601, though they still support the E.E. arches. The tower is E.E., and has lancet windows enclosed in round heading, and a blocked arch, ornamented with tooth. There are some remains of old glass in the clerestory. The

chancel is chiefly Dec., restored by *H. Kirk*, 1896.

Blankney, 1 m. S., has a pretty churchyard, with a good lich-gate designed by *G. F. Bodley, R.A.* The Ch., originally E.E., was almost rebuilt about 1830, and again in 1880, by *Carpenter*. The aisle arcades, porch arch, and arch into the chantry chapel are almost all the ancient features. In the chancel is a curious slab of John de Glori, with bearded head in a cusped opening. The modern fittings are rich and tasteful. The glass, good, is mostly by *Clayton and Bell*. The reredos was carved by *M. Gras*, of Nice, 1901, and the four figures of SS. Andrew, Peter, John, and James the Less came from a church in Italy, and one of the frontals from Seville. These were the gift of the Rector, the Rev. J. O. Stephens. In the N. chancel aisle is a beautiful effigy, by *Boehm*, of Lady Florence Chaplin, whose tomb is in the churchyard. The curfew is rung at this Ch., a bequest having been left for the purpose. **Blankney Hall** (the property of the Right Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P., but tenanted by the Earl of Londesborough) is a large mansion with some old tapestry, but of no great interest. The grounds are extensive; there is a drive through an avenue of 4 m. from the road near Navenby.

139 m., Nocton and Dunston Stat. **Dunston** Ch., S.E. of the stat., a good building, by *Carpenter*, 1874, retains its old tower and Trans. Norm. doorway, and a Dec. monument.

Nearly 4 m. W. on the old coach-road by Sleaford to Lincoln, on the summit of Lincoln Heath, is **Dunston Pillar**, 92 ft. high, built as a *lighthouse* in 1751 by Sir Francis Dashwood, to guide wayfarers over this desolate expanse, haunted by highwaymen. "This Dunston Pillar did appear to me a striking witness of the spirit of industry, which in our own days has reared the thriving homesteads around it, and spread a mantle of teeming vegetation to its very base. And it was certainly surprising to discover at once the finest farming I had ever seen, and *the only land lighthouse ever raised*. Now that the pillar has ceased to cheer the wayfarer, it may serve as a beacon to encourage other landowners in converting their dreary moors into similar scenes of thriving industry" (*P. Pusey, Journal of Agric. Soc.*, 1843). In 1810 the Earl of Buckinghamshire, then owner of Nocton, substituted for the lantern a statue of George III., to commemorate his jubilee. The pillar can be ascended, and affords an immense view. The once famous *Green Man Inn* of Lincoln Heath near here, the fashionable resort of Lincolnshire squires and ladies, is now a farmhouse.

***Nocton** Ch., 1 m. N. of the stat., deserves a visit from lovers of architecture, as perhaps the finest modern Ch. in the county. It is by *Sir G. G. Scott*, 1862, and should be compared with his later Ch. at Fulney, near Spalding, which it resembles in many respects. This noble building is the munificent gift of the late Dowager Countess of Ripon and her son, the present Marquis. It replaces a mean edifice of 1775, built by the Hon. George Hobart, who destroyed the old Ch. as being too near to the Hall! It is of Ancaster stone, in Geom. Dec. style. The tower, which with its spire is 130 ft. high, is attached to the S.W. bay, and forms a fine entrance-porch. The only relic of the old Ch. is the enormous monument of Sir William Ellys, 1680, in a chapel attached to the nave. The interior is striking from the richness of its details. The clustered piers

are very massive, and have square abaci, and the arches are rather low in proportion. The carving of the foliage, the font, pulpit, reredos, and all the fittings, deserve comparison with the best ancient work. The stained windows, by *Clayton and Bell*, are good, but the E. chancel window and the E. window of the mortuary chapel by *Ward and Hughes*, from drawings of Miss Hobart, a daughter of Dean Hobart, of Windsor, who was Vicar of Nocton, are like Munich glass. In the S. chapel is a magnificent altar-tomb of the late Earl and Countess of Ripon, with effigy of the former by *Noble*.

Nocton Hall, in the adjacent park (J. Hodgson, Esq.), was built in 1530, by Thomas Wymbishe, who received a visit here from Henry VIII. and Queen Katherine Howard on their famous progress in 1541. It was rebuilt by Sir William Ellys, partly, it is said, from the ruins of the Priory, in the E shape, with cupolas on the turrets. This house was burnt down in 1834, and then rebuilt in quasi-Elizabethan style, by the 1st Earl of Ripon, who, when Viscount Goderich, had been Prime Minister, and married Lady Sarah Hobart, the heiress of the Earls of Buckinghamshire, to which family the estate had descended from Sir Richard Ellys. In 1889, it was sold to G. Hodgson, Esq., of Bradford. There are two magnificent horse-chestnut-trees here, one close to the house, the other at the E. end of the Ch., each about 35 ft. in girth.

At **Abbey Hills**, 1½ m. E., was a Priory of Austin Canons, founded by Robert D'Arcy in the reign of Stephen, and granted at the Dissolution to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, when its revenues amounted to 57*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Nothing remains of it but some grass-grown foundations, and a few carved stones in the Vicarage Garden. Nocton Woods are famous for the abundance of lilies of the valley.

141 m., Potter Hanworth Stat., where the Ch., built by *Hussey*, 1857, retains only its Dec. tower. There were pottery works in Roman times, many specimens of which have been dug up.

143¼ m., Branston and Heighington Stat. **Branston**, a large village, 1½ m. W., has a *Ch. of great antiquity and interest; the S.W. angle of the nave having some "long and short" work, and the lower part of the tower dating, in the opinion of *Sir G. G. Scott*, who restored the Ch., 1876, from a little before the Conquest. Notice especially the rude arch on the N. side. The W. doorway is under a stilted arch, the tympanum of which is filled with trellis-work, and has 2 blank circles on each side. In the S. wall of the tower is a blocked arch, leading into some building, perhaps a priest's house, now destroyed. The upper stage has coupled windows with mid-wall shaft and wide impost. The parapet and clumsy spire are Perp. Both of the original aisles and their arcades, which have good foliated caps, are Dec., but there are large remains of an E.E. Ch. in the doorways, fine chancel-arch, and chancel. The further aisle to the N. and its arcade are modern. The clerestory and nave-roof are good Perp. The chancel is good E.E., though the lancet windows N. are blocked by a huge vestry, and there are fine sedilia, with square-headed shafts. The E.E. font is square, resting on a central octagonal shaft, and clasped by the caps of four others. A window in the N. aisle is filled with foreign glass, collected by Lord Leven. The Ch. is remarkable for the abundance of good Perp. bench-ends. It has also a complete ring of 4 old bells,

1595. In the chancel-floor is the foliated cross of "Sir Richard de Thistleton iadis person de ceste Eglise;" at the E. end of the N. aisle a large monument of Lord Vere Bertie, eldest son of the first Duke of Lancaster, and at the W. end of the N. aisle another large monument of Sir Cecil Wray, 1805, the builder of Fillingham Castle (Rte. 23). The *Hall* (A. S. Leslie Melville, Esq.) is a modern Elizabethan building; the *Old Hall*, which stands near it, was built by Lord Vere Bertie.

At **Heighington**, on the other side of the stat., is a curious **Chapel**, consisting of the remains of a disused late Norm. Ch., which was converted by Thomas Garrett, one of the Fen-Adventurers connected with Charles I.'s scheme of drainage, into a schoolroom and chapel for a grammar-school founded by him, 1619. It was restored by *Drury*, 1885, and is used as a church. The fine Ch. of *Washingborough*, with a stat. on the line to Boston (Rte. 11), is only 1½ m. distant.

Beyond Branston, in a very lonely situation, 5 m. from Lincoln, is **Mere Hall** (H. Mackinder, Esq.), on the site of a deserted village, where the foundations of the houses and Ch. can be traced. It is said to have belonged to the Knights Templar, but about 1240 one Simon de Roppell was in possession of the Manor, and founded a Hospital here, of which no certain remains exist. Somehow or other this Hospital was passed over at the Dissolution, but only to become until lately a most flagrant instance of misappropriation; though, thanks to the intervention of Chancery, 1858, it has again become a valuable charity. The foundation of Simon was for a resident warden and 13 poor men "on crutches," with power to the Bishop to augment their number. In the early part of last century the endowment was worth about 1000*l.* a year. Of this, 24*l.* was divided between 6 out-pensioners of the warden, who took the whole of the rest, without performing any duties whatever! The spirit of Simon may perhaps be somewhat appeased, since his foundation now again gives efficient help to 13 poor people, while the rest goes to the Training College and the various schools at Lincoln.

The line then unites with the line to Boston, rt., and Grantham, l., and crossing the Great Central Rly. on the level, reaches at (146 m., when avoiding Sleaford),

147 m., LINCOLN (Great Northern Stat.). The trains proceed, without change of carriage, by Gainsborough (Rte. 18) to Doncaster, for York.

ROUTE 6.

ESSENDINE TO SLEAFORD.

(By Bourne.)

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. 24 m.

Braceborough Spa, Thurlby, Bourne, Grimsthorpe Castle, Edenham, Morton, Haconby, Dunsby, Rippingale, Kirkby Underwood, Dowsby, Billingborough, Horbling, Sempringham, Folkingham, Aslackby, Aveland, Walcot, Newton, Haceby, Braceby, Sapperton, Pickworth, Threckingham, Spanby, Scredington, Aswarby, Swarby, Osbournby, Scot Willoughby, Dembleby, Aunsby.

The line by Essendine is actually the shortest in distance from London to Sleaford (112½ m.), but owing to the break at Bourne the routes by Grantham and Spalding are both shorter in time.

For *Essendine Junct.* on the G. N. main line, which is just inside Rutland, see Rte. 1. On l. of this line, 1 m. from Essendine, is *Carlby* Ch. (Rte. 1).

2½ m., Braceborough Spa Stat. The Spa is a copious spring of medicinal water, yielding 1½ million gallons daily, rising in the grounds of *Spa House*, near the stat. Dr. Francis Willis, the celebrated doctor of George III., built a large private asylum at **Shillingford** in this parish, but most of it has been pulled down. The Ch., restored and partly rebuilt by *C. Kirk*, 1851, has an E.E. broach spire, a square Trans. font on a circular stem with 4 pillars, and the indent of a fine brass to Thomas de Wasteneys, "le quel morust en le graund pestilence l'an de grace, 1349" (*Gough's Collections*).

In **Wilsthorpe** Ch., 2 m. E., an Italian building ingeniously remodelled by *Jas. Fowler*, 1862, is a 13th-cent. effigy of a knight, on whose shield are the arms of the great family of Wake, claiming descent from Hereward. In **Bowthorpe Park**, 1 m. N., is a splendid old oak, nearly 50 ft. in circumference.

4½ m., Thurlby Stat., probably the *by* or village of the still well-known Lincolnshire name of *Thorold*. It has an interesting Ch., with the curious dedication to St. Firmin, Bp. of Amiens, martyred in 303. The lower part of the tower is rude early Norm., with some "long and short" work, surmounted by a blunt Dec. spire. The Norm. tower-arch is enclosed in a still earlier one, and above is a triangular opening, in which a cross, brought from Edenham Ch., has been placed. Both porches are E.E., and the S. door Norm. There are fine Norm. arcades (with a later E. bay), having very massive piers and cushion caps. The transepts were used as chapels, and in each is an E.E. wall-arcade and a squint. The chancel is E.E. with Perp. additions, but retains a Norm. string and blank arch with zig-zag, probably a sedile; there is a canopied piscina with huge square abaci in the S. wall. The circular font, E.E., is of very singular design, divided into 8 compartments by mouldings with heads, and supported by 5 shafts. An ancient railed ladder leads to the belfry. The Ch. is overshadowed by an immense tree.

Close to the Ch. runs the best-preserved part of the **Carr Dyke**, or great Roman fen-drain, which ran from the Nene at Peterborough to the Witham, near Lincoln, and forms

the western boundary of the fens: "A more judicious and well-laid out work I have never seen." (*Rennie*, in Smiles' 'Lives of Engineers.') The name has been connected with the British *caer* = "fort," but is doubtless a later one from the carrs (Danish *kjær*) or copses in the swamps. Galgacus in his speech to the British army (Tac. Agric. c. 31) dwells on the forced labour employed, "*silvis ac paludibus emuniendis*," and it is by no means improbable that Agricola himself started this work. The width of the channel was about 50 ft. It enters Lincolnshire by Market Deeping, and passes by Bourne and Heckington Fen, where it takes the name of *Midfodder Dyke*. Here it forms part of the Sleaford navigation, and then dividing the Heath from the Fen (see *Haverholme*, Rte. 5), falls into the Witham at Washingborough. The banks can be traced for nearly the whole distance, but the most perfect bit is at Thurlby. There were no important stations on it, but some coins have been found in places, particularly at Stainfield (*post*).

6½ m., **BOURNE** Stat. The red-brick Elizabethan house with gabled porch, called *Red Hall*, once belonging to the Digbys, was happily saved, and is now the station-master's house. Bourne is an important junction, the Midland line from Saxby here joining the G. N. R., and giving direct access by a loop at Spalding from the Midlands to Lynn and Yarmouth. The short line to Spalding (Rte. 8) passes three fen stats., **Twenty, Counter Drain,** and **North Drove,** none of which are near any object of interest.

The form of the name was adopted by the inhabitants in town meeting, 1893, in place of the older and truer **Bourn,** to distinguish it from a village of this name in Cambridgeshire. It is a town of great antiquity; the name is derived from its copious springs or *burns*, of which excellent aerated waters are made. It is able of its abundance to supply Spalding, 12 m. off, sending the water by the mere force of the issue from the bore. Bourne is the scene of much of Kingsley's 'Hereward the Wake,' and his graphic description may be quoted: "In Kesteven of Lincolnshire, between the forest and the fen, lies the good market town of Bourn, the birthplace, according to all tradition, of two great Englishmen; of Cecil, Lord Burleigh, justly remembered throughout all time; and of Hereward the Wake, not [?] unjustly, perhaps, long forgotten. Two long streets meet opposite [near] the house where Burleigh was born, one from Spalding and the eastern fens, the other from the forest and the line of old Roman road on the north. From thence the Watergang Street leads by the side of clear, running streams to the old Priory [Abbey] Ch., and the great labyrinth of grass-grown banks, which was once the castle of the Wakes. Originally, it may be, those earthworks were a Roman camp, guarding the King Street or Roman Road, which splits off from the Ermine Street near Castor, and runs due north through Bourn to Sleaford. They may have guarded too the Car-Dyke, or great Catch-water drain [see above], which runs from Peterborough northwards into the heart of Lincolnshire, a still enduring monument of Roman genius. Their site, not on one of the hills behind, but on the dead flat meadow, was determined doubtless by the noble fountain, *bourn* or *brunne*, which rises among the earthworks, and gives its name to the whole town. In the flat meadow bubbles up still the great pool of limestone water, crystal clear, suddenly and at once; and runs away,

winter and summer, a stream large enough to turn many a mill, and spread perpetual verdure through the flat champaign-lands."

The **Parish Ch.** consists of the nave of the monastic Ch. It is so much shut in, that it is difficult to get any view of the exterior. There is some good and interesting arcade work, however, on the lower part of the W. front, and a canopied stoup. It was clearly intended to rebuild the nave in fine E.E., but the work stopped short with the unfinished towers and part of the N. arcade. The southern tower was heightened in the Perp. period, while the northern was unfortunately left incomplete. The clerestory and W. door are Perp., but an E.E. triplet has again replaced the Perp. W. window. Both aisle arcades are late Norm. with massive piers and cushion capitals. The appearance of the Ch. has been greatly improved by the lowering of the floor to show the bases of the piers, and the addition of a good high-pitched roof, by *J. C. Traylen*, 1892. The font has the inscription in raised letter: *IHC est nom̄n q̄d ē sup. om̄e nom.* The chancel, which was of debased work, has been almost rebuilt in better style, and further work is intended.

The **Abbey**, of which this was the ch., was founded by Baldwin Fitz-Gilbert, in 1138, for twelve Augustinian Canons. His daughter, Emma, married Hugh Wake, and the Ch. became the principal burial-place of the great Wake family, and afterwards of the Earls of Kent. At the Dissolution it was valued at 157*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, and was granted to Sir Richard Cotton. There are few if any remains. A quatrefoil window in a mill at the station-gate is said to have come from it.

On l. of the road from the stat. is the site of the once famous **Castle**, of which nothing remains but a small mound, part of the moats, and some bowslits in a barn. In a corner of the field rises the *Well-head*, the *Peterspool* of Kingsley's description, with such abundance that it soon becomes a navigable channel to Tongue End on the river Glen, and thence to the Wash. It is probable that this was originally a Roman station, selected from the advantage of the spring, and that it was adopted by the English and Norman lords as the site of their castle. Edward III. was entertained here by Thomas, Lord Wake, the descendant of Hereward, in 1330. The keep, flanked by four square towers, stood in the centre on an artificial mound surrounded by an inner moat, and round it was the outer baily enclosed by a moat. When Leland visited it, in the reign of Henry VIII., there only appeared "great ditches, and the dungeon hill of an ancient castle," so that its destruction is not due, as local tradition asserts, to Cromwell, who garrisoned the site.

Kingsley's 'Hereward' starts with the astonishing theory that he was the son of the great Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and the famous Countess Godgifu (Godiva) of Coventry, thus varying from his legendary life in the 'Gesta Herwardi Saxonis,' which is followed, faithfully enough, for the rest of his life. The chronicle assigned to Ingulf is probably a mere compilation of the 15th century, and of little historical value. (See *Crowland*, Rte. 5.) Hereward's real history, as Freeman says, is so interesting that we cannot but wish to know more of him, though most of what is given as his history is purely legendary. There is an elaborate pedigree of him in the '*Linc. Arch. Soc. Report*' for 1861, according to which he was a son of Leofric, Saxon Thane of Bourne, and Edgifu (Ediva)

his wife. Whether he was really a son of any Leofric, or even a native of Bourne at all, is entirely uncertain. His history, which is hopelessly blended with legend and is best known from Kingsley's story, is certainly connected with this corner of the county, and with the great Fen monasteries of Crowland, Peterborough, and Ely; and he is the romantic representative of the last great struggle made against the Conqueror, the scene of which was the Fenland. The family of Wake claims descent from him. The elder branch, represented by Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, was absorbed in the Plantagenets by marriage with the Black Prince, but the younger branch, in direct line, still survives in the adjoining county of Northampton.

But even if Hereward be dismissed to the realm of legend, Bourne boasts very distinguished names. It is highly probable that the great Lord Treasurer Burghley was born at a house in West Street. His mother was the daughter of William Heckington, of Bourne. Another really great name is Robert Manning, a native of Malton, and Canon of the Gilbertine Priory of Six Hills (Rte. 19), but generally known as Robert de Brunne, from his long residence in the Abbey here. Here he wrote his 'Chronicle of the History of England,' 1338, an English metrical version of the 'French Chronicles of Geoffrey of Monmouth and Peter Langtoft.' (See Langtoft, 'Rte. 1.) "*It was a Lincolnshire man, a Bourn man, who gave the English language its present shape.* Standard English is the speech of the Gyrwas, thrown into a literary form by Robert Manning of Bourn."—*E. A. Freeman.* Of this chronicle only two ancient MSS. are extant, one in the Library of the Inner Temple, the other at Lambeth. A less desirable native to claim is the unfortunate Dr. Dodd, whose execution for forgery created such a sensation in 1777. Worth, the great Parisian costumier, was also a native.

Excursion from Bourne: Grimsthorpe Castle and Edenham.

The Chs. in the immediate neighbourhood are not of high importance, the best being those on the line to Sleaford. The principal excursion is to ***Grimsthorpe Castle** (Earl of Ancaster), the finest seat in Lincolnshire, Burghley being just outside the county. It is in the parish of Edenham, the Ch. of which should be visited at the same time for its splendid series of monuments. The Castle is about equidistant from the stats. of Bourne and Little Bytham (Rte. 1); Edenham Ch. is about 1 m. nearer to Bourne.

Grimsthorpe Castle is a very large quadrangular building, of various dates and rather sombre aspect. The oldest part is the embattled S.E. tower, called **King John's** or **The Birdcage Tower**, which appears to be of the late 12th or early 13th cent., and contains vaulted rooms and a newel staircase. The E., S., and W. fronts are of Tudor architecture, and, according to Fuller, were hastily raised by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in order to entertain Henry VIII. on his progress through the county in 1541, the duke having obtained a lion's share of the plunder of the monasteries in Lincolnshire. Before this it was a fortified place, but according to Leland "no great thing." From the inner court the outline of the Tudor Banqueting Hall, with oriels and projecting porch, can be seen. The heavy but imposing N. front is by *Vanbrugh*, in 1722, and consists of a centre with lofty Italian windows, and statuary on the battlement, flanked by two massive wings resembling towers. Before the

front is a court enclosed by an iron railing with gateway towers. The principal feature of the interior is the **Great Hall**, 110 ft. long, and rising to the full height of the roof, with a staircase at each end, on the W. of which is the **Chapel**, where there is a picture by *Velasquez*. Above is the **State Dining-Room**. In this is the Gobelin tapestry, which the Duke of Suffolk came into possession of by his marriage with Mary, the widow of Louis XII. of France. Beyond are the **State Drawing-Rooms**, which contain large collections of family portraits, statuary, marbles, and china, not calling for any special description. Among other interesting objects, several Coronation robes and chairs used at the Coronation-banquets of various Kings of England will be noticed; they are a perquisite of the Lords Willoughby de Eresby as hereditary Great Chamberlains of England, by descent from Alberic de Vere, Great Chamberlain to Henry I. On the death of Henry de Vere, 18th Earl of Oxford, 1625, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, whose mother was aunt of the whole blood to Henry de Vere, was by a majority of the Judges for the House of Lords awarded the office as against Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford. On the death of the 4th Duke of Ancaster in 1779, the Judges held that the office fell to both his sisters and their representatives. Hence it is now held jointly with Earl Carrington and the Marquess of Cholmondeley. The *plate* includes some Coronation silver-gilt basons and ewers claimed by the Great Chamberlains, and some heirlooms from the Earls of Perth. The most important pictures are some fine portraits, including the famous general, Peregrine Lord Willoughby; Charles I. and family, *Vandyck;* James I. in his Coronation robes; Montague Bertie, *Vandyck;* and several by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, one of which, in the dining-room, is said to have been his last work. In the **Prince's Bedroom** are no less than 7 *Holbeins*, including the painter himself, Henry VIII., and Francis I. A pair of pictures, 'Noon' and 'Afternoon,' in a private room, are from Hogarth's series of 'The four times of the day,' painted in 1738. The other two belong to Sir William Heathcote, and were shown at the Exhib. of Old Masters, in 1885. The best views are from the west side of the house, over the park.

The **Park**, though flat, is exceedingly well-wooded, and has some fine old oaks and hawthorns, and a noble chestnut avenue leading to Little Bytham Stat. It is of great size, 2000 acres in all, and has a large sheet of water of about 100 acres. The deer-park, which occupies about 1200 acres, is noted for its herds, not only of fallow deer, but of the original red deer, which are said to have been bred here for centuries. It should be noted that at certain times of the year these deer are dangerous. In the park, near the S. end of the lake, stood the **Abbey of Vaudey** (*vallis Dei*), which was founded by William, Earl of Albemarle, as a colony from the Cistercians of Fountains, and settled first at Castle Bytham (Rte. 1), but shortly afterwards removed here. It had an abbot and 13 monks, and was valued at the Dissolution at 124*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, when it was granted, like so many other monasteries, to the King's brother-in-law, the Duke of Suffolk. In Stukeley's time, 1736, the foundations were very visible, and the remains were chiefly formed into a gate-house. Only a few masses of masonry and the base of a fine clustered pier can now be seen. The Abbey maintained a hall for students at Stamford, when that was the seat of a university (see *Stamford*, Rte. 2). The tenor bell at

Edenham is said to have come from here.

Grimsthorpe has always descended since the reign of Henry VIII. with the Barony of Eresby. The Willoughby family derive their name from the manor of Willoughby, near Alford, granted by the Conqueror. About 1300 Sir William de Willoughby married the heiress of the Baron Bek of Eresby, and his son John, the founder of the chantry chapel at Spilsby (Rte. 15), became the 1st Lord Willoughby de Eresby. William, the 9th Lord, married Mary de Salinas, a Spanish attendant of Katherine of Aragon, and was a great favourite of Henry VIII., who granted him the manor of Grimsthorpe, part of the forfeited estate of Lord Lovel. His only daughter Katherine, Duchess of Suffolk, married Richard Bertie, 1553, and their son, Peregrine, 11th Baron, was the famous Elizabethan captain. There is a portrait of him at Grimsthorpe, and another at Uffington (Rte. 2). His romantic history is told by Bp. Trollope in the '*Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*' for 1865. The Duchess was one of the leading spirits of the Reformation, and Latimer was a frequent visitor at Grimsthorpe. On the extinction of the Dukedom of Ancaster in this family, in 1809, and the passage of the Earldom of Lindsey to the Berties of Uffington, this estate descended in the female line of Willoughby. The present Earl was 2nd Baron Aveland and 24th Baron Willoughby de Eresby by right of his mother, and was raised to the Earldom in 1892. The history of this great family can be almost completely studied in the two fine series of monuments in Spilsby and Edenham Churches.

***Edenham Ch.**, 1 m. from the Castle, stands to it in the same relation as Bottesford to Belvoir, and is a perfect museum. It belonged to Vaudey Abbey. Externally it seems entirely a Perp. building, with tall tower and large porch and clerestory, but it has a good E.E. doorway, and fine and spacious E.E. arcades with clustered and filleted piers, much disfigured by yellow wash. Some Norman work is inserted over the S. arcade. In an extraordinary position in the W. front of the tower, 40 ft. from the ground, is a brass of an Archbishop in vestments and pallium, apparently late 15th cent. It is probably not sepulchral, but a figure of St. Thomas of Canterbury, the patron saint of the donor of the tower, the rivets of whose brass, in kneeling attitude, are seen lower down. The font is a large and fine specimen of Trans., with 8 shafts of Purbeck, each division including 2 lancets. The seating of the Ch. is in dark wood, and heavy, but includes some good Perp. bench-ends and seats. The brass lectern and chandelier are fine. In the W. windows of the aisles is some old German glass, including St. Romain, St. John Evangelist, and St. Katherine; and the heads of both E. and W. windows are of foreign glass. Under the tower, and hardly treated in accordance with their value, are a Perp. altar-tomb, on which are set fine 14th-cent. effigies of a knight and lady; effigies from altar-tombs of a lady and two of the Neville family; and the shaft of a very early cross with knot-work. Another curious stone, with knots in a circle, is in the N.W. corner of the S. aisle.

The **Chancel** is entirely given up to monuments of the Bertie family. On the N. side is a very lofty one of the 1st Duke of Ancaster, 1723, with life-size effigy by *Scheemakers*; in front of it are two grand marble pillars. E. of it, Peregrine, 2nd Duke, a Cupid holding medallion of his Duchess, Jane Brownlow, 1741. On S. side Peregrine, 3rd, and Robert, 4th Duke, 1778 and 1779. The

father is seated on a cannon holding a medallion of his wife; the son, a very handsome man in a toga, is holding the Chamberlain's staff; above is a medallion of the Marquis of Lindsey, who died young. Then come a pretty tablet in relief of the Hon. F. Burrell, who died when a baby, 1819, and a bust of Lord Gwydyr, 1820; and finally an immense monument, 1738, with no less than 7 busts, and a funeral urn of Robert, 3rd Earl of Lindsey, and his sons and daughters. From his 5th son, Lord Albemarle Bertie, who is buried at West Theddlethorpe, come the present Earls of Lindsey of Uffington (Rte. 2). Over the family pew in the N. aisle are two tablets; Richard Bertie, 1686, and the gallant Robert Bertie, 1st Earl of Lindsey, 1642, and Montague, 2nd Earl, 1664. Earl Robert fell at the battle of Edge Hill, while leading on the Lincolnshire Regiment. His son was taken prisoner while attempting to rescue his father, who died in his arms. "He was a man," says Clarendon, "of noble extraction, high personal honour, keen feelings, considerable military experience acquired abroad, and of habits somewhat free and extravagant." The splendid *gold communion-plate of this ch., collected for the late Lord Willoughby from Spain, France, and Italy, is among the most valuable in England.

9¼ m., Morton Road Stat. **Morton** has a large and stately cruciform Ch., with lofty central tower. The W. front and porch are fine Perp., the nave arcades E.E., the chancel Dec. In the N. transept is a canopied recess, and in the chancel, trefoiled sedilia and piscina. The font is Perp., with emblems of the Crucifixion. The stone base of the rood-screen with castellated parapet remains. There is much stained glass, but none of it good.

¼ m. N., l. of line, is the Ch. of **Haconby**—a very Danish name. It was restored by *C. A. Bassett-Smith*, 1900. The tower is early Dec., and like that of Morton is built of ashlar alternated with rubble, and has a graceful spire, and a complete ring of 4 bells dated 1596. The nave arcades are Dec., the font perfectly plain, with 4 plain shafts. N. of the chancel is a Perp. chantry, with stone seating round the walls, and a canopied statue-bracket outside. On the S. side of the chancel are a priest's door and a low-side window, of which the lower part is blocked. There are some interesting monuments: a slab of a priest in the chancel; a slab with two crosses in the S. aisle; and a curious acrostic of John Audley, 1648, in the chantry. A fine 14th-cent. chest and some old benches should also be noticed.

At **Stainfield**, 2 m. W., on the King-street, a branch of the Ermine-street, there seems to have been a Roman station, and many coins have been found here. The attraction to the Romans was probably the chalybeate springs, of which there are several in the district. In the 18th cent. the Stainfield baths were for a time quite fashionable.

Dunsby Ch., 1 m. further, has a very good Dec. tower; in the W. face of it is a statue of a saint. The S. arcade, chancel-arch, and S. door are E.E.; the porch and chantry, Dec. The Perp. octagon font is curious for its inscription, "*In principio* (in monogram) *ihs, xrs., Maria . . . baptista*"; which leaves open a variety of interpretation. The chancel is lower than the nave.

12 m., Rippingale Stat. The Ch. (1 m. W.) is a handsome Dec. building, with a tall Perp. tower, E.E. porch, and spacious S. aisle extending the full length of the ch., and separated from the nave by an arcade of 6 bays. The E. end has

been rebuilt. It is remarkable for the number of its monuments, mostly in the S. chantry chapel. The earliest are two 13th-cent. cross-legged effigies of knights in chain-mail, said to be Guy and Gobaud or Gobard, former lords of Rippingale. By the S.E. window is a very remarkable effigy (1446) of a deacon, having therefore a dalmatic and maniple but no stole, and the open book of the Gospels on his breast, very curiously bearing the inscription, "*Ici git Hwe Geboed le palmer, le fis Jhoan Geboed. Mill°* 446. *Prees pur le alme.*" Somewhat earlier is the rich ogee recessed tomb of Lady Margaret Gobaud, with two armed men at the head, and a monk at the feet. Next is a late 15th-cent. altar-tomb of a knight, much mutilated, with two wives, who appears from Holles' notes to have been Roger De Quincey. In the pavement is a slab of a Marmion, 1505, bereft of its brasses, and in the chancel a monument of the Brownlow family. Only the canopy of the rood-screen remains, which is very unusual. The village is a very pretty one. Part of a cross remains on the green. *Ringston Hall*, ½ m. S.W., was successively the seat of the Gobaud, Bowet, Marmion, Haslewood, and Brownlow families, but on the removal of the last to Belton (Rte. 1) the Hall fell into decay and only mounds remain.

Kirkby Underwood Ch., 1½ m. W., has a Perp. tower, and E.E. or early Dec. arcades, of which the N. one is walled up. The rood-loft door remains, and the pulpit is Jacobean.

Dowsby Ch., 1 m. N. of Rippingale Stat., was nearly rebuilt in restoration, including the chancel, with its E.E. chancel-arch, and the S. arcade. Some Norm. fragments are built into the E. wall of the aisle. The tower and S. aisle are Perp. In the S. aisle is a recumbent effigy of Etheldreda Rigdon, and in the vestry several late brasses of the Burrell family, who formerly lived at the *Hall*, a picturesque Elizabethan house.

15¾ m., Billingborough and Horbling Stat. It will be well worth while for a tourist to halt here. The two closely adjacent villages together make up a small town with two very fine chs.; and several places of interest, especially Folkingham, Sempringham, and Threckingham, are best reached from this stat.

Billingborough, close to the stat., like Billinghay near the Witham, preserves the name of the great tribe of the Billings, the royal race of the Varini or Warings. The name is found in 13 places in England. It is a large village, possessing, like many others in this part, abundant mineral springs, and an old Elizabethan Hall, the seat of the Toller family, now divided into two.

The *Ch. is striking from the height of its spire (150 ft.), and clerestory windows. The late Dec. tower, at the W. end of the N. aisle, is remarkably slender for its height, but of excellent stonework, and both it and the spire are singularly plain. It is finely vaulted below the belfry. This Ch. is almost wholly, except its Perp. clerestory, of the earlier or later Decorated period, and the tracery of the aisle windows and the great W. window is varied and remarkable. The late Dec. S. doorway is singularly covered by an earlier Geom. Dec. porch. The aisle arcades and chancel-arch are exceptionally lofty. The chancel was rebuilt in 1891.

By the road to Horbling (½ m.) is one of the tumuli that once abounded in the district, many of which have been destroyed. Their history is uncertain, few having been properly explored, but they are generally believed to be Danish barrows.

***Horbling** Ch. is a less striking, but much older and more interesting building than Billingborough. It is of very varied dates, cruciform with a central tower. This tower, fine in itself, but built on bad foundations and of small rag-stone without any bonding from the first, c. 1170, has been the bane of the building. The Trans. piers and arches E. and W. remain; while in the 14th cent. there was a reconstruction of the N. and S. arches, and the transepts were added. The tower and arcades, in spite of several partial attempts at restoration and iron ties, are in a very perilous condition, and lean alarmingly, but they have been examined, with a view to restoration, by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1901. Of the original late Norm. Ch., the chancel walls, part of the S. transept, and a fragment of the arcade on the W. front remain. The N. arcade is good late Trans. or E.E.; the S. arcade early Dec.; the N. aisle and N. transept, later Dec.; and the S. aisle, S. transept, great W. window, clerestory, and tower pinnacles, Perp.; all of good design. The nave roof, c. 1500, though plain is good. The font is Perp., with a diapered stem and instruments of the Passion. The E. window is a modern triplet; below it runs a peculiar Norm. zigzag string. The principal monument is one of the 14th cent. in the N. transept, of the De la Maine family, having kneeling effigies of a knight and a lady in butterfly head-dress. Above it is a representation of the Resurrection, which seems to show that it was used as an Easter sepulchre. By the N. door is the pedestal of a piscina, and over it a cross. The *Manor House* of the Browne family is near the Ch.

1½ m. E. is the site of **Bridge End Priory**, now overgrown with grass, on the *Holland Road*, a Roman road leading from the Midland Counties to the Wash. It was a small Gilbertine cell of Sempringham, founded about 1200.

1 m. from it, half-way between Horbling and Helpringham Stat. (Rte. 5), is the beautiful cruciform Dec. Ch. of ***Swaton**, where the chancel, transepts, and lower part of the central tower are good examples of the very earliest variety of the style; the nave and its aisles are much loftier specimens of the later. The side windows of the chancel still retain the lancet form, while the E. window has the earliest form of tracery. The treatment of the E. and W. ends—about 1250 and 1320 respectively—should be compared as good types of both kinds, the former remarkable for great delicacy, and the latter for great richness of detail. The nave and aisles are covered by a single roof with a turreted battlement. The nave much resembles Helpringham, and is probably by the same hand, but is distinguished by the cruciform shape of the Ch., the absence of clerestory, and the very low arches of the tower. The font is a very good one of the same date, diapered with 4-leaved ornament and surrounded by ball-flower. A piscina in the chancel and another in each transept, some good 15th-cent. stalls and reading-desk, remains of a canopied rood-screen in the S. transept, and a 14th-cent. effigy of a lady, with feet on a dog lying on its side, at the W. end of the N. aisle, should be noticed.

***Sempringham**, 1½ m. S.W., deserves a visit not only as still having a fine fragment of its once famous Priory Ch., but as the birthplace of the founder of the Gilbertine order, the only English order of monks in origin, and one specially connected with this county. St. Gilbert was the son of a Norman knight of Sempringham, born about 1083. He held the rectories of Sempring-

ham and Torrington, near Wragby, and was chaplain to Bp. Alexander of Lincoln, "the castle-builder." Alexander favoured his design of founding a religious house which should receive both men and women. Gilbert intended it to be of the Cistercian order, but as the cautious Cistercians refused to undertake the responsibility of a nunnery, he framed a set of rules for a new order, which was instituted by a bull of Pope Eugene III., 1131. These rules were eclectic, those for the monks rather resembling the Augustinian, for the nuns the Benedictine code; but the main peculiarity was the residence of both under one roof, though with the strictest separation enforced, a wall even parting them at mass. When Alexander moved his Cistercians from Haverholme (Rte. 5) to Louth Park (Rte. 14), he gave their former house to the Gilbertines. Gilbert lived to see at least 13 houses, containing about 1500 nuns and 700 canons. Most of these were in Lincolnshire, viz. Sempringham, Haverholme, St. Katherine's at Lincoln, Alvingham, Bolington, North Ormsby, Catley, Sixhills, Tunstal, and Newstead; Bridge End (*ante*) was founded soon after his death. The order maintained also a hall for students at Stamford. In 1164 Gilbert was arrested by Henry II., because Becket had been sheltered at Haverholme, but was soon released. He is said to have lived to the age of 106, and to have died at Sempringham in 1189. He was canonised in 1202, and his remains were transferred to Lincoln Minster. The dress of the order was a black cassock with white hood, and the canons wore beards. The Priory was valued at the Dissolution at 359*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, and was granted to Lord Clinton, who built a fine house in the parish out of the ruins, of which the foundations are visible. Nothing remains of the Priory, beyond a few mounds, except a large portion of the nave, which serves as the Parish Ch. It stands on a hill ¾ m. from its principal hamlet of **Pointon** (where the Vicarage and parish clerk's house are). It consists of 4 very massive late Norm. bays, to which a Perp. central tower was added. The apsidal chancel is modern, the Norm. chancel and transepts having been unhappily pulled down in 1788. A Norm. door from them, formerly inserted in a dovecote at Laundon House, Threckingham, has been happily recovered for the Ch. and is incorporated in the porch, designed by *H. Kirk*, 1899. Within it is a rich Norm. S. doorway, and the old door of fir with its iron scroll-work is fine. The font and some old benches are Perp. This interesting Ch. is now in excellent order, and saved from further devastation.

The neat but decayed little town of **Folkingham**, still possessing a large old coaching-inn at the top of the wide street, is about 3 m. W. of Billingborough Stat. Between the two, at **Birthorpe**, is an old manor-house, which occupies three sides of a square. Folkingham **Ch.** has a fine Perp. W. tower, which, being on a hill, is conspicuous for some distance. The lofty nave arcades are early Dec., the aisles Dec., with square-headed windows; the chancel, which has a different axis from the nave, is E.E. and Dec., with a Norm. pier in the N. wall, once opening into a chantry-chapel. In the S. aisle is a canopied piscina. The dark oak Perp. screen is one of the richest in the county; the doorway and steps remain. There are good Dec. sedilia and a large piscina. Over the Tudor S. porch is a priest's chamber with fireplace. At the restoration two Dec. niches were discovered, and between them a carved lily.

The **Castle**, of which only earthworks remain, stood on an eminence

at the S. end of the town. It was given by the Conqueror to Gilbert de Ghent, and about 1300 to the De Beaumonts.

Some interesting places may, perhaps, be reached more conveniently from Folkingham than from Sleaford. **Aslackby** (pron. *Azelby*), 2 m. S., was the seat of a Preceptory of the Knights Templar, established at the end of the 12th cent. The round church fell about 1800, and a picturesque Dec. tower, c. 1320, probably the gateway, was taken down as unsafe in 1891. Several carved stones have been built into the walls at the Temple Farm. The tower had a machicolated parapet with battlements, and the lower story was groined with numerous heraldic shields, the Templars' cross being in the centre. Of the *Castle*, which belonged to the De Ryes, only some earthworks remain. The Ch. has a Perp. tower and nave, and E.E. chancel, but is of no great interest. 1 m. W. is a historical spot called **Aveland**, which gives its name to the hundred. It is a parallelogram surrounded by what has been a moat, probably the site of some very ancient castle, or rather a thane's hall. The sessions for the hundred used to be held here until last century under an oak.

Walcot, 1½ m. N.W. of Folkingham, has an interesting Ch., with Dec. tower and disproportionately lofty crocketed broach-spire. The E.E. nave arcade is very curious, the caps of an earlier Trans. Norm. arcade having been used as bases, and poor battlemented caps having been substituted. The aisles are Dec. with square-headed windows. There are several other noticeable features in this Ch., especially a beautiful ogee priest's door, crocketed with leaves; it was originally a low-side window, as it has a groove for glazing, and only comes down 2 ft. from the ground. Notice also a curious double squint in the S. chantry, projecting from which is a piscina; a small bracket with square opening on the S. side, perhaps for an alms-box; a piscina in the sill of the S. chancel window; some good square bench-ends; a fine 14th-cent. chest; and the graceful E.E. circular font with a double border of leafage.

The other churches beyond Walcot are of less interest. **Newton** Ch., 1 m. further, has a tall E.E. tower with Perp. upper story, and round tower-arch. The Ch. was partly rebuilt by *Chas. Kirk*, 1866, but contains some features worth notice, especially two early Dec. windows close together in the S. aisle, curious openings from each of the chantry chapels to the chancel, and two incised slabs in the N. aisle. **Haceby** Ch., 1½ m. W., has a massive E.E. tower with Dec. upper stage and plain round tower-arch. In this parish, on the Roman *Holland Road*, several remains of tesselated pavements and other traces of Roman habitation were found in 1818, and engraved by *W. Fowler*. **Braceby** Ch., 1 m. S.W., has a good E.E. arcade and chancel-arch, early Perp. clerestory, and double bell-gable. **Sapperton** Ch., 1 m. S. of it, has some points of interest, including a Perp. roof with several quaint figures, an effigy of a lady in hood and wimple, the hour-glass stand of the pulpit, a tub-shaped font, and a rather large fragment of old glass. The tower is E. E. with short spire; the arches of a destroyed aisle remain in the N. wall. **Pickworth** Ch., 3 m. from Folkingham, has a Dec. tower and broach spire, with a pretty cusped opening on the S. side of the tower. The nave is also Dec. There were several chantry-chapels to this ch., one at W. end of S. aisle, and another at E. end, of which a richly carved piscina remains. The chancel is Dec., with low-side window, sedilia, piscina,

aumbry, and good E. window, but is spoilt by the barbarous roof. A good Perp. oak rood-screen, with circular turret and staircase, tub-shaped E.E. font, several old square benches, Perp. nave roof, and the old S. door should be noticed.

2 m. N.E. from Folkingham, or 3 N.W. from Billingborough Stat., is ***Threckingham,** a place of considerable interest. It was apparently a Roman station, standing where *Mareham Lane*, a branch of the Ermine Street, crosses the *Holland Road* or Salters' Way. The earlier name of the place was *Laundon*, and its later name of course was derived from the tribe of the Trekings, but owing to the fact that three Danish chieftains fell in the battle of Stow Green, these "three kings" are locally supposed to have given a name to the place.

*Threckingham Ch. stands on high ground, and has a fine E.E. tower, with an upper stage, and an interesting broach spire, much spoilt by the loss of its finial, of early Dec., about 150 ft. high. The E.E. tower-arch is fine and deeply cut. The nave arcades are mostly early Dec. with one Trans. bay left; the N. aisle is Geom. Dec., and the S. aisle flowing Dec., with a piscina in the sill of a window. The S. porch is good early Dec. with arcading, and has some interesting old ironwork on its inner door. There is no chancel-arch, and the same roof covers nave and chancel, which gives the effect of great length. The chancel is chiefly Trans. Norm., of which the E. end is a good example, having three round-headed windows, separate outside, but connected by a plain arcade within. In the N. wall is a blocked Trans. arcade with early stiff foliage, which opened into a destroyed chantry-chapel. The bowl of the font is E.E. with shallow arcading, but its base is Perp., with a defaced inscription, *Maria gratiæ plena*, and initials. In the nave are some singular late bench-ends. At the S.W. end, removed from the churchyard, are three 14th-cent. stone coffins, popularly believed to be those of the "three kings" of 870, really of course of the Threckingham family, one of whom, John, was high sheriff in 1324. In front of the tower are the fine recumbent effigies of a knight, in chain-mail, and lady of the same family, probably removed from the chantry-chapel, and perhaps the rebuilders of the nave. The knight is supposed to be Lambert de Treckingham, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, c. 1300.

At **Stow Green**, on the road to Billingborough, Morkere, Lord of Bourn, and Earl Algar utterly routed the Danes in 870. Stow Green was afterwards famous for one of the most ancient chartered fairs in the kingdom, held on the first Thursday and Friday in July.

Spanby Ch., close to the line, rebuilt in brick, 1882, has only a plain E.E. font and Dec. doorway left.

20½ m., Aswarby and Scredington Stat. **Scredington** Ch., on rt., was almost rebuilt, 1869. It has an E.E. door and font, and Dec. N. aisle. At the W. end are two altar-tombs, one with brass of William Pylet, 1403; the other, with effigy of Thomas Wyke, rector, a little later, in Eucharistic vestments.

Aswarby (only another form of *Asgarby*, also in this neighbourhood, a Danish name), 2 m. W. of the stat., has a tall Perp. tower and plain spire. The Ch. is mostly Perp. with a Dec. N. aisle. The fine S. doorway and font are late Trans. or E.E., c. 1180. The chancel was by *Blore*, about 1840, who destroyed the chancel-screen. *Aswarby Hall* (Sir George Whichcote) belonged

to the great Carre family of Sleaford, and has a few old portions. It was sold by Lord Carre Hervey to Sir Francis Whichcote in 1723. It stands in a flat but well-wooded park, in which is a mound supposed to be a Danish barrow, crowned with a venerable oak.

Swarby Ch., N.W. of the park (the names seem identical in origin), had its aisle-windows barbarously mutilated in order to bring the aisles under one roof with the nave, but the roofs were restored in 1887, and the S. aisle and most of the chancel rebuilt. The N. aisle is Dec. It has a good late Perp. tower with a stone pyramidal roof, on the W. face of which is an inscription in lead, "John Thurlow of this Town. God have mercy." A carved figure of Our Lord on a bracket at the E. end of N. aisle, the E.E. font, and a canopied niche in the E. wall, may be noticed, and in the churchyard a worn recumbent effigy.

2 m. from Sredington Stat., or 3 m. from Folkingham, is **Osbournby**, which has an interesting Ch., entirely of Dec. date, c. 1320, except the lower part of the tower, E.E., and the Perp. N. aisle and chancel arch. The tower finishes with curious abruptness, and must have been meant for a spire. There is a good S. porch with ogee arcading. The font is Trans. Norm., and has intersecting arcades ornamented with nail-head. In the chancel are three beautiful Dec. canopied sedilia. This Ch. has also an unusual quantity of late Perp. carved seats remaining, many of them with figure-subjects, such as Adam and Eve, St. George and the Dragon, a fox preaching to geese, &c. The Ch. and the lower part of the Perp. screen were restored, and the roofs raised to their original pitch, in 1873, by *C. Kirk.* **Scot Willoughby** Ch., 1 m. W., rebuilt in 1826, has nothing of interest but a plain E.E. font; and **Dembleby**, 1 m. further still, has only a modern Norm. Ch. by *C. Kirk*, retaining, however, its old Trans. Norm. chancel-arch, and a stoup of the same date on a stem, which is used as a font.

Aunsby Ch., 3 m. from Sredington, deserves a visit, although it was almost entirely rebuilt in 1861, but with great care, by *W. Thompson*, of Grantham. The lower part of the tower is E.E., the broach-spire is fine early Dec., and remarkable as having a Perp. crown for a finial, with the inscription "*Ave Maria*" below it. The S. doorway is fine. The N. arcade and the piers of the chancel-arch are Norm. The windows of the S. aisle have panelling between the double sills. A piscina outside the N. aisle shows that, though it still overlaps the chancel, it was once even longer. The font is Trans. Norm. and fine, a cylinder with four shafts forming a square plan, and set upon a high base.

Close to the line, a little beyond Sredington Stat., is part of a mediæval boundary-cross. The branch of the Ermine Street by which it stands is called *Mareham Lane*, from the moated grange of Mareham, of which foundations are visible.

The line joins the G. E. and G. N. joint Rly. and the Grantham and Boston line, and reaches, at

21 m., SLEAFORD Junct. (Rte. 7).

ROUTE 7.

GRANTHAM TO BOSTON.

(By Sleaford.)

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. 32 m.

Ancaster, Wilsford, Kelby, Heydour, Rauceby, Sleaford, Leasingham, Cranwell, Quarrington, Silk Willoughby, Kirkby Laythorpe, Asgarby, Heckington, Great Hale, Howell, Ewerby, Kyme, Swineshead, Brothertoft.

This line, as far as Honington (6¼ m.), where the line to Lincoln diverges, is described in Rte. 1.

9¼ m., *Ancaster Stat., a most interesting village to an archæologist. The name shows its Roman origin or occupation. It was the last station on the Ermine Street before Lincoln, and its identification with *Gausennae* of the Antonine Itinerary, which comes between *Durobrivae* (Castor, near Peterborough) and Lindum, is probable, if xvi Roman miles from Lindum be read for xxvi. The camp was a parallelogram of about 9 acres, of which, though the walls have disappeared, the whole fosse is traceable, and at the S.E. corner (turning to the l., just beyond the Ch.) is nearly perfect. The main street irregularly divides it. Many interesting discoveries have been made here, such as coins in great quantities (2000 are said to have been found in one place), stone coffins, and cinerary urns; the most important were a Roman kiln, found in 1865, part of a Roman wall and a vase of coins found at the Hall (Mrs. Lucas-Calcraft) in 1884, and a group of the *Deae Matres*, or givers of fertility, found in the churchyard 1831, and kept at the vicarage (see the '*Linc. Arch. Soc. Report* for 1863'). Stukeley was greatly in love with this place, and wished to establish half-yearly meetings of archæologists here, in connection with the Spalding Society. He describes it as "a Roman castle, seated in the very bosom of the most delightful heath imaginable."

The **Ch.** is older than would be supposed from its exterior. It has a Dec. tower and thin Perp. spire. The S. door has a bold trefoiled head. The massive Norm. N. arcade of 4 bays, with mouldings increasing in richness eastwards, is finely contrasted with the E.E. arcade of 3 bays S. A Norm. corbel-table and the outline of the Norm. E. windows can be seen in the chancel-wall. The font is Trans., with intersecting arcade. Parts of the screen worked into the seats, and two effigies of priests in the porch should be noticed.

The famous *Ancaster stone* is quarried in several villages hereabouts, but principally at Wilsford. It is an Inferior Oolite, which hardens quickly in the open air, and is now largely used for stone dressings in London, as at the St. Pancras Hotel. Grantham spire, Belvoir Castle, and Belton House are chiefly of it. Ancaster gave a title of Duke to the Berties which became extinct in 1809. The Earldom was revived for Lord Willoughby de Eresby, 1892.

Wilsford Ch., 1½ m. E., much resembles Ancaster, but has a better proportioned Perp. spire. The S.E. angle of the nave externally and

the N.E. angle internally show remains of very early "long and short" work. The N. arcade is E.E. with round piers and arches, while the S. is Dec., and rather curious, having a large arch and a smaller one, over which is a blocked arch perhaps opening into a priest's chamber over the chantry. On the N.E. of the nave are two Norm. pillars with a pointed arch opening into another chantry. The chancel is good E.E., except its Perp. E. window, which was built by Roger Warde, Rector, 1479, according to his tombstone. There are several old bench-ends. There was a small alien Priory here belonging to the Abbey of Bec, granted in 1397 to Bourne Abbey; of it only foundations remain. The *Hall*, a picturesque building close to the Ch., is said to have been built in 1629 by Sir Charles Cotterel, a scholarly courtier of Charles II.

Kelby, 1½ m. S., has a rather interesting little Ch., with a tower and spire (rebuilt), a Trans. arcade, good Dec. windows, curiously carved corbels, and late Perp. carved benches, said to have come from the chapel of Culverthorpe Hall. The font is a plain E. E. octagon.

Still further S. (4½ m. from Ancaster Stat., and nearly 8 m. from Grantham or Sleaford) is **Heydour** (or **Haydor**) Ch. (from old Norse *heidr* = heath), which deserves a visit for its stained glass. It has a tall Perp. tower and spire, a good Dec. nave, and E.E. chancel with handsome sedilia and founder's tomb. The groined porch and traceried font are Dec. Over the tower doorway a small Norm. arch is inserted. In the N. aisle are two beautiful ***windows,** dating from about 1380, which have been carefully reset by *Wailes*. In one are St. Edward, St. George, and St. Edmund, with shields below; in the other the three deacons, St. Vincent, St. Lawrence, St. Stephen. The other aisle window is by *Wailes*. In the N. chantry-chapel, now the vestry, are two openings to the chancel, a marble monument of the last Countess of Coningsby by *Rijsbrach*, and a slab to the last Viscount, 1733 (son of this Countess and Sir Michael Newton of Culverthorpe), who is traditionally said to have been taken at Culverthorpe by a pet monkey from his cradle, and dropped in the terror of pursuit from the roof on to the slabs. The parish register, however, expressly states that the body was brought from London to Heydour, so that if the story is true (it is told of other houses) it must have occurred in London. *Culverthorpe Hall* (Col. G. B. Archer-Houblon), 1½ m. E., is a handsome Italian building, with a good staircase painted by *Laguerre*. The façade of the chapel still remains in the grounds.

13 m., Rauceby Stat. The Ch. stands on very high ground, nearly 2 m. N. of the stat., and forms a conspicuous landmark. The fine early tower and broach spire closely resemble that of Sleaford (which has been rebuilt), and they were probably by the same architect, but the spire of Rauceby is somewhat higher, and probably a little later. Both are among the earliest examples in England, and belong to the first quarter of the 13th cent. The nave and its aisles are Dec., the chancel is by *Teulon*, 1853. In the S. aisle are an incised slab of William Fraunk, 1385, inserted under an earlier canopy, and another of the 15th cent. In the churchyard is a 14th-cent. effigy of an ecclesiastic, and in the vestry the brass of William Styrlay, vicar, 1534, who built the former Tudor chancel. Some fragments of good old glass, several bench-ends, and modern stained windows, of various merit, may be noticed. The village is pretty, and has a restored cross on

its old base. The *Hall* (Gen. M. W. Willson) is a mod. Elizabethan building in a pretty park.

15¼ m., **SLEAFORD** Stat., junct. with the G. N. and G. E. joint Rlys. (Rte. 5), and with the branch to Bourne (Rte. 6). This pleasant little town is noted for its grand Ch.; owing to its excellent rly. communication and the many noble chs. in the neighbourhood, it also forms one of the best centres for exploring the county. It is now growing fast. The great brewery of Bass has transferred a large part of its malting business here.

The name, derived from the little river Slea, was anciently Eslaforde or Lafford. It may have been a small Roman station on the *King Street*, a *via vicinalis* of the Great Ermine Street, which passed from *Durobrivae* (Castor) to Lincoln. Such history as the town has is almost entirely connected with the *Castle*. The manor was given by the Conqueror to Remigius, the first Bp. of Lincoln, and this led to the erection of the castle by Bp. Alexander, about 1130, at the same time as those of Newark and Banbury in other parts of his diocese. Banbury is wholly destroyed, and of Sleaford Castle only a few fragments remain, but the shell of Newark still shows the general type of these castles. They excited the jealousy of Stephen, who seized Alexander and forced him to surrender them, but they were afterwards restored to the see. King John spent a night here after leaving Swineshead Abbey, where he was seized with his fatal illness, on the way to Newark Castle where he died, 1216. Bp. Fleming, founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, the prelate who was ordered by the Council of Constance to exhume the remains of Wyclif, died here, 1431. Henry VIII. held a Council at Sleaford on his way from Grimsthorpe to Lincoln, 1541, either at Old Place, which had been the seat of Lord Hussey, executed for his share in the Lincolnshire rising, 1538, or, more probably, at the castle. The manor and castle were alienated by the subservient Bp. Henry Holbeche, and granted to the Duke of Somerset.

Holdingham, a hamlet of Sleaford, was the birthplace of Richard de Haldingham, author of the famous *Mappa Mundi*, c. 1314, preserved in Hereford Cathedral.

The town is a neat and regularly built one of four streets meeting in a market-place flanked on the E. side by the front of the beautiful Ch. Near the Stat. is a handsome cross, in memory of Henry Handley, Esq., M.P. for the county, 1851.

The ** **Ch.**, which is ded. to St. Denis (it is remarkable that four in the neighbourhood have this rare dedication), stands quite in the front rank even in Lincolnshire, and is full of interest in every way. The spire, one of the earliest true spires in the kingdom, c. 1220, was struck by lightning during service on Sunday, Sept. 21, 1884, and had to be taken down; but was rebuilt, stone for stone, by *C. Kirk*. The original intersecting arcade, of which the outline remained, has again replaced the Perp. W. window, now set up in the churchyard. The height is 144 ft. The tower is engaged in the aisles, as at Grantham and Newark. The Trans. Norm. lower stages of it, c. 1180, were the oldest part of the **W. front**, which was perhaps completed by Bp. Rd. Gravesend, 1258–1279, who endowed the living. Much richness is given to it by the later pierced parapet with its turrets, bell-cots, and pinnacles. Two ancient statues still remain in the niches. The fine but much worn gabled N.W. doorway cuts into the great window above.

The **nave**, externally, is a good

example of late flowing Dec., c. 1370, with an added modern N. aisle having the old windows. It is entered by a noble Dec. S. porch, in the W. wall of which is an opening that led to a charnel vault below. The interior has four lofty Perp. bays on slender clustered pillars, with a rich Perp. clerestory. The font is a handsome Dec. hexagonal one, but much restored. The **transept** is a few years later than the aisles. The beautiful tracery of the Dec. windows should especially be noticed, particularly the grand 6-light **window** of the N. transept, 33 ft. 8 in. high by 18 ft. wide. The tower-arch and the hexagonal font are of about the same date. The Perp. strainer-arch to the tower at the W. end of the N. aisle, resembling the inverted crossing-arches of Wells Cathedral, forms a marked feature. Under the chancel-arch is a superb dark oak **rood-screen**, decidedly the finest in the county, with its rich overhanging canopy boldly projecting in the centre, and its two staircases still remaining. The chancel was unfortunately rebuilt in late Perp. times, and, though spacious, is of little interest. It has large sedilia and piscina. The modern reredos is handsome, but somewhat flat and cold. There is a bold cross formed in the E. window.

The principal **monuments** are those of the great merchant family of Carre, of the 16th and 17th cent., of which the oldest is a brass in the chancel, of George Carre and wife, 1521. On each side of the chancel-arch is an alabaster altar-tomb; N., Robert Carre, with shields, 1590; S., Sir Edward Carre and wife, with effigies, 1618. In the N. transept is the marble tomb of Sir Robert Carre, 1682, and a bust of his son, Sir Edward, the last of the family, on a bracket, who died 1683, when only 18. His sister married John Hervey, afterwards 1st Earl of Bristol. In the S. aisle are a founder's tomb and a 13th-cent slab, and on the tower staircase is the inscription from an early brass of a priest Two remarkable external inscriptions should also be noticed; under the E. window, early 15th cent., to Richard Dokke, and under the W. window of the S. wall, late 14th cent., much worn, to Wm. and Eliz. Harebeter. A great many of the windows are stained, but without any unity of design. The E. window is by *Ward and Hughes*, 1853, the E. window of S. aisle by *Hardman*, and the great transept window (much finer) by *Ward and Hughes*, 1893. In the passage from the chancel to the ancient sacristy is an old desk with 15 chained books, including Erasmus's Paraphrase in black letter, and in the vestry itself an old chest containing an ancient frontal and Jacobean pulpit-cushion. The Ch. has a ring of 8 bells, and two smaller ones, of which the "Butterbell" is interesting as the only survival of market-bells in the county. The curfew is rung here.

Part of the **Vicarage** is old, and has the date 1568 on a gable. There is a picturesque house, probably built by one of the Carres, at the E. end of the Ch., and another in Northgate. The Carre Hospital, on the S. side of the Ch., was rebuilt on the site of the great house of the Carres in 1844. The scanty remains of the **Castle** are in a field N.W. of the Stat., but consist only of mounds and a fragment of one tower. **Old Place**, the seat of Lord Hussey, was about ½ m. E. A stepped-gable house here was taken down in 1822. Part of the moat remains.

Environs.—There are many splendid churches in the neighbourhood, among which *Heckington* and *Ewerby* are pre-eminent; besides these, *Helpringham*, *Silk Willoughby*, and the tower of *Great Hale* should be

noticed. Nearly all are close to one or other of the numerous railways, Rtes. 5, 6, and 7. We will first notice those for which Sleaford is the nearest stat.

2 m. N. is **Leasingham**, which has a very fine Trans. tower and early Dec. broach spire, almost too large for the Ch. The curious form of the lower part of the belfry windows should be noticed. The W. and S. doors are Trans.; the porch, which has two finely carved angels, the nave, and the good chancel arch are Dec. The chancel is modern. An hour-glass stand is fixed on a pillar. The font is curious, and looks older than it is, being apparently a Tudor copy of a 14th-cent. one, but on the old base and stem; the subjects are probably Marriage of the Virgin, the Temptation, Herodias and Salome, the Entry into Jerusalem, the Resurrection, the Last Judgment, and a male figure. Bp. Trollope, of Nottingham, to whom Lincolnshire archæology owes so much, was 50 years Rector of Leasingham.

Between Leasingham and Lincoln, 16 miles over the dreary **Lincoln Heath**, once the haunt of highwaymen, there is not a single village; but at 4 m. l. of the road, is a very ancient Ch. at **Cranwell** (to be restored by *C. Hodgson Fowler* when funds permit), which has some remains of primitive "long and short" work at the N.E. angle of the nave. The Ch. is mainly E.E., with a massive Norm. aisle arcade, a 17th-cent. double bell-gable, plain E.E. font, Elizabethan chalice, and some carvings from the destroyed Hall. **Brauncewell** Ch., rt. of road, 5 m., has a Perp. font, but is of little interest.

Quarrington, 1 m. S., has a pretty and well-kept Ch., with Dec. tower and somewhat too slender spire, plain N. arcade, with cylindrical shafts, large and finely traceried Dec. windows in S. wall, and a N. aisle and apsidal chancel, built 1862. Bp. Blomfield of London was once Rector.

Silk Willoughby is 1 m. further. It has a beautiful *Ch., "an admirable model for a small parish ch." (*Sharpe*), wholly Dec., c. 1350, except the Perp. chancel, rebuilt in 1878. The tower is one of the best proportioned in the district, with bold, deeply-cut lights; the parapet and spire, with double canopies and flying buttresses, are later, and good in outline, though poor in detail. The nave is unusually bold and lofty, and the aisle walls have been raised, so that they are under the same roof with the nave. The S. door is very good, and is adorned with ball-flower, and has heads of Edward II. and Bp. Armyn of Norwich, Lord High Treasurer. The late Norm. font is fine and unusual: partly left plain, but mostly surrounded by an intersecting arcade, with cable moulding and various ornaments. Most of the old bench-ends are still to be found, as well as a Jacobean pulpit, a good early Perp. screen, triple sedilia, a fine priest's door, and several slabs of the Armyn family. In the E. wall is a tall niche, and in the S. porch the base of a stoup.

In the village is the base and shaft of a **cross**, with Evangelistic symbols, rare in this position, and the name of St. Matthew remaining. The name "Silk" is derived from the hamlet of **Silkby**, the Ch. of which, about ¼ m. W., has almost disappeared.

Proceeding to Boston, the railway, at 2 m. beyond Sleaford, passes near **Kirkby Laythorpe** (orig. *Ledulfthorpe*), where there is a small Ch.

(St. Denis), with square tower and no chancel-arch, of very various dates, the door being Norm., the arcade E.E., the aisle Dec., and the porch and screen, now under the tower arch, Perp. A panelled octagon font from the destroyed ch. of St. Peter is kept at the school.

1 m. further the disproportionately tall tower and inadequate Perp. spire of **Asgarby** are conspicuous. This Ch. has a good Dec. nave, E.E. priest's door and piscina, Perp. aisles and clerestory, and a 15th-cent. wall-painting in the N. aisle, representing a kneeling figure.

At 20¼ m. we reach **Heckington** Stat., a large village well known to archæologists for the great beauty of its magnificent ****Ch.**, an absolutely pure example of late Dec., 1345–1380, without any admixture whatever of earlier or later work. It has been illustrated in various architectural works, especially Bowman and Crowther's 'Churches of the Middle Ages.' The reason for the astonishing magnificence of this Ch. in a place which never was more than a village is that in 1345 the great Abbey of Bardney (Rte. 11), which already possessed a chantry here, obtained a royal license to appropriate the Ch. The work was at once begun by Richard de Potesgrave, Vicar, whose tomb is in the chancel, and, from the arms of the Confessor, adopted by Richard II. in 1380, appearing on a shield over the porch, it cannot have been finished before that year. The N. transept and aisle were apparently built first, and the porch last. The excellence of the masonry throughout, and the mellow colouring taken by the stone, are very striking. The length is about 150 ft., and the breadth of the transept 85 ft. The Ch. was partly restored in 1867, including the high-pitched nave roof, by *C. Kirk*, and the chancel restored, its high roof replaced, and the spire partly rebuilt in 1888, by *Jas. Fowler*.

The tower and spire, though an imposing mass, are somewhat injured, especially in the distant points of view, by the great size of the pinnacles. Both parapet and spire are unusually severe for the date, and aim at massive dignity. A few of the fine statues still remain in the niches. The nave is terminated eastwards by a turret and two lofty pinnacles. The N. aisle is somewhat plainer than the S., where the outline is broken by the grand porch, rich in decoration, which retains its original roof. The nave, as at Patrington in Yorkshire, extends without aisles one bay east of the transept, which varies the outline unusually. The priest's door in the chancel is partly taken out of a window; it has a beautiful finial with many rich and interesting sculptures round it. The waved parapet of the chancel is a somewhat later addition; the transept has a still later and inferior panelled parapet.

On entering, the effect of the nave is somewhat cold, the internal ornamentation being almost entirely confined to the chancel. The nave arcades also are unusually low, owing to the great size given to the clerestory. The chancel-arch is made more ornate, and belongs to the same work as the chancel, but the screen is unfortunately gone. The hexagonal font stands high on steps, but is much mutilated, and seems to have lost its sculptures. As at Sleaford, the transepts have a small supplementary flanking arch, of which the effect is not good. The transept windows are both fine. The piscinæ and part of the screens of the chantries remain, and in the S. one is a curious 14th-cent. bust, with raised hands, enclosed in a quatrefoil.

The **chancel**, which is not now divided from the nave by a screen, and curiously seems to have been on the same floor-level, is one of the glories of Dec. architecture. The modern roof is arched and panelled, and has an angel under each rib of the coved cornice. The E. window, of 7 lights, is one of the finest in England, probably taking rank, according to Sharpe, after the E. windows of Carlisle and Selby. It should also be compared with the (restored) E. window of Navenby, and the great transept window of Sleaford. On the N. side is the tomb of Richard de Potesgrave, appointed Vicar by Edward II. during a vacancy in the Abbey of Bardney, 1307, the builder of this grand chancel. It bears his mutilated effigy in eucharistic vestments. He was chaplain to Edward III., and was appointed to superintend the removal of Edward II.'s remains from Berkeley Castle to Gloucester. Next to it is the great treasure of the Ch., the magnificent **Easter Sepulchre**, perhaps the richest in England, except one of the same date at Hawton, near Newark (Rte. 2). There are two similar examples in the county, besides several recesses used for the purpose—one in Lincoln Minster, and another at Navenby (Rte. 1). Most churches had an Easter Sepulchre, but in all except the richer buildings of the later periods, they were made of wood and movable, so that few have survived. For their use and its rite see Lincoln Minster (Rte. 1). Below are represented the Roman guards, half-recumbent, in 14th-cent. armour. On the sides of the recess are the three women and the guarding angel; above, the risen Christ between two angels. Though extremely fine, and more varied than that of Lincoln, it is surpassed in richness, if not in delicacy, by the lovely carving at Hawton. On the S. side are three fine sedilia, with Christ and the Virgin in the centre, St. Barbara twice represented, St. Margaret, and St. Katherine, and beautiful canopied seats. In the N. wall some steps lead to an ancient vestry, which has a double piscina. Below is a groined undercroft, now restored, formerly known as the "scaup (skull)-house." The Ch. was, of course, once rich in stained glass, of which only a few fragments remain in one window, and its loss gives an unfortunate coldness of colour; but an E. window by *Ward and Hughes*, 1897, has been given, representing the *Benedicite* and the *Te Deum*, and the new fittings of the chancel have made a great improvement. The base and shaft of a cross are in the churchyard.

½ m. on the other side of the stat. is **Great Hale**, the Ch. of which (restored by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1896) also belonged to Bardney Abbey, and before it lost its chancel must have been very spacious. It is not known when the chancel perished, but probably about the Civil War, from the debased filling in of the E. end, into which the priest's door was built. The tower is of the most venerable antiquity, being, except the pinnacles, of the type which preceded and, especially in Lincolnshire, survived the Conquest; of this the best known examples are St. Mary-le-Wigford and St. Peter's-at-Gowts at Lincoln. It is perfectly plain, and built, from the ground to the 15th-cent. cornice, of plastered rubble, except the quoins, with rude mid-wall shafts to the coupled belfry windows; and has an interesting very narrow staircase in the thickness of the wall. There is a fine S. porch with wide doorway. The S. aisle is late E. E., the N. is good middle Dec. The wide E. E. nave has 5 bays of very tall round columns and pointed arches, with a new high roof. Two

bays of the nave are now enclosed with a screen to form a chancel, and an old screen from the W. end has been replaced in the N. aisle. The sanctе-bell still remains though cracked. There are marble monuments to Robert Cawdron and 3 wives, 1605; Robert Cawdron, 2 wives and 20 children, 1652; and a robbed indent of the brass of a priest used for another Cawdron. The font is good Dec., with cusped niches and quatrefoils. *Helpringham* Ch. (Rte. 5) is only about 1½ m. further, and its stat. can be used for the return to Sleaford.

Heckington may also be combined with a visit to a ch. almost fine enough to be its rival at *Ewerby*, which stands on a hill 3 m. N.W. (4 m. from Sleaford). Between the two is **Howell**, a pretty and very interesting little Ch. with good Dec. double bell-gable. The S. door is Norm., the arcade Trans., and the chancel, which has no arch, is Dec. It has the original altar-slab, double projecting aumbries, a 15th-cent. incised stone of John Croxby, rector, and 14th-cent. busts of a lady and child, under a recess, besides several other 15th-cent. slabs, and a monument of Sir Charles Dimok, c. 1600. The late Dec. font, given by Rd. de Hebden, 1373, has shields with heraldic bearings. There is a mutilated cross in the churchyard, with an inscription to John Spencer, Rector, 1448.

Ewerby, 1½ m. further, was once a market town, and the base of its cross remains. The *Ch., though not so large as Heckington, is of nearly the same date and of very great beauty, the broach spire, 172 ft. high, being perhaps the best example of its kind in England. The tower stands engaged in the aisles. There can be no doubt that the same master-hand was employed here as at Heckington and Sleaford, and the carving is throughout extremely vigorous. The Ch. has been well restored throughout by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1895, at the expense of the late Lord Winchilsea of Haverholme, who is buried here. The roof-line of the nave and chancel is continuous. The porch has a cusped arch enclosed in a triangular pediment. The tower stands on 3 deep-cut open arches, and under it is a beautiful hexagonal Dec. font, having a Norm. bowl as its base. The nave is of only 3 bays with rather meagre pillars. There is no separation between nave and chancel except by a fine chancel-screen, somewhat resembling Sleaford. On the S. side of the chancel are good sedilia and piscina, behind the altar is an aumbry, and on the N. a canopied recess. In the N. chapel, which is enclosed by a fine screen of early date, is the rich tomb with effigy of the founder, Sir Alexander Aunsell, c. 1360, remarkable for the ornamental work of the chain-mail and the arch above. There are several good stained windows, and a ring of 10 bells, the only one in the county except Grantham.

About 5 m. from Heckington Stat., and much the same from Ruskington (Rte. 5) or Dogdyke (Rte. 11), is the interesting but very remote village of **South Kyme**, which possesses a fine keep tower, and a portion of a Priory Church. **Kyme Tower** (keys kept at the farm-house) was built about the middle of the 13th cent. by Sir Gilbert de Umfraville, 3rd Earl of Angus, to which family the lands had passed by marriage from the Kyme family. Their arms are on the keystone of the lowest story. As there were no fireplaces, except perhaps in the 4th story, the tower was probably used only as a keep. The rest of the mansion stood to the S., and communicated by a passage with the 1st floor. The top of the staircase is groined with fan

tracery. From the top (77 ft.) there is a fine view of Tattershall Castle, Lincoln, and Boston.

The **Priory,** close by, was founded by Philip de Kyme, 1170, for Austin Canons. At the Dissolution there were 10 inmates. The present **Ch.** (restored by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1889) is simply a fragment of the S. aisle and a slice of the nave of a large cruciform Ch., with fine windows; it is all good late flowing Dec. except the doorway, which is rich late Norm., with a cable-moulding ending in snake-heads. In the niche over the fine porch is represented the Coronation of the Virgin. In it are a Perp. font, an E. window by *Kempe*, an interesting piece of very early carving let into the wall, and the brass inscription from a destroyed tomb of Lord Taylboys, 1530. In the churchyard are several slabs of the Canons. The use of Norman names about here, as the *Vacherie* Farm, and *Bœuferie* Bridge, is curious. In **North Kyme,** 1 m. distant, are the remains of a cross, and of a small Roman camp, which stood close to the Carr Dyke.

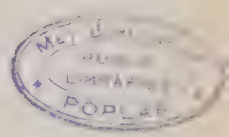
24¾ m., Swineshead Stat., fully 2 m. N. of the large village, once a market-town. The base of the market cross remains, and the old stocks. The prefix *Swin* is common in Lincolnshire, but comes from totally different roots. In Swinethorpe and Swinhope it may be from the wild boar or from the Danish name, Swegen or Sweyn; Swinderby is a corruption of Sünderby, the southern village; in Swineshead it comes from the *Swin*, or inlet of the Wash, which once reached up to the village. A bridge over this inlet was taken down at the end of the 18th century. The lower stage of the very conspicuous tower of its fine *Ch. is Dec., with Perp. upper stage, and a disproportionately small spire springing from an octagon to the height of 160 ft. Both porches are fine; the S. porch is panelled, with crocketed and pinnacled pediments. The N. aisle is Perp., but the grand and wide nave of 6 bays, the clerestory, and S. aisle are Dec. The arcades stand clear of the tower-buttresses which come down internally. The original roof remains, and has fine corbels, and there are several bench-ends. A very rich screen of dark oak divides the nave from the chancel, which is of a stiff Perp., built 1847, with a good E. window by *Clayton and Bell*, and an Italian altar-piece, Angels bearing the Dead Christ. Under the altar is the original slab with its 5 crosses. There are several good slabs in the pavement; one with an incised cross is of Roger Berdney and wife, 1512; another has incised figures of Richard Bennett and wife, 1520. In the vestry are some fragments of a fine monument to Sir John Lockton, 1610. This Ch. has a ring of 8 bells.

Nearly 1 m. distant is **Swineshead Abbey,** a small Cistercian house founded by Robert Gresley, 1134, but best known as being taken by Shakspeare (who calls it *Swinstead*) for the scene of the last part of his King John. He adopts the legend that John was poisoned by the monks, because he had threatened to raise the price of bread all over England; but there is no doubt that he was sickening before he even left Lynn, and his fever was naturally aggravated by the disastrous tide which swept away his regalia and treasures in the Wash near Sutton Bridge (Rte. 9). John proceeded from Swineshead to Sleaford, and thence by Hough on the Hill (Rte. 1) to Newark, where he died. At the Dissolution this Abbey had eleven monks, and its value was 176*l.* It is now only a substantial farm-house, built by Sir John Lockton,

1607, and surrounded by rookeries. Scarcely any traces of the ancient buildings remain but a few Perp. fragments, and a stone effigy in chain-mail. To the W. of the Abbey is a very perfect **Danish encampment**, called the *Manwarings* (Manor-ings, *i.e.* meadows?), with a double fosse filled in with aged pollard-willows.

The line now runs alongside of the *Forty Foot Drain*. At 27¾ m., **Hubbard's Bridge** Stat. is evidently the Danish name Hubba. **Brothertoft** Ch., on l., once belonging to Sempringham Abbey, was rebuilt in 1847. Boston "stump" is very conspicuous.

32 m., **BOSTON** Stat. (Rte. 8).



ROUTE 8.

PETERBOROUGH TO BOSTON.

(By Spalding.)

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. 31 m.

Peakirk, Deeping St. James, Market Deeping, Spalding, Wykeham Chapel, Surfleet, Algarkirk, Sutterton, Wigtoft, Fosdyke, Kirton, Frampton, Wyberton, Boston.

This line runs right through the heart of the true fen district, on a dead level and unpicturesque, except, perhaps, when the corn is ripe; but, passing near a great number of most beautiful churches, it has many attractions for an archæologist. The G. N. main line is quitted at 3 m. from Peterborough.

5¼ m., Peakirk Stat. (Northants), the Church of St. Pega or Pea, sister of the more famous Guthlac of Crowland, a place closely connected with the great Abbey. Pega founded a cell here about the year 716, after her brother had retired to the still greater solitude of the Crowland fens beyond. The Ch. is interesting, with Norm. and E.E. arcades, and has a triple bell-gable, a trefoiled lancet clerestory, the stem of a 14th-cent. lectern affixed to the reading-desk, and a curious opening in the E. wall outside, possibly for the exhibition of some relic of St. Pega. E. of the Ch. is the chapel of St. Pega, almost rebuilt in 1880, with a cross on the gable, and a piscina and a Norm. door within, apparently rebuilt about 1470 by an abbot of Crowland from the ruins of a more ancient one. After the death of her brother, St. Pega went to Rome, where she died, and Turketyl, abbot of Crowland, 948, established a cell there in her honour, which became a sort of training college for Crowland Abbey. 1 m. W. is *Glinton*, with a curious thin spire, and 1½ m., *Northborough*, which has a most interesting 14th-cent. Manor House (for these places see *Handb. for Northants.*), once belonging to John Claypole, Cromwell's son-in-law. 5 m. E. across the flat fen may be seen the tower and ruined W. front of *Crowland Abbey* (Rte. 5). Between Peakirk and Crowland is a still surviving duck-decoy.

The line then crosses the Welland, the boundary river, which forms huge flooded pastures, a paradise for skaters in winter, especially about Cowbit, and reaches, at 7 m.,

Deeping St. James Stat. The Ch. is nearly 2 m. W., and Market Deeping nearly 4 m., these two villages forming a rather picturesque town

of one very long straggling street by the side of the Welland.

The *Priory Ch. of St. James' Deeping is a noble structure, though its outline is much injured by the tall, ugly tower and spire of 1717. It was a cell to Thorney Abbey, founded by Baldwin FitzGilbert, founder also of Bourne Abbey, 1139. The Ch. consists only of chancel and nave with a wide Dec. S. aisle; the transepts have been destroyed, and the arches filled with masonry. The S. porch is fine E.E., adorned with tooth. The nave has only its S. arcade of 7 fine bays of clustered pillars with square or cushion caps and circular arches, surmounted by an early pointed triforium and clerestory combined, which, as at Long Sutton (Rte. 9), is now included in the later aisle. In the N. wall is a zigzag string-course and a Norm. arch with a Dec. light inserted, which has some fragments of old glass. The S. aisle has good Dec. windows, with a very deep outside splay. The large circular font is Trans. Norm. with intersecting arcade. The chancel has a Trans. Norm. arcade, and some windows with tooth ornament, and the piscinas and aumbry are ornamented with nailhead. One piscina is in an unusual position in the E. wall of the aisle. In the S. chantry is a 13th-cent. effigy of an ecclesiastic, and in the N. chantry a mutilated 14th-cent. effigy of a knight, said to be Richard de Rulos, Lord of Deeping.

N. of the Ch. is an interesting house on the site of the Priory, and beyond it a British tumulus; on the S.E. side is a fine tithe-barn. There is a *Rom. Cath. chapel* in the village, kept up by the family of Waterton, the famous naturalist, in which are an early Dec. trefoiled octagon font, with a Trans. Norm. pier for its stem, a Belgian sanctuary lamp and crucifix, a Virgin and Child from the old cathedral at Boulogne, and an inscription over the stoup belonging to some fountain erected by John, Lord D'Eyncourt. The fountain near the Ch. was barbarously constructed in 1819 from a fine Perp. village cross.

Market Deeping is about 2¾ m. from *Tallington* Stat. on the main line (Rte. 1). It still has a town-like appearance, though the market has long been obsolete. According to the Pseudo-Ingulf (see *Crowland*, Rte. 5) the place was embanked after the Conquest, "out of the very pits and bogs, thereby making a garden of pleasure." The **Ch.**, dedicated to St. Guthlac, which shows its connection with Crowland, is large, but of much less interest than St. James' Ch. It has a E.E. porch, with Trans. doorway, having 13th-cent. ironwork on the door, and E.E. arcade, but the rest of the Ch. is chiefly Perp. In the chancel are brackets with canopies, good sedilia and piscina, a low-side window, and two coped 14th-cent. slabs. The *Rectory* is a very interesting old house, which should be compared with its neighbours in Northants., *Northborough*, and *Woodcroft* (see *Handb. for Northants.*). It incorporates the remains of a Priory, a cell of Crowland. The roof of the refectory, with later angel corbels, and a fine Dec. window still remain.

11¾ m., Littleworth and Deeping Fen Stat., near which is the Ch. of **Deeping St. Nicholas**, by *C. Kirk*, 1845.

The line then joins the rly. from March to Doncaster and the branches to Lynn and Bourne, and reaches at (93 m. from London),

16¾ m., SPALDING Junction.

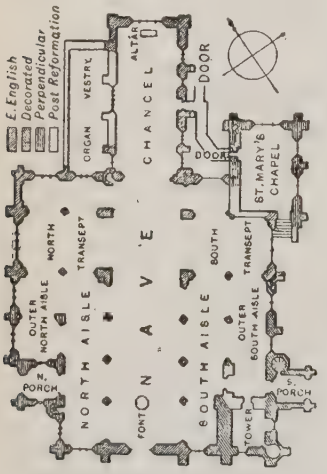
***Spalding**, which retains the name of a powerful tribe, the Spaldingas, is a very ancient and Dutch-looking town on the river Welland, which is shaded with trees along the banks

It is now the centre of a network of railways; the Great Northern Loop line crossing here the G. N. R. and G. E. R. joint line to Doncaster (Rte. 5), and having branches to Bourne (Rte. 6), l., and to Sutton Bridge and Lynn (Rte. 9), rt. The town deserves a visit in itself for its beautiful and remarkable Ch., and a few other objects of interest, and it forms perhaps the richest centre for architectural excursions in the kingdom, in every direction, but most of all on the Sutton Bridge line.

History.—The first mention of the town occurs in the Crowland charter of Æthelbald, 716, "*usque ad ædificia de Spaldeling.*" About 860 Earl Algar conferred on Crowland the wooden chapel of St. Mary on the l. bank, which subsequently became the Priory, and the fisheries of the Welland. Ivo Taillebois, Earl of Anjou, nephew of the Conqueror, married Lucy, the heiress of Mercia, and when he became lord of Holland, held his court at Spalding with great splendour. The *Castle*, which probably existed before Ivo's time, stood N.W. of the town, but there is nothing left of it. Earl Ivo and his wife were buried in the church of the Priory, which had been recently founded by Thorold of Bokenhale, a brother of the famous Countess Godgifu (Godiva), and made a cell of Crowland. Ivo Taillebois greatly enriched it, but made it an alien Priory by transferring it to the Abbey of St. Nicholas in his own town of Angers. This led to constant disputes between Crowland and Spalding about boundaries. Spalding was freed for a payment of 40*l.* per annum in 1229, and shortly after the Priory Ch. was rebuilt with great magnificence by Prior Simon Haughton. The Prior was summoned to the rebel Parliament of Simon de Montfort, and again in 1308, but apparently not afterwards. Prior Clement Hatfield, who built Wykeham Chapel (see *post*), entertained both Edward I. and Edward II. here. John of Gaunt was a great friend to Spalding Priory, and was several times here in company with Chaucer. At the Dissolution it was the richest house in Lincolnshire except Crowland, being valued at 878*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* (*Speed*). Nineteen monks signed. The site was granted in 1550 to Sir John Cheke, "who first taught Cambridge and King Edward Greek." The Priory was on the l. bank, near the market-place. The only remains are some 15th-cent. thatched red-brick houses S. of the market-place, principally formed out of the dormitory. A curious-shaped fruiterer's shop, at the corner of the Sheep Market, has a vaulted room, supposed to be the Prior's prison. An old farmhouse on the Bourne road, called *Monks' House*, was probably a grange of the Abbey.

The remarkable ***Parish Ch.**, ded. to Our Lady and St. Nicholas, on the rt. bank across the bridge, is the chief object of interest. It was founded by Prior William of Littleport, 1284, the parishioners arranging to contribute 100*l.*, in consequence of disputes which had arisen, owing to the earlier parish Ch. in the market-place having become decayed. Though its tower and spire are scarcely of sufficient scale after the many enlargements, it is one of the most picturesque as well as interesting churches in the county. The ground-plan is properly cruciform, but puzzling at first sight, consisting of a nave of 6 bays, with N. and S. aisles of the same length, additional outer aisles as far W. as the porches, transepts with double aisles not projecting beyond the outer aisles of the nave, a very narrow chancel with a modern organ-chamber, a large chantry-chapel, leading out of the S. transept,

N. and S. porches, and a tower at the W. end of the outer S. aisle. The internal effect is in consequence most picturesque. The walls are not at rt. angles, the S. being 2 ft. longer than the N. This is in consequence of the E. wall being built on the foundations of an older chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury "in the great cemetery," which extend beneath the pavement. Many sepulchral ledger stones are built into the walls, and under each of the belfry windows are whole stone coffins. The Ch. was restored, 1864–6, by *Sir G. G. Scott*, who added a N. aisle to the chancel. It is rich in stained windows,



SPALDING PARISH CHURCH.

especially by *Clayton and Bell*. There is a good ring of 8 bells. The tower is of the same date as the nave, and was proportioned to a smaller Ch.; the spire is late Dec. or early Perp., with light flying buttresses. The sancte-bell cot remains. The outer doorway of the grand N. porch has open-work tracery, with ogee trefoils. It has a fine traceried roof, and over it is a parvise with a window into the church. The main body of the Ch. with its transepts and inner aisles is early Dec. of 1284, retaining more than usual of the lancet type, especially in the transepts. A Trans. door and corbel-table stood at the entrance to the tower by the S. porch. In the 14th cent. the S. outer aisle and the S.E. chapel were added, and the spire perhaps was completed at the end of the Dec. period. In the Perp. period the N. outer aisle was added, the fine 7-light W. window (restored by *Scott*) inserted, the nave piers lengthened, and their early Dec. capitals replaced, the transept walls heightened, and, last of all, the N. porch added. The S.E. chapel, ded. to the Blessed Virgin and St. Thomas of Canterbury, was founded by Richard Skinner 1315, but seems 50 years later in date from its peculiar window-tracery and doorway. Until 1874, a room made above it was used as a school, and it was actually not accessible from the Ch. A winding passage outside connects this chapel with the priest's door. The Perp. rood-screen is in part a restoration. The screens to the transepts are by *J. Oldrid Scott*. This Ch. owes very much to the accomplished skill and care of the late Vicar, Canon Edward Moore.

S. of the Ch., by the river, is a picturesque old house called ***Ayscough Fee Hall**, which has some magnificent yew hedges of great age and striking appearance. It was the residence of Maurice Johnson, one of the founders of the Society of Antiquaries, 1717, and the founder in 1710, of the still flourishing "Gentlemen's Society of Spalding," of which Newton, Bentley, Pope, Gay, Addison, Stukeley, Browne Willis, and Sir Hans Sloane have been members. The house is said to have been built by Sir Richard

Aldwyn, about 1420, but has been much modernised. It has some interesting 17th-cent. heraldic glass upstairs in the oriel. A curious medallion in the wall at the back, and a staircase groined underneath, should be noticed. This noble mansion and its unique gardens now belong to the town as a public Park and Museum.

Spalding indeed has been exceptionally fortunate in the liberality of its citizens, three fine modern chs. and a good hospital having been built and endowed by private benefactions. The finest of these chs. is **St. Paul's, Fulney,** outside the town, N.E., which is interesting as being almost the latest work of *Sir Gilbert Scott*, 1878, though, it is said, almost entirely on Canon Moore's designs. This noble Ch., built and endowed by Miss Charinton, considerably resembles the earlier one at *Nocton* (Rte. 5) by the same architect. It is entirely of red brick with Ancaster dressings. At the W. end is a detached campanile for a ring of 8 bells, by *Lewis*, connected with the Ch. by a corridor, and bearing a broach spire about 140 ft. high. The nave bays are peculiar, consisting of semicircular arches subdivided into two pointed ones, and springing from slender columns, and were suggested by Boxgrove Ch. in Sussex. The carving of the foliage and details throughout is unusually good. **St. Peter's Ch.,** in the Abbey Gardens, is also of red brick and by *Sir G. Scott*, 1876, but is much plainer. **St. John the Baptist's,** Hawthorn Bank, by *Withers*, 1875, is a handsome stone ch. of another type, built and endowed by Miss Mary Anne Johnson, whose sister, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, built the hospital. The great Richard Bentley was Master of the Grammar School in 1682.

The river Welland is navigable to the sea for vessels up to 80 tons. The embankments on either side for about 2 m. are of Roman work. A picturesque gabled inn, the White Horse, is near the bridge.

Environs. — The country round Spalding is perfectly flat, but it abounds in beautiful chs. 1½ m. E. is an interesting old house called **Fulney Farm,** which is said to have been the *vaccarium* (dairy) of the Priory. The lower story is groined; the upper part is reached by an external staircase.

***Wykeham Chapel,** in the same direction, 3 m. from Spalding, and 1½ from Weston Ch. (Rte. 9), was the domestic chapel of a grange belonging to the Priors of Spalding, and forms a picturesque ruin. The key is kept in the old Manor House close by. It is good early Dec., built by Prior Hatfield about 1310, and consists of 3 lofty bays divided by deep buttresses. Three of the windows and the sedilia are blocked up. In the E. wall are two niches. A smaller square-headed window on the S. side is barred, and apparently never was glazed. The W. end had communication with the first floor of the Prior's apartments, blocking part of the light of the W. window. A private burial-ground for the Everard and Everard-Welby families has been lately consecrated at the E. end.

Soon after Spalding the G.E. joint line diverges l., and the fine tower of *Pinchbeck* (Rte. 5) is seen.

20½ m., Surfleet Stat., on the banks of the navigable little river Glen. (*Fleet*, Old English *fleot*, = tidal river.) The Ch. (restored by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1900) has a good late Dec. tower and spire, and E.E. porch. The foundations have sunk so that the spire leans painfully, and the W. door is much below ground. The chancel has been shortened by a bay, and its 15th-cent. roof is

evidently taken from some other building. In the chancel is the effigy of a knight with his feet under a canopy, said to be one of the Cressy family from Cressy Hall, Gosberton. The font is exactly like that at Pinchbeck. The conspicuous spire on rt. is *Moulton* (Rte. 9), on l., *Gosberton* (Rte. 5). The Roman sea-banks on rt. are well defined.

24¼ m., Algarkirk and Sutterton Stat. The beautiful Ch. of ***Algarkirk**, ½ m. N., stands well in a park which, though perfectly flat, is made picturesque by fine old trees. This Ch. had a sumptuous but too early restoration, by *Carpenter*, 1850. The parish is almost as big as a county, and the living is, or was, one of the richest in the kingdom. The village probably derives its name from the Earl Alfgar who fell at Stow Green (Rte. 6) in 870, in defence of South Lincolnshire against the Danes.

In spite of what its appearance would suggest, this Ch. was not monastic or collegiate. It is cruciform, with a low central tower and modern leaded spire, fine battlemented clerestory, and large Dec. transept windows. The tower, porches, N. transept, nave arcade, and the double arcade of both transepts are E.E.; the chancel Geom. Dec.; the S. aisle of nave and aisles of chancel and the transept windows fine flowing Dec.; and the clerestory Perp. The N. aisle was rebuilt. A few fragments of the Norm. Ch. which existed here are kept in the vestry. The nave arcade of 5 bays has circular pillars, some foliated, others with circular or octagon caps ornamented with nail-head. The transepts are remarkable for having double aisles, like Spalding, but in the S. transept the eastern aisle has been thrown into the transept, and the great window therefore looks askew. There is a beautiful piscina in this transept. The tower rests on massive piers with filleted shafts.

The chancel, fine early Dec., has been richly treated in colour by Mr. Carpenter. The E. window is a restoration in the style of the transept windows. Every window (except the clerestory) of this beautiful Ch. is filled with stained glass, either by *Clayton and Bell* or by *Hardman*, whose work can easily be distinguished. The reredos of Caen stone and the easternmost windows represent scenes from the lives of St. Peter and St. Paul, to whom the Ch. is dedicated. The bowl of the font, of Purbeck marble, is ancient, but the base has been reconstructed. Under the tower is the brass of Nicholas Robertson, merchant, 1498, and 2 wives, with a figure of the Virgin and Child above, and an inscription. In the churchyard is a 14th-cent. effigy of a civilian.

***Sutterton** Ch. (restored by *Browning*, 1862), only ¼ m. from Algarkirk, though much less rich and picturesque, is of great antiquity and interest. It is not mentioned in Domesday, but a charter in the Arundel MSS. gives an account of the endowment of both it and Algarkirk in 868. It also is cruciform, with a central Perp. tower and lofty crocketed spire, rebuilt wonderfully well for the date, 1787. The fine arcaded S. porch and doorway and the N. doorway are Trans. Norm., but partly rebuilt. The aisle arcades of 5 bays are also Trans., with lofty shafted pillars and well-carved caps. Of the same date are the four tower-piers. The transept arcades, clerestory of N. transept, and chancel are E.E., with a modern triplet E. window. In the chancel are E.E. sedilia with piscina and aumbry. The great W. window is fine flowing Dec., the N. transept window early Perp. In the S. transept are a disused E.E. font, and three interesting coped stones

with effigies: John Boneworth, 1372; Alice his wife, 1380; and John their son, priest of Sutterton, 1400. This Ch. has a ring of 8 good bells, and also a 13th-cent. sanctebell, with Lombardic inscription, made by Symon of Hatfield.

Wigtoft, about 1½ m. W., has a pleasing Ch., restored by *C. Hodgson Fowler,* 1892. The lower part of the tower is E.E., with a good Trans. Norm. window and plain doorway inserted; the upper part, with its bold turret, and the spire are Perp. The porch is Dec., but has an E.E. arch, and a Norm. corbel table at the side. The nave has a good gable cross and well moulded E.E. arcades, rebuilt on Dec. piers. The Perp. chancel seems at some time to have been shortened. There are considerable remains of a rood-screen and a Jacobean pulpit; and an aumbry and piscina, and foliated sepulchral recess are in the S. aisle. The register was unusually valuable, beginning with 1484. It was stolen from the Ch., and left to rot in a ditch, but happily had been partly printed in "Antient Manners of England," 1797, pp. 77–87; 195–230.

Fosdyke, near the mouth of the Welland, which is here crossed by a bridge, about 2 m. E. of Algarkirk Stat., has a red-brick Ch. by *Browning,* 1872, with lofty spire, and possesses a fine late Dec. font, with sculptures of angels bearing symbols, and crowned by a lofty Perp. oak cover, in 3 stages of open-work. This may be compared with the similar but still more graceful cover at Freiston (Rte. 10).

27 m., Kirton Stat.—in full, Kirton-in-Holland, there being also a Kirton-in-Lindsey. This was once a market-town apparently of some importance, and gave its name to the Soke or Wapentake. It seems to have been a seat of the Earls of Mercia, and was given by the Conqueror to Alan of Brittany, the commander of the Norman rear, who held 101 manors in Lincolnshire alone. Subsequently it was escheated to the Crown, and Henry, eldest son of Henry II., says Stukeley, "bribed the Earl of Boloign with the donation of the famous and rich Soke of Kirton in my native county of Holland in Lincolnshire." The manor afterwards passed to the D'Eyncourts and other families. Kirton is a large village with a town-like appearance. The ***Ch.,** fine as it still is, excites even more indignation than admiration, having been barbarously hacked in 1804 by a savage architect named Hayward, who, by the aid of gunpowder and ropes, pulled down the noble central tower and a fine transept flanked with double aisles like Algarkirk and Spalding, lopped the chancel, and erected the present W. tower out of his victims. The tower, however, is remarkably good for its date. Such reparation as was possible was made in 1900 by a careful restoration under *C. Hodgson Fowler.* The external appearance of the Ch. is still stately, the clerestory being a grand Perp. one of 12 lights, and the aisle windows rich flowing Dec. Both porches and doorways are fine; the S. is Trans. Norm. with chevron ornament, the other E.E. The nave is fine E.E., of 6 bays, with lofty circular pillars. The three eastern bays, c. 1180, are somewhat earlier than the western. The Perp. oak roof is fine, and its principals are supported by figures under canopies. The N. aisle roof is of the same date. The late Perp. chancel consists of two bays of the old one. It has been restored by the Mercers' Company, to whom the advowson belongs, and has a good E. window by *Burlison and Grylls.* By the tower-arch, which is blocked, is a canopied recess for a stoup. The

Perp. font unusually bears an inscription: *Orate pro anima Alani Burton*, MCCCCV. There are some remains of old glass in the clerestory and N. aisle. Over the altar in the S. aisle is a picture of The Adoration of the Magi. The Ch. has a ring of 8 bells.

Rt. of the line, 1 m. beyond Kirton, is seen amongst fine timber the beautiful broach spire of ***Frampton**, a very elegant Ch. (restored by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1891), which was formerly cruciform, but has lost its N. transept. The graceful tower and spire are little later than Sleaford and Rauceby (Rte. 7), c. 1150, and the arches within it to the aisles are almost Trans. in character, and have scalloped cushion caps. The Dec. nave arcades rest on lofty circular E.E. pillars. The eastern bay opens into the transept, which has a fine Dec. window. The E.E. font has intersecting arcades ornamented with nail-head. A massive oak roof on plain stone corbels and lofty plain oak-screen still remain. The Dec. chancel has been lopped, and the E. wall cuts across the fine sedilia, near which is a graceful door, while on the N. side are the slab of an ecclesiastic, and a beautiful ogee door to the vestry. The Jacobean pulpit came from Bourne Abbey Ch. Many interesting fragments found during the restoration are preserved in the transept. Outside the Ch., on the buttress at the angle of the transept, is a very curious monument, a grotesque head with the inscription: "*Wot ye whi I stād* (*stand*) *her for I forswor my Sauior ego Ricardus in angulo.*" The most probable conjecture is that it is an ecclesiastical penance for apostasy. De Angulo is a known Lincolnshire surname. (See *Proceedings of Soc. Antiq.*, xiv. 1, p. 16, by *Canon J. T. Fowler.*) **Frampton Hall** (C.E. Tumnard-Moore, Esq.), a handsome Queen Anne house, stands close to the Ch. The Ch. stiles and the rings in the churchyard walls for horses in these parts are worth notice.

A mile further, on rt., amongst trees, is **Wyberton**, a rectory which was held about 1612 by the famous Bp. Sanderson, who moved afterwards to Boothby Pagnell (Rte. 1). The Ch. has the remarkable dedication to St. Leodegar, Bp. of Autun in the 7th cent. The tower is bold late Perp., and has a pretty ogee door within. Until its restoration, excellently carried out by *G. G. Scott*, jun., 1881, the external appearance of this Ch. was very unattractive, owing to the loss of all window tracery. The mean brick apse which superseded a fine chancel still remains, but the windows have been restored and the floor much lowered, which leaves uncovered two magnificent bases of pillars of the same date as the noble chancel-arch. Apparently the Ch. was begun on a grand scale, but the design was never carried out. The arcades are very lofty; on the N. side rich clustered E.E., on the S. later plain octagonal. The Perp. roof has bosses carved with angels. Several interesting fragments of an earlier Ch. are built into the walls or piled in the aisles. There is a slab in the pavement to Adam de Frampton, 1325, and a Perp. font of rich work. The registers date from 1538.

Soon after Wyberton the extreme end of Boston High St. is reached, on the bank of the Witham, which is crossed by a swing bridge leading to the new dock. The famous "Stump" has long been conspicuous in the landscape.

At **31 m.** (107¼ from London) we reach **BOSTON** Stat., the junction for railways to Lincoln, Grimsby, and Grantham. A fine view of the tower can be obtained from the N. end of the stat.

BOSTON.

Principal Objects of Interest: ** St. Botolph's Ch., Guildhall, Shodfriars Hall, Grammar School, the Dock, Skirbeck Ch.

Boston is probably more visited by tourists than any other town in the county except Lincoln, partly from the fame of its magnificent Church, and partly from the natural interest it has for Americans as the mother-town of their own oldest and most historical city.

"A name that spoken loud and clear,
And echoed in another hemisphere,
Survives the sculptured walls and painted panes:
St. Botolph's town. Far over leagues of land
And leagues of sea looks forth its noble tower,
And far around the chiming bells are heard;
So may that sacred name for ever stand
A landmark, and a symbol of the power
That lies concentred in a single word."
—*Longfellow.*

Americans, however, will probably be reminded at first of the remark of the New York driver in 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' that "it brought Old York home to him quite vivid, on account of it being so exactly unlike in every respect." Hawthorne, in 'Our Old Home,' says, "The whole scene made an odd impression of bustle, and sluggishness, and decay, and a remnant of wholesome life, and I could not but contrast it with the mighty and populous activity of our own Boston, which was once the feeble infant of this old English town, perhaps almost stationary since that day, as if the birth of such an offspring had taken away its own principle of growth." There is more life, however, now than when Hawthorne visited the place; the excellent rly. communication, the new straight cut through the clays to deep water instead of by the perpetually silting-up river channel, and, most recently of all, the formation of a new dock and establishment of a fleet of deep-sea trawlers, having stirred the almost defunct commercial activity of the town. The trade, beyond the fishing industry, is principally with Hamburg and the northern ports of Europe.

History.—An excellent and copious history of the town and neighbourhood, by Mr. Pishey Thompson, 1856, may be consulted by those who require fuller information. The name is undoubtedly a contraction of *Botolph's town*. St. Botolph (or Botulf), an English saint of whom very little is recorded, is said in the Saxon Chronicle to have built a monastery in 654 upon a desert piece of ground given him by Æthelmund, King of the South Angles, at a place called *Ikenhoe* (Oxen-hill). This Ikenhoe is generally identified with Boston, though Leland positively places it at Lincoln, "scarce half-a-mile eastward of the Minster," *i.e.*, probably where "Monks Abbey" now stands. All that can be affirmed with certainty is, that a town did spring up here which had some traditional connexion with the Saint. The monastery is said to have been sacked by the Danes under Hingvar and Hubba in 870. It is probable that the Romans had a fort here to guard the mouth of the river, but the Roman remains are slight, and no town seems to have arisen. The name does not even occur in Domesday, Boston being still part of *Skirbeck;* but that there was then a town of some size is apparently shown by a present of 2 bells to Crowland, in 1113, by "Fergus the coppersmith of St. Botolph's town"—if the so-called Ingulf can be trusted for this. After the Conquest it fell to Alan, Earl of Brittany and Richmond, and this part of the "honour of Richmond" subsequently became the Soke of Kirton. Not much

later the town certainly rose into importance. The larger manor, on the rt. bank of the river, belonged to the Earls of Richmond, and was conferred on John of Gaunt, who had a special connexion with Lincolnshire, in 1342, but reverted to the Crown on the death without issue of the Duke of Somerset and Richmond, the illegitimate son of Henry VIII.; and Henry conferred the manor and estates on the borough, then newly-incorporated, 1546.

The part played by the town in the history of England has been almost entirely that of a great commercial port, a rank to which it rose with astonishing rapidity. In 1205, at the assessment of the *quinzième*, or $\frac{1}{15}$th tax upon merchants' goods, London paid the largest amount, 836*l*, and Boston the second, 780*l*. During this and the next century it was undoubtedly one of the most important centres of commerce in the kingdom, and merchants from all the great continental towns and the Hansa League had houses here. The customs returns seem at this time, so far as they were completed, to have been the highest of any port in England. It was not, however, made a *Staple* town till 1369, having been previously regarded as the outport of Lincoln. During the 15th and 16th centuries the trade steadily declined, owing to the continual silting-up of the river; and in 1607 the Corporation actually petitioned that "their borough might be put among the decayed towns." The same slow decay has gone on ever since, and at the end of the 18th century navigation was almost entirely cut off. Many schemes have been proposed, and some partly carried out, for scouring the Witham channel, but by far the most hopeful is found in the construction of the new dock, which opens into the river considerably below the town, and avoids the sharp curves that assisted the silting.

The principal event in the later history of Boston is the emigration which caused the foundation of the great daughter-city in New England. In 1620 the "Pilgrim Fathers," who came principally from the neighbourhood of Gainsborough and Retford, sailed in the *Mayflower*, and founded the original colony of Plymouth. In 1633 John Cotton, Vicar of Boston, being convicted of Nonconformity, especially of administering the Sacrament to people sitting, resigned his living, and accompanied by several eminent men, such as Richard Bellingham, Recorder of Boston, afterwards Governor of Massachusetts, and Thomas Leverett, Alderman of Boston, who also became Governor, sailed in the *Griffin* for a newly-started colony, the Indian name for which was *Shawmut*. The name given by the first settlers was the clumsy one of *Trimountain*, but from the leading position of Boston men under Isaac Johnson among the first settlers the name of Boston was happily adopted three years even before Cotton's arrival. Cotton Mather, the historian, was Cotton's grandson. A pleasing memorial of the connexion will be found in the "Cotton Chapel" in the parish Ch. Bp. Fleming of Lincoln, who founded Lincoln College, Oxford, was also Vicar. Foxe, the martyrologist, was a native; and several later literary names—Hallam, Conington, and Jean Ingelow—are connected with the place.

The glorious **Parish Ch. of St. Botolph** is, of course, the chief attraction to all visitors. It stands about ½ m. from the stat., with its E. end projecting into the market-place, and its great W. tower immediately overhanging the river. *The verger's house is on the S. side, No.* 1, *Church-place. Daily services at* 10 *and* 4, *or* 7 *on Th. and Fri.*

Boston is, in *cubic* contents, the largest, and in general appearance

the most impressive parish Ch. in the kingdom. Its *area*, 293 by 93 ft., and without transepts, is not quite so great as St. Nicholas, Yarmouth, which is 228 by 110 ft., and has transepts, but is much lower. It was never monastic or collegiate, and may be regarded as the glorified type of the English parochial Ch. It is an almost pure example of the richest period of flowing Dec., built continuously through the whole reign of Edward III., with only a few Perp. additions besides the great Perp. tower.

A few portions of the earlier Ch. have been discovered, including the base of the third pillar from W. in the S. arcade. Mr. Place, the architect, says that it was "very similar to Sibsey" (Rte. 14), and dated from about 1150. In 1309 the foundation of the tower was laid, but from some unknown cause the work was interrupted or abandoned, and the building of the nave, aisles, and chancel then progressed continuously. The present tower-arch then served, it is plain, as the W. window. About the middle of the 15th cent. the chancel was lengthened by two bays, the upper chamber of the porch built, and the parapets, pinnacles, and E. windows added to the aisles. Lastly, the great tower was begun in earnest, and completed with its lantern probably early in the 16th cent. The only portions that the Ch. has lost are a Perp. sacristy and a chapel of the Tailors' Guild on the S. side of the chancel, which were pulled down in the 18th cent.

The principal entrance is by the grand Dec. S. **porch**, with an equally fine Perp. upper story, the cusped arch of which curiously overhangs the doorway. On the rt. hand of the doorway remains one of the dedication crosses. The oak door is of beautiful Dec. design. Over the porch is a library, in which are kept a few brasses. The first view of the **interior** profoundly strikes all visitors from its extraordinary spaciousness and lightness, exceedingly different from the interior of any monastic church. An American poet has recorded this impression :—

> "Hail and farewell, St. Botolph's fane,
> Seen in my thoughts so long!
> They failed to span your broad domain,
> And did your grandeur wrong."
> —*N. L. Frothingham.*

The nave is of 7 bays, with arches resting on slender clustered pillars, the chancel of 5; the clerestory forms a grand range of 15 windows on each side. It is popularly believed that there are 12 pillars, 52 windows, and 365 steps in the church. The weakest part of the nave is the heavy, groined wooden vault, which destroys the effect of the clerestory, and occupies 22 ft. of height which can ill be spared. "It is quite certain that the roof was originally an open timber one, for painted shields still remain above the vault."—*G. Ayliffe Poole.* The replacing of an open roof would add immensely to the dignity of the Ch.

W. of the porch, over which hangs a copy of Rubens' "Descent from the Cross," formerly the altar-piece, is a Dec. chapel of 3 bays, opening by arches into the nave, and used as a vestry and morning-chapel. This was formerly desecrated and used for a fire-engine, but now has a special interest from its restoration by some citizens of the daughter-Boston, in memory of the famous Vicar, John Cotton, the leader of emigrants to Boston in 1633. A tablet with an interesting inscription by Mr. Everett, of Boston, U.S., records the gift, 1857. In this chapel are also an old oak chest, brasses of a civilian and wife, c. 1480, and of Thomas Lawe, 1657, and some poor stained windows.

The noble modern **font**, raised high on steps, with a brass corona over it, was a gift of the late Mr. Beresford Hope. From it there is

a fine view of the enormous Perp. **W. window**. Under this window is a Dec. doorway, which has been rebuilt and a Perp. parapet added, and an old oak door, both evidently removed from the W. front when the tower was built; the external details are curiously worn by the neighbourhood of the salt water. The tower is now entirely open to the belfry stage at the stupendous height of 156 ft., and is most impressive. It has a rich stone vault with a central boss of enormous size. The best glass in the Ch. is in the E. window of the S. aisle, which is by *Kempe;* there are also some good ones by *Hardman* and *Powell*. The ends of the aisles were formerly screened off as chantry-chapels, and in the S. aisle are sedilia with piscina and credence, as well as many sepulchral recesses. The **pulpit** is a good specimen of Jacobean work, 1620, though one of the Belgian type would better suit a ch. of such vast scale.

The **Chancel** was formerly, as it ought again to be, separated from the nave by a screen; of this only the base remains. The Perp. addition of 2 bays makes it proportioned in size even to the mighty nave. The E. window, which is not in the centre, replaced a poor Perp. one, and is based in type upon the aisle windows. The stained glass, by *O'Conner*, 1855, was carefully studied from Dec. work in the county, but it is thin in colour, and does not rise to the claims of its magnificent position. The organ, which used to stand over the screen, is now ingeniously inserted over the stall-work. It is a very fine instrument, and the oldest part of it was by "Father" Smith. The grandest feature of the chancel, however, is the magnificent series of stalls, 64 in number, crowned with good modern canopies, which form one of the most complete and interesting sets in England. The earliest in date are the 6 return-stalls; the remainder date from about 1400. As the Ch. was never collegiate it is probable that they were designed for the use of the brethren of the mercantile guilds, of which there were a great many in the town in the days of its commercial supremacy. The carving of both stalls and misereres deserves the fullest examination. Photographs of them can be obtained from the verger.

There are many **monuments** in the Ch. of considerable interest, though perhaps less than might be expected from the former wealth of the town. Of the numerous **brasses**, the two finest are within the altar-rails; on N., Walter Peascod, merchant, 1398, and on S. a priest in cope, c. 1400. Other brasses are—a bracket one in S. aisle, a canopy near the pulpit, one in S. aisle of Richard Bolle, 1591, with real metals and enamelled tinctures, many of the 17th cent. in the aisles, and some preserved in the Library. There are interesting tablets in the chancel to Prof. Conington and in the S. aisle to Hallam the historian, both of Boston families. In the S. aisle are two altar-tombs, both of the 15th cent., and wrongly placed under recesses of the 14th-cent. wall; one is of a knight in plate-armour on an alabaster tomb sculptured with angels, the other of a lady in alabaster on a Purbeck marble tomb. These were removed from the N. aisle, and are traditionally said to have come from the destroyed St. John's Ch., in the Skirbeck road. In the pavement at the W. end of the N. aisle is the fine incised slab of Wisselus de Smalenburg, merchant of Münster, 1340. This was found in the 15th cent. on the site of the Gray Friars Ch., near the Grammar School, and was till recently fixed on a house in Spain Court.

The **tower** (fee 2*d.*) is ascended by a flight of about 300 steps. The lantern is scarcely safe for ascent,

and is closed to the public. The brass head and ring on the S. staircase-door should be noticed. The total height of the tower to the vanes is 288 ft., which is a little higher than Grantham spire or Lincoln central tower, but 12 feet short of Louth spire. It rises in three gradually diminishing stages, of which the lowest is pierced by windows of vast size; the middle stage has two large lights in each face; and the upper stage a plain one with rather weak and shallow setting, possibly accounted for by this stage being originally used as the beacon, and the lantern itself being an afterthought. The tower is finished with very lofty pinnacles and parapet, between which, and connected with the tower by graceful flying buttresses, rises an elegant octagonal lantern, by far the finest in England. Similar designs, of the same date, exist at Lowick and Fotheringhay in Northants., and All Saints, York, and it is feebly copied in St. Dunstan's, Fleet St. It is said to have been used, and there appear to be traces of the fact, as a beacon for ships at sea. It is easily visible 40 miles away on the Norfolk coast, and over a third of the county. From the blunted appearance given to it at a distance by the lantern it is almost always known as "Boston Stump." An enormous panorama of flat country and sea is visible from the top, repaying a somewhat troublesome ascent. Lincoln and Tattershall Castle are the most conspicuous objects. In the tower is a ring of 8 bells. There also 36 carillons by *A. L. Van Aerschodt* of Louvain, set up in 1867 by subscription at a cost of 1500*l.* The machinery, by *Gillett and Bland*, is very interesting, but the carillons proved to have a very thin unsatisfactory tone. They were renewed in 1897 on a much less complex scale, and now play at 9 A.M., noon, and 6 and 9 P.M. The name of the tune, "The Brides of Mavis Enderby," it may be mentioned, in Jean Ingelow's poem "The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire" (Miss Ingelow was a native of Boston), is purely imaginary.

The restoration of this great Ch. was entrusted to *G. G. Place*, of Nottingham, 1853, with *Sir Gilbert Scott* as consulting architect. Some 20,000*l.* have been expended, and with great care, but the immense space and lightness of the Ch. still call for a much bolder application of colour. The oak reredos was designed by *S. Weatherley*, of London. A very fine design for the reredos was once exhibited by G. G. Scott, jun., in the Royal Academy. As to the services, Leland says that the Ch. is "the best and fayrest of all Lincolnshire, and served so with singging, and that of cunning men, as no paroche is in all England." It would hardly claim this rank now, but the organ is fine, and the Sunday-evening service in particular very impressive, from the great congregation not being broken up as in a cathedral Ch., but all in the open nave.

The other churches, except **Skirbeck Parish Ch.** (*post*), are of little interest. **Holy Trinity**, Spilsby Road, is by *Sir G. G. Scott*.

The **bridge** is Rennie's earliest work, 1803, superseding a picturesque timber structure. It is a single arch of iron, remarkable for its flatness. Beyond the bridge opens out the **Market-place**, which is of great size and irregular shape, and affords a noble view of the Ch. The market, on Wed. and Sat., is of considerable importance, especially for corn. The statue in the churchyard, by *Munro*, is of Herbert Ingram, M.P., founder of the 'Illustrated London News.' The **fish-market** is between the bridge and the Ch., and some interesting wild-fowl may sometimes be seen there.

At the S.E. corner of the market-place is a picturesque timbered house, very much restored by *J. Oldrid Scott*, which is called **Shodfriars Hall**, from the adjacent Dominican Priory, of which a few fragments of wall remain. Proceeding along **South Street**, we may notice a few old houses, especially the merchants' store-houses in **Spain Lane**, l., named after the great merchant family of the De Spaynes. The **Guildhall**, in South St., is a fine red-brick 15th-cent. building. In the Perp. W. window is a canopied niche for the Virgin, and some remains of good Perp. glass with figures of Apostles. It was formerly the hall of St. Mary's Guild, the most important of the town guilds, of which there were 15, five of them being incorporated. Beyond it is the old schoolroom of the **Grammar School**, one of considerable reputation, of red brick, 1567, which has a good open roof and stained windows by *Ward* and *Hughes*. The beautiful iron-work ***Gateway**, a splendid piece of late 17th-cent. work, came from the Ch., where it formed part of a screen at the W. end of the aisles. Behind the school-fields is a red-brick tower, c. 1500, called **Hussey Tower**, which belonged to the Hall of Lord Hussey, beheaded in 1537 for his share in the Lincolnshire rebellion. Still further are the well-kept **Public Gardens**, in which are excellent salt-water *baths* belonging to the Corporation.

The **Dock** is behind the Gardens, in a great loop formed by the river. It was begun in 1882. The area is about 7 acres; it can take in vessels of 3000 tons, and the cost has been about 80,000*l*. It is connected by a swing-bridge over the river with the rly. A new navigable channel through the clay shortens the distance to the sea (about 8 m.) by 1½ m. The scour of the river is already much affected by the new cuts, and the *eagre* (A.-S., *eagor*, ocean), or high-tidal wave, no longer comes up to the town.

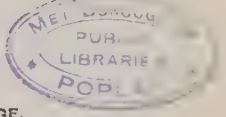
Skirbeck Ch., 1 m. S.E. from Boston, is not far beyond the Dock, and close to the river-bank. There was a hospital here of the Knights of St. John. The Ch., restored by *Sir G. Scott*, is, though much mutilated, of considerable beauty. The clerestory is composed of small circular windows. The Norm. chancel was pulled down in 1598, and the present ritual chancel, with a debased E. window, formed out of two bays of the nave. The clustered columns of the E.E. arcade have detached shafts and capitals of unusual richness and beauty. The pulpit is good Elizabethan, with a desk resting on 3 birds, the font-cover is of the same date, and there is an old alms-box. One slab has the head of a civilian in a quatrefoil.

Nearly 2 m. E. of the town, between the Wainfleet and Freiston roads, is **Kyme** or **Rochford Tower**, a fine red-brick tower resembling Hussey Tower, and of the same date, c. 1500. It was held first by the Rochford family, from the Earls of Richmond, and afterwards by the Kyme family, of Kyme (Rte. 7). In 1859 some interesting mural paintings were found in a room on the first floor, representing the Annunciation, the Virgin and St. Anne, St. Michael, and St. Antony. Some mounds near seem to be connected with the tower.

Freiston Shore, 4½ m. from Boston, is sometimes visited, but the bathing is not good, the tide retiring an enormous distance. *Skegness* (Rte. 16) can be reached in ¾ hr. by train, and is much better. There are many interesting churches near Boston, particularly Algarkirk and Kirton (*ante*), and those described in Routes 7 and 10.

The culture of *tobacco* has been

recently tried at Skirbeck on a large scale, but has not succeeded. Another plant now rarely grown in England, *woad*, is still cultivated in the rich land of this neighbourhood. It has been almost superseded by indigo as a dye, because, being one of the most exhausting crops known, it will only grow at all in a soil of exceptional richness. The buildings are constructed so as to be easily shifted when the land is exhausted. The leaves are crushed to a pulp by enormous teethed rollers, and after being made into balls are dried by the sun.



ROUTE 9.

SPALDING TO SUTTON BRIDGE.

G. N. RAILWAY. 15¾ m.

Weston, Moulton, Whaplode, Holbeach, Fleet, Gedney, Long Sutton, Tydd.

This line, which affords direct communication with Lynn and the Eastern Counties, passes alongside of the most wonderful group of churches to be found in the same distance in the kingdom, every one of the eight from Spalding to Long Sutton being well worth a special visit, and nearly all of exceptional beauty and interest.

3¼ m., Weston Stat. The ***Ch.** is 1½ m. N., and may almost as easily be reached from Spalding. It was partly restored and a new roof set on the chancel by *Sir G. G. Scott*, 1863, and the restoration completed by *J. L. Pearson*, 1886. It is an exceedingly graceful specimen of pure E.E., about 1160, to which early Dec. transepts were rather awkwardly added a century later, and finally a Perp. tower about 1420. The priest's door is retained from an earlier Ch. The magnificent S. porch has a pointed arcade on each side, which has been finely restored; the clerestory also is arcaded. The piers of the S. arcade are circular, with detached shafts like Skirbeck (Rte. 8); on the N. they are octagonal with the shafts unusually set at the angles; both have good stiff foliage, as also has the chancel arch. The E.E. font, one of the most graceful in England, stands on the original steps with a broad platform for the priest, and is carved with bold foliage. The chancel is pure E.E., and the E. end, with 3 single lancets set between 4 slender buttresses, and a single quatrefoil above, is one of the best examples of the style; it somewhat resembles Cherry Hinton, near Cambridge. The stained glass in the lancets is by *Clayton and Bell*.

Wykeham Chapel (see *Spalding*, Rte. 8) is about 1½ m. N., but the whole country is so intersected with drains that it is difficult to make one's way.

4¼ m., Moulton Stat., where there is a good view of the spire on l. The *Castle* of Thomas de Multon, lord of Egremont and Holbeach, stood at *Hall Hill*, 1 m. S. of the stat. The fine ***Ch.** was built by Spalding Priory, c. 1180, apparently in rivalry with its neighbour at Whaplode, which had been recently enlarged by

Crowland Abbey. The most striking feature of it is its beautifully proportioned early Perp. tower and spire, c. 1380, about 160 ft. high, which ranks next after Louth among the Perp. spires of the county, and resembles it more than any other. It is of 4 stages, with a rich battlement and pinnacles and light flying buttresses. Over the great W. window are some canopied niches still retaining their statues. The clerestories are both Trans. Norm., but the N. has a continuous circular arcade like Whaplode, while the S. combines round and lancet arcades; both have Perp. windows inserted. The aisles are Dec. and Perp., but retain their E.E. doorways. The nave has 6 very fine bays, which may be considered either of the latest Trans. Norm., or of the earliest E.E. work; of the piers some are circular and some clustered, with good and interesting foliage on the capitals. The western piers are supported by shafts, which evidently bore an arch, possibly of an earlier tower. A commonplace modern font has superseded a curious one with very rude carvings made about 1830; the hollowed base of a Trans. Norm. font is in the S. aisle. A piscina and aumbry are unusually set in the sill of a window at the W. end of the S. aisle. The chancel is Perp., of no great merit; it has an aumbry which may have been used for holding the pyx in the Easter sepulchre. The achievement to Henry Boulton, 1828, with his arms impaled with those of 5 wives, is a curiosity in heraldry. A rather important ecclesiastical case is connected with this Ch. In 1683 the parishioners set up figures of the Apostles with the Dove brooding over them. The Vicar objected, and was supported by the Bp., Thomas Barlow, but on appeal to the Court of Arches the legality was upheld. Nothing, however, remains, and it is said that they had already been destroyed.

In the hedge of a lane, ½ m. N.E., is the **Elloe stone**, round which the assemblies of this Wapentake used to be held.

5½ m., Whaplode Stat. (in Domesday, *Quappelode*, i.e. the "cape" or headland on the "lode" or creek), where there is another fine and very remarkable ***Ch.**, originally belonging to Crowland Abbey, to which it owes its magnificence. The ground-plan is singular, the nave being very narrow, but 110 ft. long, and the tower occupying the place of the S. transept. "As affording a means of the comparative study of late Norm. and late Trans. work this Ch. is invaluable."—*Sharpe.* Probably it was intended to have two transeptal towers like Exeter and Ottery, the only two churches in England with them, but a late Perp. transept occupies the place of the N. one. The tower, striking both in position and detail, is of 4 stages; the lowest is Trans. like the W. front, with a zigzag arcading, partly cut through by the door; over this are two stages of E.E. with lancet arcading, and finally one of early Dec. with coupled lights and a parapet. The clerestory has a continuous round arcade, which should be compared with Moulton. On the S. side bad Perp. lights have been inserted. The long, narrow nave has no less than 7 bays, of which the 4 eastern ones and the chancel-arch are fine solid Norm., c. 1120–1135, some with circular piers, others of 8 heavy clustered shafts with scalloped cushion caps. The inner shafts of the narrow chancel were cut away and a Trans. corbel substituted. To this already fine nave a grand addition of 3 Trans. bays was made about 1175, differing from the earlier work only in detail and foliage, which closely resembles that at Moulton; and terminated by a W. front, in which is a beautiful doorway with 8 recessed shafts on each

side. The Perp. window over it has lost its tracery. The roof is Perp., but low-pitched and in very bad repair. A fine E.E. transept-arch to the tower is blocked. By the chancel-arch is a late Perp. rood staircase. The screen curiously stood a bay in advance of the loft. The chancel was Dec., replacing probably a Norm. apse, and had a N. aisle, the arch into which from the vestry remains, but it was replaced in 1818 with a miserable debased structure. The chancel was Dec., replacing probably a Norm. apse. The font is a copy of the Norm. one; it is octagonal, on a circular shaft with twisted columns. At the W. end of the S. aisle is the magnificent canopied altar-tomb of Sir Anthony and Lady Eliz. Irby, 1625, of Irby Hall (now a farmhouse); with their children kneeling below, and a banner and helmet suspended above. An elegy on this knight was written by Phineas Fletcher. There are some stone coffins and an altar-slab at the W. end, and a screen made from a Jacobean pulpit in the transept.

7½ m., **HOLBEACH** Stat. shows by its name, like Wisbech, still more inland (which prefers the "*beck*" spelling), how much land here has been reclaimed from the sea. It is a neat little town of about 2000 people, the centre of a gigantic parish, containing over 21,000 acres of land, and 14,000 of water! It has been a market-town in a small way since 1252, when Thomas de Multon gained it a charter. John of Kirton, the then lord, founded a hospital here in 1351 (the Chequers Hotel is on the site), for a warden, chaplain, and 14 brethren. "I remember," says Stukeley, "the old stonework, and arched doors, and windows with mullions, which were taken down when the house was rebuilt by my father; many of the carved stones were also laid in the foundation of the houses which he built near the bridge." Stukeley, the famous antiquary, was born here in 1687. Another learned native was Henry Rands, generally called Henry Holbeche, Bp. of Lincoln in the troublous times 1547–1551, a learned man and one of the Compilers of our Prayer-Book, who however irreparably injured his diocese by consenting to alienate most of the episcopal manors.

The ****Ch.** is one of great size and dignity, and may fairly claim to be in the front rank even in this county. It is an admirably complete specimen of the very latest period of flamboyant Dec. gradually merging into Perp., and is of great architectural value for this reason. The uncrocketed spire, in itself a really fine one, seems to hesitate between the broach type and the Perp. type, and is set within a parapet but without pinnacles. Its height, 180 ft., is greater than Moulton, but does not give the same lofty impression. The W. window of the tower has remarkable but ungraceful tracery. There is a good ring of 8 bells with chimes. The S. porch and both doorways are of the same date as the tower. The N. porch, which is alarmingly out of the perpendicular, is the latest and most singular part of the ch., being flanked by circular battlemented turrets like a castle, one of which is groined, while the other leads into the parvise above. They seem to have been rebuilt, and may have been brought from Moulton Castle, which in the 15th cent. belonged to the Welbys, and was in ruins. The interior is so spacious and light, as to suggest a daring attempt to rival Boston. It has 7 very lofty bays on light clustered pillars, with a very fine clerestory, and large aisle-windows of free and richly varied design; but the mouldings are flat and the tracery is somewhat coarse. The want of rich stained glass is strongly to be felt. The bases of the 3 western

pillars in the N. arcade belong to an earlier ch. The chancel is of the same date as the nave, but less bold; the E. window is only of 4 lights. The font is a late Dec. octagon, with angels on the panels, but is much worn. In the N. aisle is a fine altar-tomb with effigy of Sir Humphrey Littlebury, c. 1400, the head resting on a helmet, on which is a man's head in a net, and the recesses filled with fine tracery. Near it are two brasses, a knight and lady, c. 1420, and Joanna Welby, 1458; there is also the indent of an episcopal brass (Bp. Holbeche?). The pulpit is a handsome example of modern work.

In the market-place once was a beautiful cross (engraved in 'Rimmer's Crosses' from a drawing by Stukeley copied from an earlier one), which was taken down in 1683. It was pentagonal, without a central shaft, dating from about 1450. Had this cross and the hospital survived, they would with the ch. have formed a remarkable architectural group.

9½ m., Fleet Stat. (*fleot* = creek), where is the only ch. on rt. of this line; remarkable as a very rare example of a tower surmounted by a spire which stands apart (about 15 ft.) from the nave. It is of good plain design, with a bold staircase turret. The Ch. is wholly Dec., except the E.E. arcades and Perp. W. window, under which is set the slab of an altar-tomb. It was much restored and the chancel rebuilt in 1862. The corbels of the nave roof remain, and there are canopied sedilia in the chancel. Near Fleet the old Roman sea-bank is plainly marked.

11 m., Gedney Stat. This **fine **Ch.** probably owes its magnificence, like Whaplode, to the Abbots of Crowland, who had a residence on the N. side, and there are traces of a passage opening into it. It was restored by *W. D. Caroe*, 1898; the S. aisle was mostly rebuilt in 1890. It is very striking, from its noble W. tower, 86 ft. high, and grand Perp. clerestory range of 12 windows. The two lower stages of the tower are E.E., with beautiful arcading, and large windows enriched with tooth ornament. Above this is a large Perp. stage, intended to bear not the present spirelet but a lofty spire, of which the base is visible, but this unhappily was never carried out. The weatherings of three different roofs still remain on the E. wall. There is a large S. porch, with inscription over the door, *Pax Xti sit huic domui et omnibus habitantibus in ea, hic requies nostra;* and a curious inscription on the old bell-metal door-lock, "Be ware before avyseth Johannes Pette." Let into the door is an ivory plaque of the Crucifixion. The spacious nave has 6 lofty Dec. bays, and fine E.E. tower-arch, enriched with tooth. The chancel is also spacious, but rather plain, with a large flowing Dec. E. window, Dec. sedilia, and late Perp. low-side window. In the vestry there is a squint. The Perp. nave roof, chancel-screen, and font, some good Perp. glass in the E. window of N. aisle and some aisle windows, a 13th-cent. cross-legged effigy of a knight, and a richly coloured alabaster monument of Adlard and Cassandra Welby, 1590, should also be noticed. The fine brass of a lady, c. 1390, probably of the Ross family, in the S. aisle was only discovered in 1890.

12½ m., Long Sutton Stat., or **Sutton St. Mary's**, another little town like Holbeach, and also the centre of an enormous parish. Most of the land about here belonged till lately to Guy's Hospital, which has suffered heavily from the deterioration in value of its Lincolnshire estates. The manor once belonged to John of Gaunt, and in one of the windows is still a shield bearing England and France ancient.

The beautiful ****Ch.** is on the whole the stateliest and most interesting even of this extraordinary group: a fact probably due to its possession by the Priory of St. Mary at Acre in Norfolk, and some rivalry with the neighbouring Whaplode, then lately built by Crowland. Its most striking feature is the very remarkable **E.E. tower and spire**, just touching the S.W. angle of the S. aisle, "especially valuable as one of the very few spires which, having escaped fire and decay, remain in their original condition."—*Sharpe.* It stands on four noble arches, now unhappily blocked, over which is arcading, resembling that on the N. transept of Wells, and a lancet belfry-chamber with arcaded cornice. The spire, of timber covered with lead, rises to the height of 162 ft., with a heavy ball at the top, and is surrounded by four spirelets which lean inwards and clasp the spire. There is a large Perp. S. porch of two bays, having a groined roof with good bosses, over which is a parvise containing a library, and E.E. doorway within. In the plainer N. porch is a Dec. doorway. The exterior of the Ch., except its Dec. W. front, is so wholly of late Perp. that the effect on entering the noble Trans. Norm. nave of 7 bays, with its massive columns—four of which were chiselled in Perp. times—and round arches, is quite startling. The Trans. clerestory, with a continuous arcade pierced by small lights, serves as a triforium to the Perp. clerestory, which was very poor in character, but the N. side has been improved with new three-light windows by *Bassett Smith*, 1895. The chancel has aisles of 2 bays with very slender pillars opening into it. At the N.E. angle is a most remarkable 14th-cent. **vestry** of two stories, with a newel staircase leading to the groined upper chamber, in which is a slit looking into the chancel. The brass lectern also is ancient and interesting. There are considerable fragments of Perp. glass in the aisles, besides some good modern glass; an altar-slab and piscina in the S. aisle; an incised slab with small brass, 1495, in the nave pavement, and a large, plain font, and a poor-box, dated 1712, at the W. end.

Lutton, so-called from the *lodes*, or drains, 2 m. N., was also once a market town. The Ch. has a stone spire, but the rest of the Ch., even to the mouldings, is wholly of brick. The arcades are Dec.; the clerestory and roof Perp. There are two incised slabs here. The inlaid pulpit and canopy, 1702, are said to have been erected from a bequest by the famous Dr. Busby of Westminster, who was born here in 1606. The font is a Perp. octagon, with bold spurs.

Sutton St. James, 4 m. S. of Long Sutton, has an odd-looking Ch., which has lost its nave, but retains the Perp. stuccoed brick tower standing quite apart from the rebuilt chancel. The Perp. font-bowl was rescued from being a horse-trough. The remains of an ancient cross called **Ivy** (St. Ives) **Cross**, beyond the Ch., are of some interest.

15¾ m., Sutton Bridge Stat., the junct. with the line from Peterboro' and Wisbech to Lynn. This is a small port, 3 m. from the mouth of the Nene, subordinate to Wisbech, which sprang up owing to the construction of the embanked road over the dangerous **Cross Keys Wash**.

It must have been in this neighbourhood that King John lost all his baggage and treasure, 1216, barely escaping with his life, and fell into the fever from which he died soon after. (See *Swineshead*, Rte. 7.)

> "I tell thee, Hubert, half my power this night
> Passing these flats is taken by the tide,
> These Lincoln washes have devoured them,
> Myself well mounted, hardly have escaped." —*King John*, v. 6.

An old farm-house, of course of

much later date, about 3 m. N. of this, still called **King's House**, is traditionally said to be the place where he rested for the night. The loss of life in this dangerous crossing, by a ford at low tide, was great and continuous. At last, in 1831, a new outfall, 7 m. long and 250 ft. wide, was cut for the river, and made deep enough to float a man-of-war at high tide, which rises 22 ft., and a fine embankment, 1½ m. long, with a new wooden bridge, was made by *Rennie* and *Telford*. The parish called **Central Wingland**, half in Lincolnshire and half in Norfolk, was thus entirely reclaimed from the sea. An iron swing-bridge, from designs of *Robert Stephenson* and *Borthwick*, costing about 18,000*l*., replaced the wooden bridge in 1851; it has two clear openings of 60 ft. In 1881 an ambitious attempt was made, with the help of the G. N. Rly., to raise Sutton Bridge into an important harbour by the construction of a dock covering 12 acres; but, owing to defective construction, the sides gave way shortly after, and it is improbable that it will ever be completed.

3 m. S., with a stat. 1½ m. from it on the Wisbech line, is **Tydd St. Mary's**; the name is doubtfully said to mark the tide-end. It has a graceful Ch., externally Dec., with an early Perp. brick tower and stone spire, but the aisle arcades are Trans. or E.E., with circular pillars and octagon capitals covered with stiff foliage. The Perp. font is adorned with shields held by angels, and bearing rather unusual devices. In the N. aisle is an alabaster slab incised with effigy of Sir William de Tidd, c. 1400. On the gable is a sanctе-bell cot with a cross. In the chancel are a blocked low-side window, cinquefoiled sedilia, and good double piscina.

Tydd St. Giles, just across the Cambridgeshire border, 2 m. from St. Mary's, has a fine Trans. nave of 6 bays with aisles (the chancel is destroyed) and a detached E.E. tower with brick Perp. upper stage, standing 20 yards to the S.E. The Perp. font has some rather remarkable heads. On the 5th pier on N. side is the curious inscription: "*Cest piler quemencat* [commença] *Ricard le prestre primer. pre v. m.* [votre merci] *pur lui.*"

From **Ferry**, the next stat. beyond Tydd, the beautiful Ch. of *West Walton*, Norfolk, with a fine E.E. tower forming the entrance to the churchyard, is only 1 m. distant. *Wisbech* is 7 m. from Sutton Bridge. For the grand series of churches in Norfolk between Sutton Bridge and *Lynn* (11 m.), rivalling the Lincolnshire group between Sutton and Spalding, see *Handbook for Eastern Counties*.

ROUTE 10.

BOSTON TO WAINFLEET.

(By road, 18 m.)

Fishtoft, Freiston, Butterwick, Benington, Leverton, Leake, Wrangle, Friskney.

This is an excellent road for cyclists on the way from Boston to the watering-place of Skegness. The river Witham forms the boundary between Lindsey and Kesteven or Holland from Lincoln to Boston, but this loop of land N.E. of Boston is in Holland, and is of true fen-land

character in soil and architecture. The main road to Wainfleet leaves Boston by Wide Bargate, turning sharply to the rt. 1 m. from the town, and passing no village before Benington, but it is more interesting either to go by Skirbeck (see *Boston*) and Fishtoft to Freiston, or to take the Freiston low road, and rejoin the main road at Benington. Several of these churches are very fine.

At **Fishtoft**, 1½ m. beyond Skirbeck, is a handsome Ch. ded. to St. Guthlac, having been given to Crowland by Alan de Creon of Freiston. A small statue of the Saint, of earlier date than the tower, is over the W. window. The tower, aisles, clerestory, and font are good Perp. There is a rood-turret at the angle, and a fine gable cross. The nave is of five light Dec. bays with clustered pillars. The chancel is Norm. in structure, with many insertions. There is an early Perp. rood-screen, with the steps remaining, and a richer screen under the tower-arch, which came from Freiston Ch. A large elder-tree still flourishes on the tower.

Freiston, 1¼ m. from Fishtoft, or 3½ from Boston by the Kyme Tower road, should be visited for its fine ***Priory Ch.** The name, like Firsby and Friskney, comes from the Frieslanders who settled in this part. Guy de Creon, the largest grantee of land in this county at the Conquest, except Earl Alan, fixed the seat of his barony at Freiston. His son Alan founded at Freiston, in 1113, a cell of Crowland, ded. to St. James, whose statue is over the W. window. The massive tower, aisles (the S. aisle rebuilt), and lofty clerestory are Perp., but the Ch. is really the nave of the original Priory Ch. The W. piers of the Trans. central tower are seen outside the E. window, and the transept arch is at the end of the aisle. The Norm. corbel-table was curiously replaced over the clerestory. The nave, of Trans. character, has 3 round bays, one of them with chevron ornament, and 3 later pointed ones. Between the 3rd and 4th piers on the N. side is a rood-turret, marking the place of the parochial altar. But the first object that strikes the eye is the beautiful font cover, towering nearly to the Perp. carved roof, and crowned with a figure of the Virgin. The font itself is panelled, and has 2 kneeling-steps, for the priest and a sponsor. The screens at the end of the aisles remain, but the chancel screen was sold to Fishtoft. Nothing remains of the Priory buildings, but a Norm. door in the S. aisle opened into the E. walk of the cloisters.

Freiston Shore, where there is some bathing at high tide (the tide goes out an enormous distance), is nearly 2 m. S.E.

Butterwick Ch. (probably, like Buttermere, from a Danish proper name), ¾ m. further, was restored by *Jas. Fowler*, 1880. It has a low brick tower, sanctc-bell cot, E.E. arcade with foliaged capitals, E.E. font with clustered shafts, and a restored Perp. rood-screen. A fine sycamore in the churchyard is said to have been planted in 1653.

Before **Benington**, 5 m. from Boston, the two roads unite. This village has a handsome Ch., in a pretty churchyard, with a heavy Perp. tower, unfinished with parapet or pinnacles. There is a fine S. porch with gable cross. The Dec. nave of 6 bays is lofty and light, with an open roof having figures of angels. The font is a rich specimen of Perp. carved with a remarkable design of the Holy Trinity and Saints, and has two kneeling stones, as at Freiston. Part of the rood-screen remains. The chancel is E.E., with lancet windows, but the S. side has Perp. windows inserted. It has

Dec. sedilia with piscina and aumbries, and a double recess used perhaps for the Easter Sepulchre.

***Leverton** Ch., 1 m. further, is of great beauty, and was well restored by *J. Fowler*, 1891, who built the present clerestory in place of a hideous brick disfigurement of 1728. The tower, like others in this part, has no pinnacles. The Dec. aisle windows are square-headed. The nave and aisles are late Dec., with light clustered pillars; the large chancel and its sacristy and restored screen are Perp. The font is Perp. on a lofty base. In the chancel are ancient stalls with poppy-heads, set on a stone basement with quatrefoiled openings. The most attractive feature of the Ch. is the beautiful carving of the late Dec. sedilia; squints in the E. stall and piscina look into the graceful sacristy. A crucifix remains at the E. end, and another on each gable of the sacristy. On the sill of a window in it is cut the name, "Hy. Pecham, 1597"; he was the author of the rather rare 'Compleat Gentleman.'

Leake, about 8 m. from Boston (the stat. on the East Lincoln line is 3 m. N.W.), though spelt "Leche" in Domesday, is probably so called from an arm of the sea. The *Ch. is a large and fine late Dec. building, in a most dangerous state of disrepair both without and within. It has a noble clerestory and an immensely massive late Perp. tower, built between 1490 and 1547, at a recorded cost of 359*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, which never was finished, and must have been intended to be at least twice the present height. At the S.E. angle is an octagon rood-turret, crowned by a spirelet. The nave gable has a wavy parapet. The nave is of 6 lofty bays, with pillars like those of Boston, the Trans. Norm. responds in the aisles only remaining from an earlier church. An alabaster effigy of a knight, the mutilated sedilia, two curious carved stones on the wall, and an ancient poor-box should also be noticed. There were two chantry houses in the parish, but what remained of St. Lawrence's was pulled down in 1835; the other, or Multon Chantry, now a farm-house, has some remains of antiquity.

Wrangle, 1 m. further, has another fine and interesting *Ch., which belonged to Waltham Abbey. The meaning of the name is doubtful: in Domesday it is Weranghe. The Ch. is injured by a low debased tower, which was originally Trans., as is shown by the rich tower-arch within. The S. porch is large and has curious carvings at the angles; its inner door is a remarkable and beautiful specimen of E.E., boldly trefoiled, and adorned with tooth. The nave is mainly a Perp. rebuilding of E.E. work, but the chancel is Dec., with a fine 5-light Dec. E. window. The alternate flowing and Perp. tracery in the clerestory deserves notice. The pulpit is Elizabethan. In the N. aisle are some important remains of good late Dec. or early Perp. glass. In its E. window are kings and prophets, and below, subjects collected from other windows. In the N.E. window are ten figures of saints; in the next saints with names; and in the 3rd, some mutilated figures. In the E. window was once the inscription, "*Thomas de Weyversty, Abbas de Waltham* (1345–1371), *me fieri fecit.*" There are two interesting monuments of the Reed family in the chancel; a slab in the pavement to John Reed, 1503, with a curious mutilated inscription in verse; and a fine altar-tomb of Sir John Reade, his great-grandson, 1626. The easternmost of the sedilia rises gracefully above the sill of a window.

From Wrangle to Skegness an old

Roman bank extends at about ½ m. from the shore, to avert the inroads of the sea. This shore abounds in sea-birds, and is well known to sportsmen. Cranberries used to grow abundantly about here. The whole strip E. of the East Lincoln line (Rte. 14) as far as Grimsby is known as the *Marsh* (i.e. the place of *meres* or pools), which differs entirely from *fen*, a word meaning "mud," reclaimed from stagnant water, while the marshes are reclaimed from brackish or salt water. Hence the fens are mainly corn-growing, the marshes mainly grazing lands, celebrated for the richness of the pasture.

Beyond Wrangle the road passes from Holland into Lindsey; and it is curious that while the churches hitherto have been at almost every mile, there is not a single village in the 9 m. from Wrangle to Wainfleet. But ½ m. l. of the road, at 4 m. beyond Wrangle, is ***Friskney** Ch., which should be visited for its recently-discovered wall-paintings. It is externally almost wholly a fine spacious Perp. building of the marsh (not the fen) type, but has two Norm. arches in the aisle wall, a Trans. N. door, and a lofty Dec. arcade, perhaps heightened when the clerestory was added. The tower has a Trans. Norm. base, a good E.E. and inferior Perp. stage. The tower-arch is fine. The nave was restored by *Butterfield*, 1870, but the chancel was nearly ruined by bad restoration in 1849, with a clumsy roof crushing the windows. There are chantries enclosed by screens to both aisles; in the S. one is an E.E. piscina; in the N., which is entered by a half-arch, is a remarkable blocked low-side window, and a squint into the chancel. The chancel-screen and parcloses are good Perp. The pulpit is dated 1659. In the chancel are late Perp. sedilia with panellings, and a trefoiled aumbry and piscina. In the jamb of the E. window are some curious figures. In the pavement is an incised slab to John de Lyndewode, rector, 1374, and at the W. end an effigy of a knight of the Freshney family, and an early 14th-cent. inscription on brass to Piers Jonson. The **wall-paintings**, which are unusually perfect, extend along the spandrils of both arcades, and date from the early part of the 15th cent., when the Ch. was completed. They owe their preservation to the care of the late vicar, the Rev. H. J. Cheales, who published an account of them in *Archæologia*, vols. xlviii. and l. They are difficult to distinguish without a good opera-glass, but some are of considerable merit. The subjects are—N. clerestory: 1. Annunciation. 2. Not uncovered. 3. Nativity. 4. Resurrection. 5. Ascension. 6. Assumption of the Virgin. S. clerestory: 1. Offering of Melchizedek. 2. Gathering of Manna. 3. Last Supper. 4. Pope Gregory's Mass (?). 5. King Æthelred entering Bardney Abbey. 6. Jews stabbing the Host (very remarkable). There was a small religious house in the parish, connected with Bolington Priory, near Wragby, of which only mounds remain.

Wainfleet (Rte. 16) is about 4 m. and Skegness 9 m. further; *Eastville* Stat. (Rte. 14), is 4 m. W.

POPLA

PART II.

LINDSEY.

ROUTES.

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ROUTE 11.

BOSTON TO LINCOLN.

(By Tattershall and Kirkstead.)

G. N. RAILWAY. 31 m.

Langrick, Dogdyke, Tattershall, Coningsby, Kirkstead, Stixwould, Southrey, Bardney, Barlings, Fiskerton, Washingborough.

Distances.—Tattershall, 12 m.; Kirkstead Junct. (for Horncastle), 15¼ m.

This line, the old one from London to Lincoln until the construction of the route viâ Grantham, runs almost the whole way along the bank of the Witham. There are ferries at every stat., and bridges at Tattershall, Kirkstead, and Bardney. The great difficulty of the engineer was to secure foundations for the railway bridges. Water is within 6 ft. of the surface

along the whole line, but the drainage system, principally effected by Rennie, is so perfect that overflow is almost unknown. Before the enclosure Holland Fen (across the river) was valued at a rental of 3600*l.*; in 1834 this had increased to 25,300*l.* Wildmoor Fen, rt., which with East and West Fens forms a vast tract of 60,000 acres, principally of corn-land, was drained by Rennie. His system was to divide the upland from the low-land waters, and carry the former away by separate drains called *catch-waters*. Out of this huge Fen, stretching between Dogdyke and Eastville stats. on the Lincoln and Grimsby lines, several parishes have been formed, with modern churches.

The lines to Lincoln and Grimsby diverge beyond the Grand Sluice at Boston, whence at high tide there is a magnificent view of the glorious tower.

4¾ m., Langrick Stat. The red brick Ch. was built in 1828.

11 m., Dogdyke Stat., probably *Dockdyke*, from low Lat. *doga*, ditch, old Dutch, *dokke*. Dogdyke is a hamlet of **Billinghay**, 3½ m. W., where the Ch. has a slender spire, with flying buttresses, good S. arcade of clustered piers, and a Perp. roof and screen, still retaining some colour. In the chancel are sedilia and an aumbry, and in the aisle a piscina.

Close to Dogdyke stat. is a piece of unreclaimed swamp, "as nearly a relic of the fens as may be found in Lincolnshire. Here may be found *Utricularia vulgaris* (bladder-wort), *Ranunculus lingua* (spear-wort), *Hottonia palustris* (water-violet), *Stellaria glauca* (stitch-wort), *Thalictrum flavum* (meadow-rue), and *Sium latifolium* (water-parsnip)."—*Streatfeild.*

12 m., Tattershall Stat., a place of great interest for its noble red-brick ****Castle**, and fine Perp. ***Collegiate Ch.** It is a decayed little village, formerly a market-town, and part of a large cross still remains, with arms of Cromwell, Tattershall, and D'Eyncourt. The charter for a market was obtained from King John by Robert Fitz-Eudo, "for the consideration of a well-trained goshawk." Robert de Tateshall was summoned to Parliament as the 1st Baron in 1297. The estates passed by marriage to the Cromwell family about the end of the 14th cent., and Ralph, 3rd Baron Cromwell, Lord High Treasurer to Henry VI., who is buried in the Ch., built the Castle in 1440. It now belongs to Earl Fortescue.

The **Castle**, though it consists of little more than the Keep Tower, is one of the finest pieces of mediæval brickwork in England. It is 112 ft. high, with an area of 89 ft. by 67, and the walls are, in parts, 16 ft. thick. It is quadrangular in shape, with octagonal turrets at the corners, one of which still has its conical roof; the upper story is a covered gallery overhanging bold machicolations, which at the date when the castle was built served for little more than ornament. The doors and windows are varied in design and admirably moulded; and the red brick, now toned by time to a beautiful colour, was varied by panels of white brick. Of the detached buildings only one remains, at the N. W. angle. The castle was entirely surrounded by an inner moat, and partly by an outer one, fed by the river Bain. The interior consists of four stories, each with a large central chamber and several smaller apartments. From various indications, such as the absence of any inner doors while the outer ones still survive, and the faint traces of fires in the chimneys, it has been doubted whether the castle was ever inhabited. The central chamber of the ground-story was probably a hall of entrance; on the

floor above it was a grand reception room, and over that, a state-bedroom. On the 3rd story is a vaulted gallery with coloured bosses of cement, and on all four floors are very fine chimney-pieces bearing richly-coloured coats of arms of considerable interest to a genealogist. A staircase of 181 steps opens on to the leads, whence there is a fine view of Boston "Stump" and Lincoln Minster.

The **Ch.** is entirely Perp. and of one date, having been rebuilt from the ground as a Collegiate Ch. by Lord Treasurer Cromwell, at the same time with the castle. The two are thus of peculiar interest, as affording an exact comparison of the secular and ecclesiastical architecture of that date, side by side. It is built of sharp and well-cut stone. It was not finished at the Treasurer's death in 1455, but was completed by his executors, one of whom was the great Bishop of Winchester, William of Waynflete, the most famous building prelate of his age. The College was endowed for a provost, six priests, six secular clerks, and six choristers. An almshouse in the churchyard endowed by Lord Cromwell still survives. The Ch. itself is cruciform, and far too large for the shrunk village, though the nave is again partly used. The W. tower is heavy and unpleasing, and the best external features are the lofty clerestory, and the bold projection of the transepts. The nave, which is in very bad repair, has six lofty bays with very slender pillars and a low-pitched roof. The tower-arch is fine. All the windows were originally filled with rich Perp. glass, much of which survived the Revolution, but was actually presented in 1756 by Earl Fortescue to the Earl of Exeter for St. Martin's at Stamford (Rte. 2), where some of it may still be seen mixed with glass from other churches. What remains has been placed in the E. window. The parishioners, very justifiably, raised a riot, and endeavoured to prevent this scandalous spoliation. The pulpit has a fine carved base. The stone rood-screen was a gift of a member of the College, Robert de Whalley, 1528, and has a stone book-desk, facing E. Little has survived in the choir but some stalls and the sedilia. In the N. transept, removed for safety from their place in the choir pavement, are some of the finest ***brasses** in the county. That of Lord Treasurer Cromwell, 1455, the builder of both Ch. and Castle, headless, and without his wife's effigy, is remarkable for the ape-like "wodewoses," or wild men as supporters under his feet. On either side of him are his nieces and heiresses, Joan (Stanhope), Lady Cromwell, 1479 — a most beautiful brass—and Maud, Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, 1497, both in very rich dress, and having saints in niches of the canopy piers. Beyond these are three effigies of ecclesiastics of the College: William Moor, 2nd Provost, 1456, in Eucharistic vestments; William Symson, chaplain, 1519; and a very fine brass of a Provost, 1500–1520, in flat doctor's cap, and a magnificent cope bordered with figures of Apostles. On the choir steps, at present covered, is the brass of Hugh de Gondeby, 1411, steward to Lord Cromwell.

The handsome Perp. tower of ***Coningsby** Ch., only ½ m. from Tattershall, adds to a fine architectural group. This tower forms a remarkable porch, being open at the sides to the churchyard. In its W. face is a circular window, which within is eight-foiled. In the S. porch is a very large stoup, opening both outside and in, and an old door, with good ironwork, to the parvise. The spacious nave is E.E., with a Dec. eastern bay and chancel arch; the aisle windows are Dec. N. and Perp. S. The clerestory windows, originally a line of

E.E. lancets, have been cruelly mutilated into triangles, and the E. end has been most improperly altered into an apse. The credence is made out of a Trans. Norm. capital. There are some remains of the chancel-screen and rood-staircase, and two slabs which have had large brasses. The font is plain E.E. On the S. wall is a dial of 1665. Two poets were successive rectors here; Laurence Eusden, a discreditable poet-laureate, d. 1730—

"Eusden, a laurell'd bard, by fortune rais'd,
By very few men read, by fewer praised,"

and John Dyer, d. 1758, author of 'The Fleece' and 'Grongar Hill.' For the curious death of the last Viscount Coningsby, see *Culverthorpe* (Rte. 7). The stately name probably suggested to Lord Beaconsfield the title of his best-known novel.

15½ m., Kirkstead Junct., where carriages are changed for the rising watering-place of *Woodhull Spa* (1½ m.), and *Horncastle* (7½ m.), for which see Rte. 12. Here was an important Cistercian **Abbey,** a colony from Fountains, founded in 1139 by Hugh Brito, son of Fitz-Eudo, Lord of Tattershall. The value at the Dissolution was 286*l.* It was granted to the Duke of Suffolk, and afterwards to Lord Clinton, Earl of Lincoln. All that remains above ground is a fragment of the S.E. angle of the S. transept. In the same field, but outside the old precincts, is the beautiful ***Chapel** of St. Leonard, a little gem of the purest E.E. architecture. Its original purpose, evidently connected with but distinct from the Abbey, is unknown; most probably it was a chantry-chapel served by the Abbey. It is a donative without restriction, and from 1720 to 1812 was used by the Disneys for Presbyterian worship. It is unhappily in a dangerous and neglected state, but it is hoped that before long so beautiful a building may at least be saved from utter destruction. In plan it is a simple oblong, with very little ornament except on the W. front. The W. doorway, which retains its old door, has delicate foliage; above it are three arches with a "vesica" window in the centre. All the other windows are lancet. The interior is surrounded by an arcade with capitals of exquisite foliage, supporting a groined vaulting adorned with tooth and nail-head, and divided by large bosses. In the S. wall is a triangular piscina, and against the E. wall a Jacobean pulpit. Part of a very valuable rood-screen with lancet arcading, probably the earliest now existing, except the Trans. Norm. one at Compton in Surrey, is used for a division of the seating. The mutilated marble effigy of a knight is thought to be Robert, the 2nd Lord Tattershall, who died c. 1212. He is in a hauberk of banded mail, the earliest of the five known examples, and wears the cylindrical helmet with convex top, having two bands crossing in front, of which there are six other instances. This chapel has been illustrated in a series of fine plates, publ. by *Parker.* See also *Archæol. Journ.*, XL., p. 296.

17¾ m., Stixwould Stat. Here was a nunnery, of which order is uncertain, founded by the Countess Lucy, wife of Ivo Taillebois. It was dissolved in 1536 by the Act affecting the lesser monasteries, but refounded by the king the next year as a Premonstratensian Priory, which only survived two years. Nothing remains of it but the foundations. The gross value was 163*l.* 1*s.* 2½*d.*, and it had fifteen nuns. The site was granted to Robert Dighton. The parish Ch., built out of the materials of an older ch., was rebuilt in 1831. There are some stone coffins from the Priory in the

churchyard, and a good parclose screen, which belonged to the Halstead chantry of the old Ch., and is now made into a reredos. The font is octagonal, divided into panels by rich pinnacles with lions and flowers, each panel bearing a quaintly-cut emblem of an Evangelist, or of the first four months of the year, with the name in black-letter above.

Halstead (or Hawstead) **Hall**, a farm-house, 1 m. E., is a massive red and black brick building, once moated, belonging to the Welby family. A fine mantelpiece from it, resembling those in Tattershall Castle, is now at Denton Manor (Rte. 1).

Bucknall Ch., 2¼ m. N. of Stixwould Ch., has a square, heavy tower; a N. arcade of clustered E.E. pillars, and a S. one of plain Dec.; an E.E. door with a timbered porch, and a Trans. font.

Horsington Ch., 1 m. E. of Bucknall, was rebuilt by *D. Brandon*, 1860. Near it is **Poolham Hall**, another moated manor-house, now a farm-house, in the garden of which are the remains of a domestic chapel, and some sculptured stones. The font at Woodhall (Rte. 12) came from it.

19¼ m., Southrey Stat., a hamlet of Bardney, 2 m. N. of which, or somewhat further from Bardney, are the small but interesting remains of **Tupholme Abbey**, a Premonstratensian house founded by Alan and Gilbert de Neville, c. 1160, and colonised from Newhouse (Rte. 22); consisting of a wall of the refectory with lancet windows, and its graceful pulpit with two trefoiled arches, used by the reader at meals. The lower story was apparently a cellar, and the refectory was entered from the cloisters. The gross value at the Dissolution was 119*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, and there were nine religious.

21¾ m., Bardney Junct., whence there is a rly. to Louth (Rte. 13). This village originally grew up round the great Benedictine **Abbey**, one of the oldest and most famous in England. The whole of this district along the Witham was thickly set with monastic houses, probably owing to its security; Bardney, Barlings, Tupholme, Stainfield, and Stixwould, as well as Nocton (Rte. 5) on the other bank, being within a few miles. No district suffered more cruel havoc from the Dissolution, only the merest fragments at most remaining of any of these six houses. Of this great group Bardney stood at the head for antiquity and wealth. Its foundation reaches to immemorial antiquity, but it is attributed in some of the Chronicles to Æthelred, son of the great opponent of Christianity, Penda, who came to the throne of Mercia in 675. His Queen, Ostryth, niece of the sainted Northumbrian King Oswald, transferred the relics of her uncle hither. According to Bæda, the sturdy Lindesey monks refused to admit the body of a Northumbrian saint, but during the night a pillar of fire reaching to the sky stood over the excluded corpse and removed their scruples. The relics worked miracles, and became the great treasure of the Abbey, which then received an additional dedication to St. Oswald. After the murder of Ostryth by the Danes, Æthelred resigned his crown (see wall-painting at *Friskney*, Rte. 10), and became a monk and afterwards Abbot of Bardney. A barrow in a neighbouring field, called **King's Hill Close**, is traditionally said to mark the site of his burial, and it almost certainly marks that of some Mercian king. The monastery was burnt in the terrible invasion of Hingvar and Hubba, c. 870, who murdered the

monks, said to be then, with lay-brethren, 300 in number. It was refounded after the Conquest by Remigius, the great Bp., and Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln, who endowed it with large estates. Henry IV., himself a Lincolnshire man, visited the abbey in great state, Aug. 21, 1406, accompanied by the Duke of Clarence, and Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and his three Scottish captives, the Earls of Douglas, Fife, and Orkney. Nothing is known of the object of this visit, but the king held a conference here with Philip of Repingdon, Bp. of Lincoln. The abbots, though not mitred as is sometimes asserted, sat in Parliament as Lords of Lindsey. The abbey, valued at 429*l.*, was granted to Sir Robert Tyrwhit. Nothing unhappily remains of it but the moated site, ½ m. N. of the village.

The parish **Ch.** is large, with a massive tower and good Perp. roof. The chancel is very late Perp., of brick, with stone mullions. An altar-slab, bearing seven crosses, is now again in position.

2½ m. N. was another religious house—the Benedictine nunnery of **Stainfield**, founded by Henry Percy in the 12th cent., valued at the Dissolution at 112*l.* 5*s.*, and then having sixteen nuns, and granted, like Bardney, to Sir Robert Tyrwhit, who built on the site a mansion which perished in the 18th cent. The Ch., rebuilt in 1711, has its cupola E. and altar W. It is worth notice for its bench ends of this date. It contains some armour, and five tattered needlework banners, done by ladies of the Tyrwhit family.

Barlings Abbey (sometimes called Oxeney) stood 1 m. W. of this, and like other religious houses in this unfortunate district has entirely perished, except part of a massive pier of one of the tower-arches, and many bases of pillars. Some Dec. windows are built into a cottage by the gate. A plate of 1710 shows a noble tower, 180 ft. high, still standing. It was founded by Ralph de Hoya, 1154, for Premonstratensian Canons, had the high value at the Dissolution of 307*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* gross, and was granted to the Duke of Suffolk. It is best known for the prominent part taken by its abbot, Matthew Makkerell, in the revolt against the suppression of the smaller houses, known as the "Pilgrimage of Grace" (*Itinerarium gratiæ*), for which he was hanged at his own gate.

Barlings Ch., 1½ m. beyond the Abbey site, is 2 m. from Langworth stat., on the Market Rasen line (Rte. 19). It was mostly rebuilt in 1876, but has a double bell-gable, three plain Norm. doorways, and a Dec. window.

Beyond Bardney stat., the line crosses the river by a peculiar timber bridge, and then continues on the rt. bank.

25¾ m., **Five Mile House** Stat. Across the ferry, 1 m., is **Fiskerton Ch.**, which has belonged to Peterborough Abbey since its gift by Edward the Confessor. It was restored by *Ewan Christian*, 1863. The tower is good, and very remarkable, being oblong in shape but enclosing a circular basement, perhaps the beginning of a round tower. The N. doorway is Trans. Norm., the S. is E.E. The arcades of two bays are both good; the N. Norm., with billet moulding, the S. rich E.E. with detached shafts. The chancel has also a plainer Norm. arcade N., and a wide Dec. arch S. Under the E. window of the S. chantry is a Norm. reredos. The font is square E.E., with nail head at corners. In the S. aisle are

a brass of a priest and some bench-ends and brackets. The registers begin with 1539.

28½ m., Washingborough Stat., which has a large, handsome Ch., not very happily restored in 1859, of various dates, with a fine pinnacled tower and good Norm. font. In the chancel is a remarkable slab of a lady with half effigy and feet only. Some of the other monuments are interesting, and in the vestry is a framed inscription to Dame Cassandra Beaumont.

After passing on l. *Canwick* (see *Lincoln*, environs), and joining the G. E. joint rly. and the line to Grantham, we reach at

31 m., the Great Northern Stat. at **LINCOLN** (Rte. 1).

ROUTE 12.

KIRKSTEAD JUNCTION TO WOODHALL SPA AND HORNCASTLE.

G. N. RAILWAY. 7½ m.

Woodhall Spa, Langton, Horncastle, Scrivelsby, Haltham, Mareham-le-Fen, Miningsby, Revesby, Winceby, Tetford, Gautby, Minting, Baumber, West Ashby.

For the railway from Boston or Lincoln to Kirkstead, see Rte. 11. The tall fragment of the Abbey Ch. and the beautiful little chapel near it are seen ¾ m. E. of the stat.

1½ m., Woodhall Spa Stat., a place rapidly rising in importance for the cure of gout, rheumatism, and scrofulous diseases, though until lately it was scarcely known outside the county. The spa was accidentally discovered in 1811 in an unsuccessful attempt at boring for coal. The amount of iodine and bromine in the water far exceeds that of any other known spa, the proportions, according to Prof. Wanklyn's Report, being approximately in 10 gallons :—

	Iodine.	Bromine.
Cheltenham . . .	¼ grain.	1⅔
Leamington . . .	1	4
Kreuznach . . .	1¼	25
Woodhall . . .	7½	35

The **baths**, in the grounds of the Victoria Hotel, near the stat., have been rebuilt with all modern improvements by *C. E. Davis*, City Architect of Bath, and are rather picturesque. Pine baths can be had. The water, raised at a depth of 400 ft., can be procured in bottles. A band plays 2 or 3 times daily during the summer in the grounds, which are open to all visitors by payment. There is a resident physician (see *Index*). The drinking water comes from a spring in the limestone rock at Cawkwell. The neighbourhood has little beauty or attraction for visitors, but the air is very pure, dry, and bracing, and the situation as unlike as possible to the popular idea of Lincolnshire, being a sandy, fir-covered strip resembling the neighbourhood of Farnborough, somewhat sheltered on N. and E. by the low ridge of the wolds. There are two churches; **St. Peter's**, a large red-brick building by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1893, and **St. Andrew's**, built 1846, in which the week-day services and early celebrations are held. The only objects of much interest in the neighbourhood are Tattershall

Castle and Ch. and Kirkstead Chapel (Rte. 11), and Haltham Ch., and Scrivelsby Court (*post*).

At the parent village of **Woodhall**, 3½ m. N.E., the Trans. Norm. font in the Ch. came from Poolham Hall (Rte. 11). The belfry overhangs as at Brocklesby (Rte. 22).

Close to the line, rt., is a brick tower, 60 ft. high, called **Tower 'i the Moor**, part of a hunting-lodge probably built by the Cromwell family, late in the 15th cent. 2 m. further, on l. (no Stat.) is the ancient Ch. of **Martin**, with Norm. S. door, a plain circular font, and a very narrow chancel-arch having Trans. Norm. piers with grotesque figures on the caps. In the N. wall is an arched sepulchral recess. **Thornton** Ch., ½ m. beyond, restored and enriched with colour by *Ewan Christian*, 1890, has some remarkable wrought iron-work *hat-pegs*, of excellent design, c. 1750. **Langton** Ch., 1¼ m. from Horncastle (there are three of this name in the county), restored by *W. Scorer*, 1890, though small, has some objects of interest. The Dec. spire is peculiar, and rests on the W. buttresses. The base and stem of the font are E.E. fragments from Kirkstead Abbey; the Norm. bowl was from the old Ch. of St. Lawrence, Horncastle; the Norm. stoup came from Spalding, and is perhaps from the Priory there. But the most interesting object is a terra-cotta *chrismatory*, said to be of Moorish work, which was found in the moat at Poolham Hall (Rte. 11). It has two wells for the oil and the salt in baptism.

7½ m., **HORNCASTLE** Stat., the terminus of the branch; a small town best known for its celebrated *horse-fair* in the 2nd week in August, probably the largest in the kingdom. In any other week it is a sleepy little place, and can show but few remnants of its really venerable antiquity. The little river Bain, which falls into the Witham at Tattershall, gave its name to the Roman station of *Banovallum*. This probably utilised an existing British settlement, British urns having been found here. The shape of the peninsula formed by the river gave rise to the name, *Hyrn-ceaster* (*hyrne* = corner). Portions of the Roman wall, probably of the 1st cent. A.D., still exist behind the market-place and at the S.W. corner of the churchyard, and many Roman vases and coins have been discovered. The castle stood in the S.W. part of the enclosed area. Some of the names of streets, such as "Conging St." and "The Wong" (= field) are peculiar. The manor is interesting as having been sold in 1230 by its then possessor, Ralph de Rhodes, to Walter Mauclerk, 4th Bp. of Carlisle, for the use of the see, to which the ch. was alienated by a papal grant of 1318, as a place of refuge when the diocese was overrun by marauding Scots. In the 14th cent. it was the principal residence of the bishops, and Bp. Aldrich died at the manor-house, now destroyed, in 1557. In the Market-place is a monument to the Right Hon. E. Stanhope, of Revesby, M.P. for the Division, 1898.

The **Ch.**, restored by *Ewan Christian*, 1860, built of the local soft green sandstone, is spacious, but not of very attractive appearance, having a low tower with a new wooden spirelet. The lower stages of the tower and part of the E. wall are E.E., but the nave and its aisles are wholly Dec., with a Perp. clerestory and chancel added. The E.E. tower-arch and the foliation of the Dec. nave-pillars are good. In the N. wall of the chancel, opening into a chantry-chapel, is a curious doubly-barred opening, perhaps only a squint. The chancel is partly

surrounded by what remains of the old screens. On the wall of the N. aisle is the brass of Sir Lionel Dymoke, Champion of England, 1519; another brass in the pavement below represents him in a shroud. In the N. chapel is the monument of Sir Ingram Hopton, "who paid his debt to nature, and duty to his king and country in the attempt of seizing the arch-rebel [Cromwell] in the bloody skirmish near Winceby, Oct. 6, 1643." (The real date of Winceby fight was *Oct. 11.*) Cromwell ordered Sir Ingram's body to be searched for and buried with honour. Some scythe-heads near the monument are said to have been used in the battle (see *Winceby, post*). The inscription (re-painted) on Thomas Gibson, vicar, 1678, "by the rebellious powers carried away prisoner four times from his congregation," is curious. The E. window is a copy from Haltham. In the S. chapel is an incised slab of 1560.

The most interesting place near Horncastle is **Scrivelsby,** 2½ m. S., the ancient seat of the Dymoke family, the hereditary Grand Champions of England. This manor-with its peculiar privilege, was given by the Conqueror to his steward, Robert the Dispenser, Lord of Fontenay, ancestor of the De Spencers and the Marmions. Scott, it will be remembered, made his Marmion, though at a later date,

> "Lord of Fontenaye,
> Of Lutterward and Scrivelbaye,
> Of Tamworth tower and town."

The last Lord Marmion, of Scrivelsby and Tamworth Castle, died in 1292, and the Lincolnshire estate fell to his younger daughter Joan, whose granddaughter married Sir John Dymoke, and in the Dymoke family it has ever since remained. At the coronation of Richard II. Sir John Dymoke claimed the office of Champion in right of his wife; it was counterclaimed by Baldwin de Freville, Lord of Tamworth, but the right was decided by the Court of Claims to go with Scrivelsby Manor, by the tenure of 'grand-serjeanty.' The Champion was required to appear at the coronation banquet on horseback "in bright armour," gauntlet in hand, and challenge the right of the sovereign three times against all comers, receiving from the officers of the Jewel-House a gold cup filled with wine. At the coronation of George IV., the lord of the manor, being in holy orders, was permitted to appear by his son. It is much to be regretted that this picturesque part of the ceremony has been dropped, as being a part of the banquet, at the last three coronations. But at the coronation of K. Edward VII., the owner, as Hon. Champion, bore the Standard.

Scrivelsby Court (F. S. Dymoke, Esq.) stands in a large park stocked with deer. The *Lion gateway* into the park, which is of 360 acres, surmounted by a lion, is late Perp., c. 1500. Opposite to it, in a copse, are the old stocks. The house is chiefly modern Tudor; the greater part of the fine old house, including a hall with most valuable heraldic panelling, having been destroyed by fire in 1765. The coronation suits of armour, some of them of great value and interest, have been almost entirely dispersed, but the house still possesses the coronation gold cups from James II. to George IV., these having been very gracefully returned by Queen Victoria, to whom they were bequeathed by the late Champion.

The **Ch.** is prettily situated, but of less interest than might be expected. It has a tower and spire, built 1860, E.E. nave arcade, and Perp. chancel, extended eastwards from the original one. The oldest

monuments are recumbent effigies in the N. aisle of a knight and lady, believed to be Sir Philip Marmion and his wife, the last Marmions of Scrivelsby. Against the screen is the tomb of Sir Robert Dymoke, 1545, "knight baronet," Champion at the coronations of Richard III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII. Sir Brien Stapilton, in Burton Joyce Ch., Notts., 1550, and Sir Thomas Vyner at Gautby, 1672, are also called "knyght and barinet." The other monuments are of no great interest.

Most of the churches in this part are small and insignificant, but *__Haltham__, 2 m. beyond Scrivelsby, and about 4 m. from Horncastle or Woodhall, deserves a visit, though externally it lacks dignity from having no tower. The S. doorway is rude early Norm., and has symbolic carvings in the tympanum. The nave is E.E., but with Dec. windows. All the seating is old, and there is some remarkable screen-work enclosing a pew in the N. aisle. The font, hexagonal, is late Dec., and has a pretty four-leaved ornament. The chancel is entirely late flowing Dec., and has an unusually large E. window, a low-side window of which the iron staples remain, a good ogee-headed priest's door, and a piscina curiously set in the splay of a window. In the pavement is a worn incised slab of Robert Dymoke.

Roughton Ch. (pronounced *Roo-ton*), on the other side of the Bain, is mostly E.E., with a Perp. tower, and pretty brick turrets at the E. end. **Dalderby**, N. of it, had a Ch. of which only some foundations remain. It gave its name to the bishop who built the Great Tower of the Minster. **Kirkby-on-Bain** Ch., further S., was rebuilt in 1802, when several recorded monuments and brasses were wantonly destroyed. **Wood Enderby** Ch., 2 m. E. of Haltham, was rebuilt 1860, but has an E.E. arcade with plain round arches, square-headed Dec. windows, a square projecting piscina in the chancel, and a slab with a fine foliated cross in the porch. **In Wilksby** Ch., 1 m. further, there is nothing to notice but a good E.E. font. **Mareham-le-Fen** is a large village half-way between Horncastle and Tattershall, which has a considerable industry in bulbs. The Ch. is rather large, mostly late Dec. or Perp., but it has a good E.E. doorway and lofty arcades. The Dec. font is trefoiled, and has heads at the angles. **Moorby** Ch., further E., was rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1864. It has a pretty arcade in the chancel with pillars of green serpentine. The Dec. font, on a modern base, is fine and interesting, having figures of the Virgin and Child, Learning with open book and a scourge, others kneeling, and the "cadaver" of the donor watched by angels. In the vestry is a curious slab, with figure of a man playing the bagpipes and three women dancing. Beyond it was the Ch. of **Claxby Pluckacre**, the foundations of which can still be traced. **Miningsby** Ch., a little further, equi-distant from Horncastle and Spilsby, was rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1878. It has a double bell gable, and two tall trefoiled W. windows. In the S. wall there is a Norm. window, and a round arched doorway enclosing a pointed arch. The font is Perp., on four shafts with capitals, and there is also a good screen, and a knotwork stone in the chancel. A reservoir near here supplies Boston, 12 m. off, with water.

About 7 m. from Horncastle, Spilsby, Woodhall, or Tattershall, is the pretty "model village" of *__Revesby__, somewhat resembling Belton. The village Inn (closed on Sunday) is a favourite resort of cyclists. The Ch., parsonage, school, and alms-houses (founded 1727) are

picturesquely grouped round the large village green. A Cistercian Abbey was founded here in 1142, by William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln. It was colonised from Rievaulx, and became in turn the parent of Cleeve Abbey in Somerset. At the Dissolution it was valued at 349*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, gross, or 287*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.*, net, and was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. After his death it passed to the Carsey family, who sold it to Lord Burghley, and it was purchased from his descendants by Joseph Banks. The Abbey Ch. stood in a field ¼ m. S. of the green. Little remains above ground, but the bases of the piers have been disclosed by excavation, and the site of the high altar is marked by a marble tablet. The length was about 200 ft., and the breadth, with the aisles, 62 ft. The cloisters were attached to the S. transept. There are remains of the moat and traces of the fish-ponds.

Revesby Abbey (Hon. Mrs. Stanhope), on the E. side of the village, occupies nearly the site of the Abbot's House, which was a curiously long distance from his church. It is a stately building, erected by J. Banks Stanhope, Esq., 1848, from designs of *Burns*, and stands in a deer-park of 200 acres. In a field W. of it and N. of the village are an encampment and two barrows.

The **Ch.** is a fine and striking one in the later Dec. style, of the Lincolnshire type, built by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1891, at the cost of the late Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., and replaces a miserable one of 1735, built by Joseph Banks, to whom there is a large monument. It has a lofty and conspicuous spire. The lich-gate and E. window are memorials, 1894, to Mr. Stanhope. Some fragments from the Abbey are under the tower and in the N. aisle. The tile pavement is a copy of part of the original floor of the Abbey; the panels and sedilia came from the Abbot's House. The churchyard is a model one. Sir Joseph Banks, P.R.S., the celebrated naturalist, lived mostly at Revesby Abbey, and took a leading part together with Rennie in the drainage of the great fens to the E. He was buried at Heston, Middlesex, 1820.

Horncastle is the nearest stat. to the western part of the Wold district, but the churches in the immediate neighbourhood are mostly without interest, and Spilsby is a better point of approach. The churches in the Wold, indeed, though numerous, are very small and mean, where they have not been rebuilt, a most astonishing contrast with either the marsh or the fen.

The battle-field of **Winceby**, sometimes called the battle of Horncastle, is about half-way (5 m.) to Spilsby. The ruins of Bolingbroke Castle can easily be included in this round. This battle, Oct. 11, 1643, is important, as having first brought Cromwell into prominence, and secured Lindsey, which hitherto had chiefly been Royalist, for the cause of the Parliament, the side favoured in the fen country. The village stands on high ground with a sharp declivity to the N. Cromwell and Fairfax, being hard pressed by Lord Widdrington of Blankney and Sir John Henderson, called in the assistance of the Earl of Manchester, whose headquarters were then at Lynn. He marched upon Bolingbroke Castle, 3 m. S. (see Rte. 15), and distributed his army among the villages in this neighbourhood. Cromwell then fell suddenly upon the Royalists, who were advancing from Lincoln and Horncastle to relieve the castle, and was completely victorious. Cromwell himself was unhorsed, and nearly made prisoner by Sir Ingram Hopton (see his

monument in Horncastle Ch.). The worst slaughter occurred in *Slash Lane*, on the W. side of the village, leading to Ashby Puerorum, where numbers were blocked in by gates, and, it is said, mowed down by the rustics with scythes. Many rusted scythe-heads have been dug up, and several are kept in Horncastle Ch. Winceby **Ch.** is small, built 1866; the registers, though old, strangely contain no allusion to the battle.

' **Lusby**, 1½ m. E. of Winceby, has a small Ch. with two blocked Norm. doorways, and an early "key-hole" light in the N. chancel wall, a low-side window, Norm. chancel-arch, good Perp. screen, and a curious brass, c. 1600, on a slab under the altar, giving a dialogue between a deceased wife and her husband. The small Ch. at **Asgarby-by-Spilsby**, near it, has nothing of interest. **Hameringham** Ch., S.W. from Winceby Field, was so dilapidated that the nave wall fell in 1893. It has been rebuilt by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, but retains a good E.E. arcade, a fine Perp. font, with figures of angels and saints on the stem and the arms of Skipworth on the bowl, and a Jacobean pulpit, on which is the old hour-glass stand. There was formerly a Ch. at **Scrafield**, now in this parish, of which only the churchyard remains.

On the other side of Winceby Field, at **Ashby Puerorum**, there is a Ch. mainly E.E., with Perp. windows and tower, which has two brasses of the Littlebury family, c. 1560, and a very fine foreign incised slab, c. 1300, in the chancel pavement, from which the brass parts have been robbed. The curious name is derived from an estate bequeathed to support the choirboys of Lincoln minster. **Salmonby**, 1 m. further, has a prettily-situated Perp. Ch., which was almost rebuilt in 1871. William of Waynflete, Bp. of Winchester, was rector. **Tetford**, 1 m. further, half-way between Horncastle and Alford, has a Dec. Ch., in very bad repair, with Perp. tower and clerestory, shallow font with foliage undercut, a crocketed ogee canopy in the S. aisle, and a monument of Capt. Dymoke, 1749, with a breastplate and huge helmet over it. **Belchford**, a pretty village further to the W., has the kennels of the Southwold Hunt. The Ch. was rebuilt, except the tower, in 1781, but has been improved since, and has its old font. **Fulletby** Ch., nearer to Horncastle, on a steep hill, was rebuilt 1857, but retains its sedilia. Near the village is a remarkable mound. The hill churches of **Greetham** and **Mareham-on-the-Hill** have nothing of interest. **High Toynton** Ch. was rebuilt by *Ewan Christian*, 1872. **Low Toynton** Ch., 1 m. from Horncastle, nearly buried in ivy, was rebuilt in 1811, but has a late Norm. chancel arch. and a good font, like Huttoft, with the Holy Trinity, adoring angels, and the 12 Apostles, 8 of them on the stem.

The churches in the direction of Wragby are not of any more interest. **Thimbleby** Ch. was rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1879. **Edlington** Ch. was rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1860, but retains its Norm. tower-arch, blocked Dec. N. aisle arcade, some interesting bench-ends, and an E.E. font with round shallow arcading. **Wispington** Ch. was rebuilt by *G. B. Atkinson*, 1863. It has a copper-covered spirelet. The Jacobean marble altar-slab remains, and in the vestry is an incised slab of a rector, probably John Heddersett, 1394, holding a chalice. The small Ch. of **Waddingworth**, to the W., is now used only for funerals. **Gautby**, half-way (6½ m.) to Bardney, has a Georgian brick Ch. with spirelet. On the N

side of the altar is the reclining effigy of Sir Thomas Vyner, 1672, "knight and baronet," and on the S. lies his son Thomas, 1673. In the pavement is one to F. G. Vyner, who was murdered by brigands in Greece, 1870. The *Hall*, an ancient seat of the Vyners, was destroyed, 1874. **Minting** Ch., N.E. of Gautby, rebuilt by *Ewan Christian*, 1863, has a good E.E. north arcade, and part of the stem of an E.E. churchyard cross, with a representation of the Crucifixion, now built into the E. wall of the nave. There was an alien Priory here, founded by Ranulph de Meschines, Earl of Chester, before 1129, who gave the Ch. of Minting to the Abbey of St. Benedict on the Loire. It was given on the seizure of alien houses, 1421, to the Carthusian Abbey of Mount Grace in Yorkshire, and fell with that into the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. There are no remains known. **Baumber** Ch., 4 m. on the road to Wragby, has a nave encased in brickwork of about 1770, and a chancel of the same date, which have an interesting attempt at a Gothic character. It was restored by *W. Scorer*, 1892. The lower part of the massive tower is Norm., and two Norm. doorways have been uncovered. The curious lath and plaster triple arch to the chancel has been retained, and the remains of E.E. piers and arches, built into the chancel arch and walls and showing a former much larger Ch., have been exposed. The pulpit retains its old crocketed sounding board. There is an incised slab to the two wives of John Eland, 1473, on the W. wall. This Ch. was a burial-place of the family of the Dukes of Newcastle. *Sturton Hall*, in this parish, stands in a park in which there is a fair-sized lake. Some remains of the 17th-cent. old Hall still exist. On the other side of the park is the Ch. of **Great Sturton**, which is still in a deplorable state; it has lost its tower, aisle, and half the chancel. Under the belfry are some faded 18th-cent. paintings. The font is apparently an E.E. stoup. A low-side window is unusually on the N. side. **Hemingby** Ch., E. of Baumber, was rebuilt by *W. Scorer*, 1895. There is an incised slab in the sanctuary pavement.

The road over the Wolds to Louth, 13 m., which is very pretty in parts, but very severe for cyclists, passes through few villages.

West Ashby (2 m.) has a large Perp. Ch., with the nave and chancel under one roof. It has a fine Perp. S. porch, in which is a plain Norm. doorway; tall Perp. font; and an arcade with slender shafted pillars. **Scamblesby** (6 m.) has a small Ch. rebuilt by *R. H. Fowler*, 1893. Of the churches near to this road, **Goulceby** has been pulled down and is not yet rebuilt; **Asterby**, which has a saddle-back roof to the tower, has been lately rebuilt by *Mortimer*; and **Cawkwell** has been pulled down to help to rebuild Scamblesby. On the whole, it must be admitted that there is but little of architectural interest in the neighbourhood of Horncastle.

ROUTE 13.

BARDNEY JUNCTION TO LOUTH.

G. N. RAILWAY. 21½ m.

Wragby, Goltho, Rand, Holton Beckering, E. and W. Barkwith, E. and W. Torrington, Panton, Sotby, S. Willingham, Hainton, Benniworth, Donington-on-Bain, Biscathorpe, Brough-on-Bain, Market Stainton, Ranby, Raithby-by-Louth, Tathwell, Haugham.

For the rly. from Lincoln (9¼ m.) or Boston (21¾ m.) to *Bardney*, see Rte. 11. Carriages generally run through without change from Lincoln to Louth, but are reversed at Bardney. This line opens up the northern part of the central wold district, and runs through a picturesque hilly country, but without any objects of special interest, except the monuments at Hainton. The site of the great *Bardney Abbey* is on l. of the line, ½ m. from the stat.

4 m., Kingthorpe Stat., a hamlet of **Apley**, 1½ m. W., the Ch. of which has disappeared.

6 m., Wragby Stat., a town-like village, which had a charter for a market procured from Charles II. by the owner of the manor, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. The Ch. is a hideous structure of 1838. The chancel of the old church, ½ m. off, is used as a cemetery chapel. Three Norm. arches from its nave are now in the grounds of Sudbrook Holme (Rte. 19).

Langton-by-Wragby Ch., 1 m. E., has a massive tower; the rest was built in 1866.

At **Goltho**, 1½ m. W., is a disused brick ch. In this parish are a few vestiges of **Bolington Priory**, a small house of Gilbertines, founded by Simon Fitzwilliam, c. 1150. At the Dissolution it was valued at 187*l.*, and was granted to the Duke of Suffolk. Between this and Barlings is a heronry, belonging to Earl Manvers.

Rand Ch., N. of Goltho, 3 m. from *Snelland* Stat. (Rte. 19), has an old tower; the nave was built about 1820, and the chancel by *Withers*, 1862. It contains some monuments, including a Dec. recumbent effigy of a lady, a monument covered with armorial bearings of Sir Vincent Fulnetby, 1593, another with effigies of Sir Sapcoat Harington, 1630, and six brasses, which have been fixed on a wooden tablet in the nave, including an effigy of a lady, and pieces of two other effigies.

Holton Beckering Ch., 2½ m. from Wragby, was restored and partly rebuilt by *Sir G. G. Scott*, 1859, and has some good glass by *Clayton and Bell*, and a modern font-cover worth notice.

8¾ m., East Barkwith Stat.

Both **East** and **West Barkwith** Chs. (the latter 1 m. S.W.) have been mostly rebuilt, and have massive Perp. towers, but are of no great interest. **East Torrington** Ch., about 3 m. W., was built in 1850. That at **West Torrington**, 1 m. S.W., was built by *Withers*, 1862. It has a fine large Norm. font, a mutilated effigy of a Templar, and an early Perp. screen which came from St. Benedict's, Lincoln.

Near the ch. is a moated area, the site of a small Gilbertine house. Gilbert himself (see *Sempringham*, Rte. 6) was rector of Torrington. **Panton** Ch., 2 m. E. of the Stat., has another effigy of a Templar. **Panton Hall** (E. Turnor, Esq.) was built by *Hawksmoor*, the architect of the front of Queen's College, Oxford; it stands on a pretty hill near the stat.

Sotby Ch., 2 m. beyond Panton, has a massive early Norm. chancel-arch. The chancel was rebuilt 1857, but retains a double piscina, and a sepulchral recess. Some Dec. mural paintings were found in the splay of the windows.

10¾ m., South Willingham Stat. The Ch., except the tower, only dates from 1838. It has a Perp. screen, with restored rood-loft.

***Hainton** Ch., 1½ m. N., is the most interesting in this district, from its monuments of the Heneage family, who have been seated here since the reign of Henry III. The Ch., which has a fairly lofty spire, has been almost rebuilt externally, but the two lower stages of the tower are Norm. The tower-arch is massive Norm., the arcades E.E., and the aisles and chancel Dec. (rebuilt). The altar-tomb of Sir Thomas Heneage, 1553, with effigies also of his wife and daughter, Lady Willoughby of Parham, and enamelled shields, stands in the chancel, but the other monuments are all in the chantry-chapel, which is usually locked. They include a brass of John Heneage and wife, 1435; a brass inscription, John Heneage, 1530; a painted stone monument with kneeling effigies of John Heneage and wife, 1559, over which are helmets and spurs; a magnificent alabaster altar-tomb with recumbent effigy of Sir George Heneage, 1595, in gilded armour; his brother and heir, William, 1610, in alabaster, with kneeling effigies and profusely decorated; and some less interesting ones of later date. There is also a very small 14th-cent. slab of William Maltby. The Rom. Cath. Ch. has some interesting old vestments.

The **Hall** (Lord Heneage) is a large building of various dates, situated in a fine park of 145 acres.

Benniworth Ch., 1 m. S. of the stat., which has the rare dedication to St. Julian, had its chancel and transepts rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1875. The tower, with conical roof, is inserted into the nave. The Norm. W. door and part of the Norm. S. wall still remain. The font is a good restoration from some fragments, and some portions are preserved of a very early rood-screen.

After Willingham the wolds are of considerable height, and the line passes through tunnels. On l. of the line is a pretty sheet of water called *Benniworth Pool*, belonging to Lord Heneage. There are several barrows on the wolds.

13¾ m., Donington-on-Bain Stat., where the Ch. is partly E.E. and has a Norm. font, but there is scarcely anything of interest in the churches of this neighbourhood, though otherwise it offers several agreeable rambles. Those at **Biscathorpe** and **Burgh-** (or **Brough-**) **on-Bain** have been rebuilt, and **Gayton-le-Wold** has only a small Perp. Ch. **Market Stainton**, once a market town, 2 m. S.W., has a small Ch. principally Dec., with a massive tower. **Ranby** Ch., mostly rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1861, retains its Norm. chancel-arch as the tower-arch. This Ch. was rebuilt in 1450, by Lord Treasurer Cromwell, the builder of Tattershall.

16¾ m., Withcall Stat. The Ch. was built in 1882.

18½ m., **Hallington** Stat., a hamlet of **Raithby-by-Louth**, ¼ m. S. (there is another Raithby near Spilsby), where the Ch., though rebuilt in 1839 and since restored, retains the piers of its early Perp. arcade, and a Dec. font. **Maltby**, another hamlet to the S., had a small house of the Templars of which there are no remains. Randal, Earl of Chester, is recorded as first donor, and it was granted to the Duke of Suffolk.

Tathwell Ch., ded. to St. Vedast, 1st Bp. of Arras and Cambrai, c. 500, in a pretty situation, 1½ m. S. of Hallington, overlooking a piece of ornamental water, was restored by *Jas. Fowler*, 1888. It has a Norm. tower-arch and a monument of the Hanby family with several kneeling effigies. On **Orgarth Hill**, S., is an encampment said to be Danish, and on **Bully Hill** E. are six oblong barrows lying in a line E. and W. At **Haugham** (pron. *Haffam*), 1½ m. further, there was a small alien priory, a cell of the great Benedictine Abbey of St. Sever in Normandy. On the fall of the alien priories it was given to St. Anne's at Coventry, and at the Dissolution was valued at 12 marks. The Ch. was rebuilt in 1840.

21½ m., **LOUTH** Junct. Stat. (Rte. 14), before reaching which there is a grand view of the spire.

ROUTE 14.

BOSTON TO GRIMSBY.

(By Alford and Louth.)

G. N. RAILWAY (EAST LINCOLN BRANCH). 47¾ m.

Sibsey, Stickney, Stickford, New Bolingbroke, Little Steeping, Firsby, Irby-le-Marsh, Bratoft, Burgh, Gunby St. Peter, Orby, Willoughby, Skendleby, Well Vale, Alford, Markby, Strubby, Haugh, S. Ormsby, Belleau, Burwell, Legbourne, Louth, Yarborough, Utterby, Ludborough, Covenham, Binbrook, Marshchapel, Grainthorpe, North Thoresby, Grainsby, Waith, Wold Newton, Thorganby, Croxby, Ravendale, Hatcliffe, Holton-le-Clay, Brigsley, Ashby-cum-Fenby, Tetney, Waltham, Barnoldby-le-Beck, Humberston, Scartho, Bradley, Grimsby, Clee, Cleethorpes.

This important line, with the Skegness branch (Rte. 16) and the loop through Mablethorpe to Louth (Rte. 17), gives access to the great **Marsh** district, practically the whole strip, about 50 m. long and from 6 to 15 m. broad, lying between this railway and the coast. The "*marsh*," i.e., a place of meres or pools, must not be confused with the "*fen*," which means "mud," the two districts, though alike in perfect flatness, differing in most other respects. The fens have been reclaimed from stagnant, the marshes from brackish or salt water. Hence the former are mainly corn-growing, the latter mainly grazing land, affording admirable pasture. Some parts of the marshes, near the coast, are still remarkable for wild-fowl, whereas the fens are almost entirely reclaimed. The architecture is of a quite distinct character, though very fine in both; uniformly so in the fens, but variably in the marshland. The Ch. building era in the marshes did

not set in nearly so early as in the fens, and hence by far the greater part of its best architecture is Perp., though of a somewhat distinct type. The stone used is not Barnack or Ancaster stone, as in Holland and Kesteven, but mostly the soft sandstone, of a singularly green or sometimes dark yellow colour, found in the central wolds about Salmonby. The churches N. of Boston seem to melt gradually from the fen into the marsh type. The roads, though of course level, are apt to be sandy for cyclists, and somewhat awkward for driving, having wide drains, often unprotected by fences, beside them.

After Boston (107¼ m. from London) the line, crossing the Grand Sluice, where the tidal river ends, leaves the railway to Lincoln (Rte. 11), and after a sharp curve keeps perfectly straight for 15 m.

4¾ m., **Sibsey** Stat., just inside the borders of Lindsey, where there is a handsome Ch., interesting as being probably an almost exact counterpart of the original Ch. of Boston. It has a lofty E.E. tower containing a good ring of 8 bells, with a Dec. window inserted, and debased upper stage. The gable of the sancte-bell remains. The aisles were rebuilt by *C. Kirk*, 1856, but retain much old work, including a Norm. N. doorway. The nave is late Norm., of 5 bays, with unusually light and lofty pillars, having square abaci and scalloped capitals. The font is E.E., with two crosses on each face, and shaftlets round the stem. The spacious chancel is Perp., and has sedilia and piscina.

6½ m., **Leake and Wrangle** Stat. These two fine churches (described in Rte. 10), are from 3 to 4 m. E. of this absurdly-named stat. It is on the bank of the great **Hobhole Drain**, which carries the upland waters from Toynton Wharf across the East Fen into the Witham, near its mouth. At least 40,000 acres in Wildmoor, East, and West Fens, l. of the line, have been reclaimed from muddy ponds, and made into fertile corn-fields. It is curious to read Arthur Young's description of this part. "Sir Joseph Banks had the goodness to order a boat, and accompanied me into the heart of this fen, which had the appearance of a chain of lakes, bordered by great crops of reeds. It is in general from 3 to 4 ft. deep in water, the bottom a blue clay under a loose black mud 2 ft. deep." Rennie's principle (see Rte. 11), was to separate the surplus of the upland waters of the wolds from the waters of the fens, by means of a "catchwater" drain, like a moat, round the base of the Spilsby slopes, and then carry them to the sea by a separate channel across the fens.

9¾ m., **Eastville** Stat., the American-sounding name of a modern hamlet, 4 m. E. of which is *Friskney* Ch. (Rte. 10), with its remarkable wall-paintings.

Stickney Ch., 4 m. W., has a Perp. tower, half rebuilt by *Bassett Smith*, 1900; the Ch., which is mainly E.E., was restored, and a new chancel built by *Butterfield*, 1855. **Stickford** Ch., 2 m. N. of it, has a good Perp. tower, and was in great part rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1856.

New Bolingbroke, on *Medlam Drain*, 3 m. W. of Stickney, recalls a curious attempt at founding an industrial colony, by John Parkinson, steward to Sir Joseph Banks, about 1820, for weaving crape and bombazine. While the canals were the highways of traffic this might have been a possible place for the experiment, but it is now of course left extremely remote. It has a Ch. by *Teulon*, and a market-hall, assembly-room, &c., are survivals.

13 m., Little Steeping Stat. The Ch., 1 m. N., is only noticeable for a good early font.

15¼ m., FIRSBY Junct., where carriages are changed for Spilsby (Rte. 15), and for Skegness (Rte. 16), except by the excursion trains, which run over the loop. The name, like Friskney, is probably derived from Frieslanders who occupied this district. The Ch. is by *Street*, 1856. Bp. Warburton was rector 1730–1756, but did not apparently reside here.

Irby-le-Marsh Ch., closer to the Stat., has the arcade of its N. aisle built up in the wall, and a statue niche under the E. window.

Bratoft, close to the line beyond Firsby, has a Dec. Ch., partly rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1890, with Perp. aisles and tower, a Dec. font with emblems of the Passion, and screens at the E. end of nave and aisles. Its most interesting feature, however, is a very curious painting of the Armada, hung over the tower-arch, and signed "Robert Stephenson." The Armada is represented as a red dragon between four points of land, marked England, Scotland, Ireland, and France. Below are the lines:

"Spaine's proud Armado with great strength and power
Great Britain's state came gapeing to devour,
This Dragon's guts, like Pharoas scattered hoast,
Lay splitt and drowned upon the Irish coast.
For of eight score save too ships sent from Spaine
But twenty-five scarce sound returned again.
Non nobis Domine."

Thomas Scott, the commentator on the Bible, was born at Bratoft, 1747. The moat of the *Hall*, destroyed in 1698, a seat of the Massingberds, is still visible.

17¼ m., Burgh Stat. The small town is nearly 2 m. E., but there is an omnibus to most trains. The name shows its former importance, which was derived from its situation on a hill commanding the marsh. From the number of coins turned up, it was probably a Roman station, and there is a large tumulus, of still earlier date, outside the churchyard. The **Ch.** (formerly there were two) is a fine Perp. one, with a very boldly pinnacled tower, having coupled belfry windows and canopied niches on the W. face, and commands an extensive view. The finials, with iron crosses, date from about 1600. The N. doorway is Dec.; the brick S. porch, of about 1700, is incongruous but picturesque. The nave is wide and lofty, though the arcades are of poor work, but the chancel is very small in proportion. The chancel screen, restored, is partly made up from fine parcloses, ruthlessly broken up in 1865. The fine pulpit and canopied font-cover are dated 1623. A brass, with a curious inscription of Leonard Palmer, 1610, is said to have been actually buried under the chancel pavement.

A **Training College** for Missionaries was established here in 1878. It has a chapel by *Bucknall and Comper*, 1895, which deserves notice.

Close to Burgh Stat., l., is the Ch. of **Gunby St. Peter**, rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1870, which has two brasses of great value; one of a knight of the old county family of Massingberd, 1405, in camail and pointed bascinet, with his lady in tight dress and mantle, which was economically used for their descendants, Sir Thomas and Lady Massingberd, 1552, with a fresh inscription: the other of William Lodyngton, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, 1419, in his judicial robes. **Welton-le-Marsh, Candlesby**, and **Scremby**, on l. of the line, though pretty and well-wooded villages, are of no

special interest. On rt. is the Perp. Ch. of **Orby**, which was built by Thornholme Priory (Rte. 21), but has nothing to notice except two piscinas.

20¾ m., Willoughby Stat., a very pretty Stat. with arches of roses, the junct. for the loop line through Sutton-on-Sea and Mablethorpe to Louth (Rte. 17). The family of Willoughby de Eresby derives its first name from this village, which was granted in fief by the Conqueror. The Ch. is large, and entirely Perp.; it has in the floor an incised slab of Gilbert West, 1404, and another with a bust in low relief. Captain John Smith, President of Virginia, the hero of the famous story of Pocahontas, was born here in 1579, and was at Alford Grammar School. There is an encampment of irregular shape, probably Danish, near the Stat.

Claxby, 1 m. l., is a very pretty village, with a Ch. built in 1846.

Skendleby Ch., 1½ m. beyond it, which belonged to Bardney Abbey, restored by *G. G. Scott*, jun., 1875, has a rich Perp. buttressed font, some lancet windows, an altar-tomb, and some bench-ends.

Well Vale, on l. of line near Alford, is one of the most beautifully wooded spots in the county, and has two small sheets of water. The *Hall* (W. H. Rawnsley, Esq.) was a seat of the Dashwood family. The pretty road through the park and valley, which winds through the low chalk-hills, is open to the public. The Ch. is a hideous brick "Temple." **Ulceby** Ch., near the top end of the valley, is of no interest.

23½ m., ALFORD Stat. This is a neat little town with nothing to detain a tourist but the ***Ch.**, which is of considerable interest. It is chiefly Dec., and stands on a mound apparently artificial. It was restored by *Sir G. G. Scott*, 1869, who heightened the tower, and built the second N. aisle. Over the bold S. porch is a parvise. The internal appearance is striking from the number of pillars, with good foliage on the capitals. The fine oak rood-screen still bears considerable traces of gilding and colour. The pulpit is good Jacobean. The side-windows of the chancel retain some rich fragments of Dec. glass. The E. window, by *Clayton and Bell*, is good. On the S. side are fine Dec. sedilia, formerly blocked by the grand altar-tomb adjoining, on which are fine alabaster recumbent effigies of Sir Robert Christopher and his wife, 1668. In the pavement of the nave is an incised slab, with effigy, of Richard de Watton, Vicar. The thatched *Manor House*, c. 1660, in the main street, is picturesque.

Sutton-on-Sea is 6 m. distant.

On the road to it, **Bilsby** Ch., 1½ m., covered with stucco, and mostly rebuilt, 1841, is of no interest.

The old Ch. at **Markby**, 3½ m., a curious thatched building, with some early work remaining, now disused, stands within a moat, the only relic of a Priory of Austin Canons. It was built before 1203 by Ralph Fitz-Gilbert. The value at the Dissolution was 163*l.* 17*s.* 6½*d.* gross, and it was granted to the Duke of Suffolk. The new iron Ch. has a Jacobean pulpit and well-designed benches.

1 m. N. of it was **Hagnaby Abbey**, a Premonstratensian house, founded by Herbert de Orby, 1175; nothing remains but the moat. At the Dissolution it had nine canons, and was valued at 97*l.*; it was granted to John Freeman. **Hannah** Ch. is a tiny brick building on a hill.

From Alford to *Mablethorpe* is 8 m. In **Saleby** Ch., 2 m., built

1850, is the recumbent effigy of William de Hardreshull, dated 1303. **Beesby** Ch., 4 m., rebuilt 1841, is of no interest.

Maltby-le-Marsh Ch., 4½ m., has a singular 14th-cent. font, with square base, having an Apostle at each angle, and octagon bowl nearly covered by angels with outspread wings holding books. A piece of a churchyard-cross is used as a kneeling-stone. In the chancel is a cross-legged effigy of a knight, said to have been killed in a duel with the Lord of Mablethorpe at *Earl's Bridge*, which divides the two parishes. The Mablethorpe effigy is not now to be found in that church. For *Mablethorpe*, see Rte. 17.

Strubby Ch., 1 m. N.W. of Maltby, in a very out of the way situation, is of some interest. It has a Dec. S. arcade, and Dec. font, with traceries, and some remains of bench-ends and screen-work. In the vestry is a Georgian altar-table. In the chancel is a good sepulchral recess, with a much-worn 14th-cent. effigy. There are also monuments of the Ballett family, including a curious inscription of 1531, and a monument of Wm. Ballett, Alderman of London, 1648, aged 99, with two wives and ten children. They lived at *Woodthorpe Hall*, 1½ m. S.W., a red-brick Tudor house, close to which is a fine old oak.

The *wolds* rise almost immediately on the W. from Alford Stat., and the country is pretty, though the hills are monotonous and treeless. **Rigsby** Ch., by *Jas. Fowler*, 1863, on the slope, 1½ m. W., retains the inner mouldings of its Norm. W. door, and Norm. chancel-arch, now leading into the vestry.

¾ m. beyond it, the unpromising little barn-like Ch. of **Haugh** contains an unexpectedly fine monument of Sir John Bolle, 1606, the famous Elizabethan captain, and the hero of the ballad "A Spanish Lady's Love for an Englishman." (See Thorpe Hall, Louth, *post.*) He is represented with his wife and eight children, kneeling. There are several other monuments of the Bolles, including Charles Bolle, 1590, father of Sir John, and family, and some 15th-cent. inscribed stones in the pavement. The adjoining brick *Manor-house* is good early Tudor, with a range of battlements along the front, and has the remains of an avenue of yews.

Calceby Ch., standing in ruins on a hill beyond, the stones of which were used to repair South Ormsby Ch., is a picturesque object. The small Ch. of **Driby**, to l. of the road, has a brass of James Prescot, 1583. **Brinkhill** Ch., built 1857, in a pretty hollow beyond, has the shaft of an old cross. Iron pyrites abound here, and have given to a hill the name of *Brinkhill Gold*.

6 m. from Alford, **South Ormsby** Ch., restored and partly rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1872, is not only in a charming situation, but of more architectural merit than usual in the wolds. It has a Trans. Norm. or E.E. arcade with massive piers, E.E. chancel arch, Dec. chancel and chantry, and good early Perp. tower. In the S. aisle is a Norm. door with Perp. jambs, said to have been brought from Calceby Ch. (*ante*). The font has angels bearing shields on each panel, and is inscribed on the base with the names of the donors, Rudolph Bolle and wife. In the chantry are two good brasses; a lady, c. 1410, in crespine, or hair-net, tight dress, and jewelled mantle, and Sir Wm. Skipwith and wife, 1482. Samuel Wesley, the father of John, was rector here before he went to Epworth. The *Hall* (C. F. Massingberd-Mundy, Esq.) stands in a pretty park of 120 acres, and has a

fine arched lime-walk. Near Ormsby is a large British encampment with mounds. The Ch. of **Ketsby**, now in this parish, is destroyed.

Beyond Ormsby are *Tetford* and other places mentioned in Rte. 12. The most interesting villages in this part of the wolds, Somersby, Bag Enderby, and Harrington, are about equi-distant from Spilsby or Alford. (See Rte. 15.)

26¼ m., Aby Stat., close to which is **Claythorpe** Mill, on a good trout stream called Withern Eau. At **Greenfield**, on rt. of line, was a Cistercian nunnery founded in the 12th cent. by Eudo de Grainsby, of which some few remains are built into a farm-house. At the Dissolution it had an income of 79*l.*, and was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

Belleau, 1 m. W., apparently derives its pretty name from the stream, but it may be a Norman corruption of the name in Domesday, *Elgelo*. The Ch. was almost entirely rebuilt by *C. E. Giles*, 1862, but retains its Dec. arcades, a piscina and aumbry, and a cross-legged effigy of a knight. Near the Ch. are a picturesque octagon turret and two groined archways, the remains of the **Manor-house**, formerly a seat of the Earls of Lindsey. After the Civil War, it was sequestrated to Sir Harry Vane. The Chs. of **South Thoresby** and **Swaby**, l., and **Withern**, rt., are all ugly brick buildings.

27¾ m., Authorpe Stat. The Ch. was rebuilt in 1848, but has retained its Dec. font.

1½ m. E., **Tothill** derives its name from the **Toot Hill** (A.-S. *tutian*, to project; Middle Eng. *toten*, to look out), a mound with a deep fosse. The Ch. was rebuilt in 1778 from remains of an old one, but was much improved by *H. Kirk*, 1894. **Gayton-le-Marsh** Ch. was rebuilt 1847, except the tower. It has an early Norm. font. **Muckton** Ch., on l. of line, has also been rebuilt 1879, but retains its Norm. chancel-arch.

Burwell Park (W. Hornsby, Esq.), 2 m. W. of Authorpe Stat., is an ugly house of 1760 in a pretty park with large woods adjoining. The manor has been held by many great names. From the de Hayes, or de la Hayes, it passed to the Kymes and Umfravilles, and thence to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who being attainted, Henry IV. granted it to John, Duke of Bedford. On his death without heirs Henry VI. granted it to Ralph, Lord Treasurer Cromwell. Henry VIII. granted it to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, from whom it passed to the Glenhams, and thence by purchase, 1641, to Sir Matthew Lister. Martin Lister, d. 1711, was a celebrated naturalist. Sarah Jennings, the famous Duchess of Marlborough, was the daughter of his half-sister. **Burwell**, 1 m. beyond, was once a market town. The *butter-cross* in the village is now made into a reading-room. The ivy-covered Ch. (restored by *W. Scorer*, 1882), has a Norm chancel arch with chevron moulding, a Perp. font, dated 1460 (dated fonts are rare), a double piscina, and some incised stones in the pavement. Here there was an alien Benedictine Priory, founded by one of the de Haye family, and given to the Abbey of St. Mary, near Bordeaux. On the suppression of alien priories, 1414, it was given to Tattershall College, and passed with that to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

Walmsgate Hall (T. Y. Dallas-Yorke, Esq.) commands fine views over the marsh. The Ch. here has perished. The Ch. of **Ruckland**, 2 m. further W., rebuilt by *W. Scorer*, 1885, has an early plain font. The small Chs. of **Oxcombe** and **Farforth** (1861) have nothing of interest.

31 m., **Legbourne Road** Stat. This name is an instance of tautology, *leke*, as well as *burn*, meaning "stream." **Legbourne** Ch., restored 1868, is almost wholly late Dec. with a good tower; it has a Perp. oak screen, a large font with plain shields in recessed circles, a few remains of old glass, the old altar-slab, preserved in the S. aisle, and an incised slab of Thomas de Maidenwell, chaplain of a chantry, 1507. *Legbourne Abbey*, on l. of line, is a modern house occupying the site of a Priory of Cistercian (or perhaps Gilbertine) nuns, founded by Robert Fitz-Gilbert, of Tathwell, before 1199. A few foundations only remain. *Kenwick Hall* (T. C. Garfit, Esq.) stands in a pretty park N. of it. **Little Cawthorpe**, 1 m. S.W. of the stat., is a singularly pretty village on the side of a rivulet running down the slope. It has a red-brick Ch., by *Withers*, 1860.

Between North Reston and Castle Carlton, 3 m. E., are three remarkable artificial hills surrounded by moats, supposed to be part of the castle of Sir Hugh Bardolph, the principal baron of these parts in the reign of Henry I. **Castle Carlton** was the head of the barony, and possessed a market. The Ch. is a small Perp. building with the remains of a cross in the churchyard. It has an old chalice. **North Reston** Ch., restored by *Withers*, 1867, has a plain, probably pre-Norm. chancel-arch. The chalice is dated 1569. **South Reston** Ch. was built by *Jas. Fowler*, 1864. **Great Carlton** has a Ch., rebuilt 1862, with a Perp. tower on which is the inscription—

"for Robert Schadworth saul ye pray,
who for yis fote makying did pay."

Little Carlton Ch. was rebuilt in 1837, but retains its old font.

33¾ m., **LOUTH** Stat., the junct. for Lincoln, *viâ* Bardney (Rte. 13), and for the loop from Willoughby through Mablethorpe (Rte. 17).

Distances.—London, 141 m.; Boston, 33¾ m.; Grimsby, 14 m.; Market Rasen (road), 15 m.; Horncastle (road), 13 m.; Mablethorpe, 13 m., or by road, 16 m.; Lincoln, by Bardney, 30¾ m.

Louth is a town of some importance, and one of the most pleasantly situated in the county, just where the wolds rather suddenly meet the marsh. Eastward the country is a dead level, westward it is hilly and fairly picturesque. A canal was made 1770, fed by the small river Lud, the same name as the town, which is navigable to the Humber mouth at Tetney Lock, and a small steamer runs weekly to Hull. The town deserves a visit from tourists for its fine ** parish Ch., the superb spire of which, undoubtedly one of the very noblest in England, can be well seen from the stat.

The town is not one of the earliest in the county. Its rise seems to be due mainly to the removal of the Cistercian monks from Haverholme (Rte. 5) to Louth Park, 1½ m. E., in 1139. Its ecclesiastical origin perhaps caused the prominent part it took in the "Pilgrimage of Grace," 1536, when the Vicar of Louth was one of the few excepted from the general amnesty, and was hanged at Tyburn. William de Luda, Bp. of Ely, 1290–98, whose beautiful tomb is at Ely, was a native of Louth.

The principal object of interest is the fine Perp. **Ch.** of St. James, with its exquisitely graceful spire rising to the height of 300 ft. 6 in., the tower and spire being of almost exactly equal height. The accounts for the building of this spire are happily extant; they are printed (though incorrectly) in Vol. X. of *Archæologia*, and form one of the most interesting of architectural records. It appears from them that it was begun in 1501, by

John Cole, master mason, and was completed in fourteen years for the sum of 305*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, the weathercock being set up on Holy Rood Eve, "William Aylesby, parish priest, with many of his brethren priests there present, hallowing the said weathercock and the stone that it stands upon, and then the priests singing *Te Deum laudamus* with organs, and the kirkwardens garred (made) ring all the bells, and caused all the people there being to have bread and ale, and all the loving of God, Our Lady, and all Saints."

The **tower** is of three stages, the lower including the doorway and great W. window, the second having plain coupled lights, and the third coupled lights with bold crocketed hood-moulds. Over this is a cornice, from which spring pinnacles 52 ft. high, connected with the spire by flying buttresses of remarkable beauty. The **spire** was originally, it is said, 360 ft. high, though the proportions are so perfect that it is difficult to believe this, but it certainly was partly blown down in 1587, when it was shortened, and again in 1634, when it must have been repaired with exceptional ability for the date. The name "Thos. Turner, 1635," appears on the top stone. It was struck by lightning in 1843, and repaired by *Cottingham*. It has a ring of eight bells. The exterior of the Ch. is somewhat monotonous, and the only external features of interest are the fine W. door, the battlement and cross of the E. gable and the boldly designed cross in the E. window. The church was carefully restored by *Jas. Fowler*, 1869, and the reredos was designed by him (1877).

The **interior** is spacious and striking. The ground-plan is singular, being a complete parallelogram of 182 ft. by 72 (Grantham is 196 ft. by 79), the aisles of the nave being therefore narrower than those of the chancel. The tower is engaged in the walling of the nave, and has a fine groined roof within, 86 ft. high. The nave is of six bays, besides two occupied by the tower, with a very wide arch to the W. bay. The whole Ch. is apparently Perp. except the doorways, but the pillars and arches of the 13th-cent. Ch. were really used again in the 15th-cent. rebuilding, being heightened and set upon new bases, and having the alternate faces of the pillars hollowed for ornament. The chancel, a fine specimen of bold late Perp., is raised above its aisles, from which it is separated by modern screens. There is much good modern glass in the Ch., and the pulpit, lectern, and alabaster font deserve notice. On the tower piers are some pictures, one of which is a good Italian Madonna. There are no monuments of interest, except a slab which has lost its brasses at the S.W. end. In the vestry are a 15th-cent. coffer, and a cupboard with portraits of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York.

Louth has two other churches, **Holy Trinity**, rebuilt 1860, and **St. Michael's**, of brick and stone, by *Jas. Fowler*, 1863, which has a fine chancel screen, an appropriate memorial to the architect, designed by his son, *R. H. Fowler*, 1897. The **Market Hall**, with clock tower in French Gothic, by *Rogers and Marsden*, is rather striking. The **Grammar School**, off Westgate, was rebuilt 1869, but has an old statue of Edward VI. over the door. In the earlier part of last century it had many pupils afterwards of much note, including Alfred, Lord Tennyson, and all his brothers (*Poems by Two Brothers* was published at Louth, 1827), Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, Hobart Pasha, and others.

The ruins of **Louth Park Abbey** are about 1½ m. E. of the town in a field near the canal. This was

a park of the Bps. of Lincoln, and was given by Bp. Alexander, 1139, to the Cistercian colony from Fountains, who objected to the site of Haverholme (Rte. 5). The present owner of the site, W. Allison, Esq., of Louth, has carried out large excavations which have completely disclosed the ground-plan. Part of the W. front, one pillar of the N. arcade, and parts of the walls of the transept chapels and chancel remain above ground. This was one of the larger Cistercian churches, 256 ft. long by 61 wide; the transepts, each of which had three chapels, were 125 ft. across, and the nave had ten bays of massive circular Transitional piers on square bases with scalloped caps. The monastic buildings were on the S. side, round a cloister, on the E. side of which was a chapter-house with a vaulted roof resting on six pillars, which seem to be of early 12th-cent. date. The gate-house was very large, and stood at the S.W. corner. The site was singularly exposed for a Cistercian house, but was protected by a double moat, fed from St. Helen's spring at Louth by a channel still called Monk's Dyke. The monastery soon rose to considerable importance, and at the taxation of Pope Nicholas, 1291, had 66 monks and 150 lay-brethren; but it seems to have been badly managed, and at the Dissolution, when it was granted to Sir Thomas Burgh, Lord Gainsborough, it had only ten or twelve inmates, though even then it was valued at 169*l.* 5*s.* 6½*d.* gross. Two years later it was re-granted, like so many of the Lincolnshire houses, to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

Keddington Ch., on the other side of the canal, restored by *Jas. Fowler*, 1872, has a Trans. Norm. S. door, rebuilt, a lancet window, in the upper part of which is a carved dragon, a good 15th-cent. wooden eagle lectern, and an octagon traceried font. The arch into the organ-chamber is built of stones that probably came from the Abbey.

Thorpe Hall (Capt. Tennison), a picturesque house at the end of Westgate, was built in 1584 by the famous Elizabethan Captain Sir John Bolle, who is buried in Haugh Ch. (*ante*). He is the hero of the well-known ballad of the Spanish Lady, which occurs in Percy's Collection. Sir John Bolle was at the siege of Cadiz, under Essex, in 1596, and, after its surrender, had the custody of a young lady of high position who fell in love with her captor, and on learning that he was already married, insisted on retiring to a nunnery. Her portrait, which was in a green dress, whence her popular name of the Green Lady, is now unhappily lost, but a necklet of 298 pearls which she sent to Lady Bolle is preserved at Ravensfield Park, Yorkshire. The Green Lady's ghost is said still to haunt Thorpe Hall. There is a secret chamber in the panelling.

The finest of the Marsh Churches in this part, West Theddlethorpe and South Somercotes, are described in Rte. 17. The wolds, W. and S.W., have some very pretty bits of country, but few objects of interest. **South Elkington**, 2 m. on the Rasen road, is a pretty little village; the Ch. was nearly rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1873. **North Elkington** Ch. is by *Teulon*, 1852; the pulpit is a copy of that at Tupholme Abbey (Rte. 11). **Kelstern** Ch., 3 m. beyond it, mostly rebuilt, 1887, has a curious allegorical monument with numerous devices and inscriptions of the first wife of Sir Francis South, 1604, and a smaller one of his second wife, opposite. The Ch. has an Elizabethan chalice. **Welton-le-Wold** Ch., 3½ m. W., was rebuilt, 1850, except its Dec. tower.

Leaving Louth Stat., the line passes between the Chs. of **Fotherby**, which was rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1863, but has a Perp. font, and **Little Grimsby**, a small late Perp. building. 2 m. E. from the latter is **Yarborough**, which gives its name to the wapentake and the title of Earl to the Pelham family. The Ch., entirely Perp., has a good tower, in which is a remarkable pointed doorway with sculptures of the Fall, the Holy Lamb, and emblems of the Passion, and under the square hood-mould the inscription, *Who so looks this tree upon, Pray for all yt. . .* There are some old bench-ends, a Perp. chancel-screen, and a good piscina in the N. aisle. The S. arcade is walled up. The Ch. possesses a 17th-cent. communion cup made from a cocoa-nut.

Utterby Ch., close to the line, 2¾ m. beyond Louth Stat., is of considerable interest. The tower, chancel (re-roofed and partly rebuilt, 1902), and S. chapel are Dec. with Perp. additions; the nave is Perp. The richly canopied S. door has curious carvings between the mouldings of a fox and goose, a monkey carrying off a child (see *Culverthorpe*, Rte. 7), and a man leading a monkey. In the chancel are a bracket, an aumbry, and a sedile made in the sill of a window, and under the E. respond of the N. aisle a fine canopy. On the wall of the N. aisle is placed a remarkable 14th-cent. slab, with half effigy in a quatrefoil, of William de Cumberworth, vicar. Just below the Ch. is a bridge over the stream with a ribbed arch of the 14th cent.

At **North Ormsby**, 1½ m. W. of this, was a Gilbertine Priory, founded by Wm., Earl of Albemarle, and Gilbert, son of Robert de Ormsby, c. 1150, the foundations of which can be traced. At the Dissolution it was valued at 98*l.*, gross, and was granted to Robert Heneage. The Ch. was built by *Teulon*, 1848.

39 m., Ludborough Stat., once a place of some importance, which gives its name to the wapentake. The Ch., of various dates, is interesting, having a fine Perp. tower, Trans. Norm. nave with clustered pillars, the abaci of which are square N., but circular S., and large E.E. chancel, ending in two lancets divided by a buttress. In the chancel are a double piscina and aumbry, and some remains of Dec. glass, and on the sill of one of the windows an early 14th-cent. painting in good preservation. The N. aisle and arcade and the chancel-arch were rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1860. **Wyham** Ch., 1½ m. W., is modern. There was a nunnery at **Cadeby**, in this parish, of which scarcely anything is known.

2 m. E. of Ludborough Stat. is **Fulstow** Ch., rebuilt 1868, in which are effigies of a knight and lady.

Covenham, 3½ m. S.E., has two adjoining churches. **St. Bartholomew's** Ch., on the N. side of the rivulet, mostly Dec., was once cruciform, and has a low central bell-tower, but has lost its N. transept. The fine font is supported by four angels bearing shields, and has on panels the Holy Trinity (mutilated), the Virgin and Child, and the twelve Apostles. In a chancel window is some good pale Dec. glass. In the pavement is a noticeable brass of Sir John Skypwyth, 1415, probably of provincial work, in plate armour, with inscription. Another slab outside the Ch. has lost its brass. Over the S. door is a large grotesque. There was an alien cell here, which was given by Edward I. to Kirkstead Abbey.

St. Mary's, restored by *B. Smith*, 1900, is Dec. with Perp. insertions. The E. window has rich late Dec.

tracery; and in the chancel are a low-side window, an incised slab, and a Dec. sepulchral recess. The font is late but good Perp., with emblems of the Passion, and bold Tudor leaf ornament. There is a piscina in the splay of a window.

4 m. N.E. is the spacious Perp. Ch. of **Marshchapel**, one of the most striking in this district, and all of one date, mid-15th cent. The tower is of two lofty stages, crowned with seven pinnacles, and a spirelet over the angle turret, which is very rare in Lincolnshire. Over both doorways are inscriptions; on the N., "*non est hic aliud nisi domus Dei porta celi*," on the S., "*orantibus in loco isto dimitte Domine peccata.*" In the chancel, rebuilt 1848, is a monument with kneeling effigies of Walter Harpham and family, 1607, and in the N. aisle a slab said to be of Joanna Colley, 1455. There is a restored Perp. rood-screen. The tower arch and gable crosses are very bold.

Grainthorpe Ch., 2½ m. S. of it, 8 m. from Louth, is good Dec., with very wide aisles, and a fine early Perp. tower of four stages, double-buttressed for its whole height. Two of the bells are of pre-Reformation date. The W. respond of the S. arcade is E.E. The roofs are original but so dilapidated as to need shoring up. Part of the rood-screen with colour remains. But the most interesting feature in this Ch. is a beautiful brass foliated cross in the chancel pavement, c. 1400, which has lost its stem, but retains the base, standing on a rock rising out of the sea. Probably it commemorates Stephen de See, who was parson of Grainthorpe about that date.

1½ m. on the other side of Marshchapel, **North Cotes** Ch. (*cote* = an inclosure, or fold), which shows a curiously irregular ground-plan, was rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1865, but retains some lancet windows and the bowl of the old font.

41 m, North Thoresby Stat. The nave of the Ch., restored 1848, is mostly E. E., but of no great interest. **Grainsby** Ch., 2 m. beyond it, has an early Norm. tower, in which is a vesica window, a Norm. S. doorway, and late Perp. screen. The Ch. retains traces of fire, attributed to the Danes. **Waith** Ch. (*wath* = ford), nearer to Holton Stat., also has a tower of the early Romanesque type in which this district abounds, but it differs from most of them in being central, though the transepts are lost. The Ch. was rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1869, except its tower and E.E. nave arcades.

Binbrook, in a lonely part of the wolds, 7 m. W., is situated on a good trout stream. It was formerly a market town, and had two churches, but that of St. Gabriel, long standing in ruins, has passed away. St. Mary's Ch. is very handsome, by *Jas. Fowler*, 1859, with broach spire. The old font remains. At **Orford**, in this parish, was a small Premonstratensian nunnery, founded c. 1170 by Ralph de Albini, valued at the Dissolution at 14*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and granted to Robert Tirwhit.

Between Thoresby and Caistor are many pretty but remote wold villages in which the small churches mostly have some remains at least of early work. **Hawerby**, 3 m. W., is mostly E.E. **Wold Newton**, 1½ m. further, was rebuilt, 1863, out of a patched-up fragment of a late Norm. Ch., destroyed by the Parliamentary soldiers from Hull. The Dec. font is remarkable for a partly legible inscription to its donors, John and Johanna Curteys. Several urns were discovered in a tumulus here in 1828. **Swinhope**, in a pretty valley, 2½ m. beyond it, has long

been a seat of the Alingtons, of whom there are many monuments in the Ch., which has been nearly rebuilt. **Thorganby**, 1 m. N. of it, is a well-wooded village. The *Hall*, a seat of the Willoughbys, was plundered by some Roundheads in 1643. The Ch. is E.E., with its arcade walled up. It has a plain font, some Perp. seats, a piscina in the splay of a window, and incised slabs of a priest and Richard Jonson, 1452. **Croxby**, beyond, has a Ch. with a Trans. Norm. and a walled up E.E. arcade, some Perp. seats, and a font with intersecting arcading. There is a picturesque farmhouse in the village, and a good-sized sheet of water, called *Croxby Pond*, N. of it, which is rare in the wolds. The villages to the W. of this belong rather to the Caistor district.

Somewhat to the N. is another group of villages about equally accessible from Thoresby, Holton, or Waltham Stats. **East Ravendale**, the first of these, about 5 m. from each Stat., has a pretty Ch. by *Jas. Fowler*, 1857. ½ m. W. are some remains of **West Ravendale Priory**, a small alien cell of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Beauport, near Paimpol in Brittany, consisting of some chalk walls of the chapel, probably E.E. in date, standing in a field under a fine ash. It was seized, among other alien priories, by the Crown in 1337, and formed part of the dowry of Joan of Navarre, Queen of Henry IV., but was eventually granted, 1438, to the Chapter of Southwell. **Hatcliffe** Ch., 5 m. from Waltham, though almost rebuilt by *Rogers and Marsden*, 1862, is of some interest. The pillars and rather peculiar capitals of a N. arcade are imbedded in the wall. The S. door and the bowl of the font are Norm. The one bell is interesting as an *Ave Maria* bell. Some incised stones also remain; John Hatcliffe, 1549, and Lyon Hatcliffe, 1552, and two of the 15th cent., and a monument of a knight with SS. collar, and his wife and children. The Ch. of **Beelsby**, 1 m. N., was rebuilt, 1890, by *R. H. Fowler*.

42½ m., Holton-le-Clay Stat. The Ch., 1 m. N., a mean brick building, has fortunately preserved its primitive Romanesque tower, with very small lights, like Clee and Scartho, and the tower-arch is of the same early date. The font is also early Norm., with an enriched upper border of cable moulding. **Brigsley**, 2½ m. W., has a dilapidated little Ch. of chalk, with a Norm. tower and E.E. nave and chancel. Under a good Dec. window in the chancel is a sedile. This Ch. has a diminutive chalice dated 1575. **Ashby-cum-Fenby**, 1 m. S. of it, at the foot of the wolds, has a *Ch., which, though small, is of considerable interest. It has a remarkable porch with three trefoiled windows, a plain Norm. S. door, a Trans. N. arcade, which was cut about and partly rebuilt in the Dec. period, E.E. tower-arch, and Dec. chancel, in which are some remains of old glass. Under the tower are the remains of the rood-screen, and a cross-legged effigy of a knight, c. 1300. In the N. aisle is a fine monument of Sir William and Lady Frances Wray, c. 1640, probably by the same artist as that of Sir Anthony Irby, who was related to the Wrays, at Whaplode (Rte. 9). In the chancel is another large and fine one to Susannah Drury, sister of Lady Wray. The font is a quatrefoiled octagon on a clustered shaft, and near it is an interesting alms-box on a clustered pedestal, with an inscription.

1½ m. on the other side of the line, at the large village of ***Tetney**, is a handsome sandstone Ch. of the Marshland type, with a fine Perp. tower of white Yorkshire stone; E.E.

S. doorway and N. arcade, partly rebuilt; and late Dec. S. arcade and aisle, which a Latin inscription cut on the 2nd pillar, N. side, ascribes to Robert Day, vicar, 1363. The Perp. chancel was rebuilt by *Withers*, 1862; some carved stones of an earlier Ch. and several traces of fire were found, perhaps as at Stow (Rte. 18) from some invasion of the Danes, to which this part of the coast was especially subject. There are several old monuments; on N. wall, Robert and Christiana Elkington, 1322, and William and Alice Elkington, 1328, and on S. wall of chancel John Jekyll, vicar, 14th cent., without date. The priest's bell here was actually carried off by Bishop Tomline for his "Hermitage" at Riby, but the scandal this caused forced him to restore it. Near the Ch. are several remarkable wells of a kind almost peculiar to this district, called **Blow-wells.** They are circular pits of very blue water, popularly supposed to be unfathomable, which is forced through faults in a limestone bed at a depth of about 100 ft. A square tower in the village, supposed to have been connected with Humberston Abbey, was destroyed about 1790. **Tetney Lock,** 2 m. E., is near the mouth of the Louth river. Here part of the old Roman sea-bank can be traced within a double bank of later date. Beyond the bank are some clay masses in the sand, formerly islets in the shallow sea, on which are curious remains of hut-circles, and some rectangular hollows, apparently of a different date. Traces of fire have been found in the flooring.

44½ m., Waltham Stat., the *wealdham*, or forest village. The Ch., 1½ m. W. of the Stat., is mostly Dec., and has an E.E. tower, restored and the upper part rebuilt by *E. W. Farebrother*, 1887, with a groined timber roof to the lower stage, and a sacristan's window into the nave. The aisles were rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1876. In the chancel are sedilia and a double piscina. Set in the sills of chancel windows are two brasses; Joanna Waltham, with son and unmarried daughter, 1420; and an inscription to John and Margaret Waltham, c. 1400, the parents of John Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury, and Lord Treasurer to Richard II., whose brass is in the Confessor's Chapel in Westminster Abbey. This interesting brass was probably made by direction of the Bishop's will (see Kite's *Brasses of Wiltshire*), and was found in 1849, cracked in half, under the woodwork of a pew.

Barnoldby-le-Beck Ch., 2 m. further, was fine and interesting until it was barbarously treated in 1860, when a Dec. E. window and fine piscina were destroyed, and the chancel nearly rebuilt. It has two Trans. arcades, a font with intersecting arcading, a still earlier one discovered in 1892, and a beautiful fragment of Dec. glass in the S. aisle. The tower partly fell in 1901, but, with the porch, has been restored by *C. Hodgson Fowler*. The chalice and paten are from the Hull Mint.

Humberston, a village with fine avenues of trees, 1½ m. E. of the Stat., has a good Perp. tower, resembling Tetney. The Ch. was rebuilt in brick, 1710, under the will of Matthew Humberston of the Manor-house, to whom there is a large monument in the Ch., with his bust on a medallion. He also founded almshouses and a grammar-school, now transferred to Clee. Some stones with knot-work are built into the Ch. walls. There was a small Benedictine abbey here, of which there are no remains, founded in the 12th cent. by William Fitz-Ralph, valued at 42*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* gross, and granted at the Dissolution to John Cheke.

Half-way between Waltham and Grimsby is **Scartho**, which has another of the remarkable group of early towers in this neighbourhood, having double windows with mid-wall shafts. It is surmounted by a Perp. parapet, and has a sacristan's window into the nave. Some traces of fire indicate that a still earlier Ch. had been burnt by the Danes; in the N.W. wall of the nave is a large fragment of sandstone, probably belonging to the earlier Ch. The nave is early Dec., with a Perp. S. aisle, the font, plain Norm., on an irregular heptagonal plinth; the chancel was built in 1859.

Bradley Ch., 1½ m. W. of it, or 3 from Grimsby, has a partly Norm. tower, but is chiefly noticeable for a curious large Dec. font without any plinth or step, which has the legend in black letter:

pater noster ave maria and criede
leren ye child yt es nede.

1 m. before Grimsby the venerable tower of *Clee* (*post*) is seen on rt., and after rounding an exceedingly sharp curve, the East Lincoln line reaches its terminus and junct. with the Great Central Rly. at

47¾ m., **GRIMSBY** (Town) Stat., where G. N. R. passengers often change carriages. There are frequent trains to the Docks (1 m.) and Cleethorpes (3¼ m.), and to Hull, by New Holland (Rte. 22); some to Lincoln and Rasen by Barnetby (Rte. 19); to Brigg, Gainsborough, and Retford (Rte. 20); and to Doncaster and the Isle of Axholme (Rte. 21).

Grimsby, the centre of the fish trade, is now the largest town in the county, and increasing so rapidly that it is already a serious rival to Hull, and likely before long to be one of the largest ports in the kingdom. It offers little attraction to the ordinary visitor, who will probably prefer to stay at the neighbouring watering-place of *Cleethorpes*, now indeed made practically a part of the town. It has all the disadvantages of its origin, not being, strictly speaking, so much an ancient port revived as an immense fishing-port created in the neighbourhood of a decayed borough. The old parish Ch., and the Docks, with their wonderful arrangements for the despatch of fish, are the only objects of attraction.

The name is clearly derived from a common Danish name, Grim, or Grimr. The interesting seal of the borough, apparently of the 14th cent., refers to the curious legend of Grim, which is told with some variations in the Anglo-Saxon poem of "Havlok the Dane," and other authorities. Grim, a fisherman, rescued Havlok (the "sea-waif") from drowning, who proved to be the son of a powerful Danish chief, and eventually made Grim lord of a port with many Danish privileges. The origin of the town was certainly Danish, the nearest Roman and British settlements having been a little further inland. There are some British mounds, with "blow-wells" (see Tetney, *ante*) near them, on the W. side of the town. The port soon rose in consequence, and Peter de Langtoft, the rhyming chronicler, c. 1300, apparently speaks of it as the frontier town of Ecgberht's dominions:

"All the wide land from Dover to Grimsby."

Before the Conquest, the land was held by Leofric, the great Earl of Mercia, after which it was divided, but reverted to the Crown. Richard I. held a parliament here, and John visited the town twice, and gave it the first charter. It is a borough by prescription. The port seems to have begun silting up at an early period, and though it was still important in the reign of Edward III.,

contributing 11 ships and 171 men to the expedition against Brittany, it was from this time gradually decaying. Henry VIII. was here on his Lincolnshire Progress in 1541. Col. Gervase Holles says, "Now she hath but one poor coal ship, and scarce mariners in the town to man it. So will we leave it venerable for antiquity, and write over the gate *Fuit Ilium*." A brief was granted by Letters Patent, 1641, appealing for alms for the haven. In 1790 the population was but 982. This, however, was the lowest point reached. A scheme for turning the little river Freshney into the harbour, started at least as early as the reign of Edward I., was at length carried out by a company, and a new haven opened in 1800. The first stone of the fine new docks, to which the recent extraordinary rise of the port is due, was laid by the Prince Consort in 1849, and they were opened by Queen Victoria in 1854. They have been continually extended since, and new docks at Immingham (Rte. 22) are to be made.

Before the Dissolution there were two fine churches; the present Ch. of St. James, belonging to Wellow Abbey, and St. Mary's, with a lofty tower which formed a landmark far out to sea; but the latter fell into ruins and was taken down about 1620. *Wellow Abbey* (Austin Canons) stood near the Ch., just outside the town. At the Dissolution it was valued at 103*l.* gross, according to Dugdale, and granted in 1544 to Sir Thos. Heneage, but two years later to John Bellowe. Nothing remains but some sculptured stones at *The Abbey* (Mrs. Wintringham), which is on the site. There were also houses of the Black Friars, Gray Friars, and Hospitallers, but there are no remains.

Grimsby has had some distinguished natives: Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, the spiritual adviser of Queen Elizabeth; Fotherby, Bishop of Salisbury, 1618; and Gervase Holles, the cavalier colonel and antiquarian, M.P. for the borough, the value of whose MS. notes on Lincolnshire, now in the Harleian MSS. (British Museum, No. 6829), is well known to all who are interested in the antiquities of the county.

The ***parish Ch.** is a very dignified and minster-like building close to the Town Stat. It was given to Wellow Abbey by Henry I. in 1110, but it is uncertain whether it served as the Ch. of the Abbey, or, as is more probable, was served from it. It dates mainly from the early part of the 13th cent. The central tower was rebuilt in 1365 by John Ingson, as is stated in an inscription on the N.E. pier. Over the turret-door at the N.W. angle is an inscription to another benefactor, John Hemperyngham. The aisles were miserably rebuilt in the 18th cent., using up however some old work, and the chancel, then nearly in ruins, was curtailed in the reign of Elizabeth. The S. transept was rebuilt and the Ch. partly restored in 1858 by *C. Ainslie*, and the restoration of the whole Ch., except the debased aisles, including a renewal of the chancel in its old dimensions, has been satisfactorily carried out by *R. J. Withers*, 1874–1885. The nave of six bays is spacious and lofty, with triforium and clerestory curiously combined, the triforium arcade being raised at intervals and pierced by lancets. The font is an E.E. trefoiled octagon with 8 shafts to the stem; near it are several incised slabs. In the N. transept is the raised tomb of Sir Thomas Haslerton, brought here at the Dissolution from St. Leonard's Nunnery, of which he was a benefactor; in armour, with a surcoat bearing six lions rampant. This is popularly called Grim's tomb, and supposed to be that of the Danish founder of the place. There is some

good stained glass in the E. and W. windows. In the churchyard is a good cross. The Ch. possesses an Elizabethan chalice.

There are several churches in the town. **St. Andrew's**, Freeman St., is by *Hakewill*, 1870; **St. John's**, New Clee, by *Jas. Fowler*, 1879. The **Town Hall** and **Grammar School**, by *Bellamy and Hardy*, of Lincoln, form together a handsome block of buildings in Italian style, with busts in the spandrils of distinguished people connected with the town.

The **Docks** are more than a mile from the Town stat. and the Ch., but they have a Stat. of their own on the Cleethorpes line, and trains run alongside the Great Central steamers for Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Antwerp. In front of the Royal Hotel is a bronze statue of the Prince Consort, who laid the first stone of these splendid docks, of which there are now five, besides three graving-docks, covering over 100 acres. The Great Central Rly. has unsparingly done everything possible to promote the growth of the port, and with almost unparalleled success. Grimsby is 6 or 7 m. within the mouth of the Humber, which may be considered to begin at Spurn Point, and is 18 m. nearer to the sea than Hull, to which it is therefore a most formidable rival. The entrance from the outer roadstead is through a tidal basin of 15 acres, opening by two locks into the Royal Dock. All the locks are opened by hydraulic power worked from a very conspicuous **Tower**, 335 feet high. "But Grimsby as a trading-port is only one among many. As a fishing-harbour, on the other hand, it is not only the first in England, but the first in the world. One complete division of the docks, with separate graving-dock and wet-docks, is devoted solely to the accommodation of the fishing-smacks, of which there are between 800 and 900 registered as belonging to the port. And in addition to the smacks registered at Grimsby, there are hundreds of others that habitually land their catch here. The herring-luggers only come as far as the outside harbour; the larger smacks come into the inner basin, where they are moored in long lines, stem on to the quays. Stretching along the quay are long ranges of sheds, in which the fish is sold by auction, and then sorted, cleaned, packed, and wheeled off in barrows on to the railway trucks. Close beside the fish-sheds is a dock in which cod and lobsters are kept alive for weeks. By 11 A.M. most days the fish is landed and sold, and the trains leave from 4 to 8 P.M."—*Acworth, Railways of England.* The weight of fish forwarded by train amounts now to about 120,000 tons *per annum*, and of ice to nearly 100,000 tons.

Cleethorpes, the most crowded watering-place in Lincolnshire, was formerly part of the borough of Grimsby, to which it is united by the unattractive suburb of **New Clee**. It is now a separate urban district. It is 3¼ m. from Grimsby Town Stat., from which there are frequent trains, with intermediate stats. at *Grimsby Docks* and *New Clee*. There is also a *Tramway* from the Market Place at Grimsby to the foot of the hill. Cleethorpes is a quite unique development of railway enterprise, belonging, as it does, almost entirely to the Great Central Rly. Co., who have built a sea-wall and promenade, laid out public gardens, with popular amusements, and constructed a good pier ¼ m. long, from which excursion steamers occasionally start. Owing to its easy rly. access, Cleethorpes is invaded daily during the summer by enormous crowds of excursionists from Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the Midland

Counties. It is scarcely therefore to be recommended for resident visitors. The sands and the bathing are inferior to Mablethorpe or Sutton-on-Sea, but there is much more life in the place. A small Aquarium and Fish-hatching establishment on the Parade deserves a visit. The Ch. (St. Peter's) was built in 1867.

The parish *Ch. of Cleethorpes at **Clee**, 1 m. W., or 2 m. from Grimsby, is one of the most venerable churches in the county, and of high interest. The tower is of great antiquity, in the style often called "Saxon," which preceded and in many parts survived the Conquest. Of this class of towers the best known are the celebrated pair of St. Mary-le-Wigford and St. Peter's-at-Gowts at Lincoln, but this part of the county is exceptionally rich in them; Scartho, Waith (a central one), and Holton-le-Clay being within a few miles, while there are several others between Grimsby and Caistor (Rte. 19), and one of still greater interest at Barton-on-Humber (Rte. 22). The characteristics of all are similar; they have rubble walling with large quoins at the angles, a bold string-course dividing them into stages, tall, narrow doorways with rude imposts, and coupled belfry-windows with a massive mid-wall shaft. In most cases a parapet has been added in the Perp. period. The tower of Clee is evidently ruder and earlier than the early Norm. N. arcade, which has square pillars with twisted shafts at the angles. The S. arcade and the W. bay of the N. are late Norm., with chevron, cable, and billet moulding. In the shaft of the central pillar is inserted a marble tablet, with an extremely interesting inscription, recording the dedication of the Ch. to the Holy Trinity and the Blessed Virgin by Hugh, the famous Bishop of Lincoln, 1192, the very year in which he began building the purely E.E. choir of Lincoln. This arcade must be about fifty years earlier in date, but his dedication may have been only of the transepts and chancel, or else must have been long delayed. The N. transept, which is Trans. Norm., late 12th cent., has been rebuilt, and the S. transept, low central tower, and chancel are modern. The font is a massive Norm. double cylinder. By the door is the stem of an early cross, and in the chancel a double E.E. piscina.

A fine old house S. of the Ch. was once the seat of the Mordaunt family.

Excursions from Grimsby.

There is not much of interest in the neighbourhood of Grimsby and Cleethorpes. *Thornton Abbey* and *Brocklesby Park*, each about 12 m. (Rte. 22), are the favourite excursions. Hull can be reached by steamer, generally once a day, in about 2 hours, but the banks of the Humber are not attractive. By rail to New Holland it is 1–1¼ hour distant. During the summer there are frequent excursions by boat from Cleethorpes to Spurn Lighthouse in Yorkshire, about 6 m. **Spurn Head**, the S.E. point of Yorkshire, is "a mass of pebbles and sand movable by wind and tide, yet so balanced are the forces by which it is assailed from the river and the sea that it has long supported Smeaton's lighthouses, and is one of the least unstable parts of this variable line of coast. It is not, strictly speaking, a part of the old land, but a long curved bank thrown up by the sea."—*Prof. Phillips.* Near Spurn Head was the ancient port of Ravenser, Ravenspurn, or Ravenspurgh, a town of sufficient importance to send members to Parliament in 1305, but so injured by the encroachments of the

sea that the merchants removed to Edward's newly-created burgh of Kingston-upon-Hull, and all trace of the town was soon lost. Here Henry of Bolingbroke landed in 1399 (*Shakspeare, Richard II., act ii., sc.* 2), and Edward IV. in 1471 before the battle of Barnet. In 1428 a hermit named Richard Reedbarowe built a "beken-tower" here, the predecessor of Smeaton's lighthouse. It is advisable to take provisions for this excursion, as there is only a small inn.

ROUTE 15.

FIRSBY JUNCT. TO SPILSBY.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (BRANCH OF EAST LINCOLN LINE). 4¼ m.

Great Steeping, Halton Holgate, Spilsby, Hundleby, Raithby, Mavis Enderby, Bolingbroke, East Kirkby, E. and W. Keal, Partney, Hagworthingham, Langton, Harrington, Bag Enderby, Somersby.

From Boston to Firsby (15¼ m.), see Rte. 14. The branch line to Spilsby passes on rt. the Ch. of **Great Steeping**, by *Bassett Smith*, 1891, near the Steeping or Wainfleet river, and reaches at 2¾ m.,

Halton Holgate Stat. The name (= the hollow way) is derived from the road passing through the sandstone cliff. The Ch. is a lofty and spacious Perp. building, the tower and E. end of which were rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1866, and has some interesting features. At the W. end is a 14th-cent. effigy of a knight in armour, which was found under the pavement, probably of the Halton family. There is also a Purbeck slab with Lombardic lettering of Sir Walter Bec, a member of the Eresby family; and a late brass on the S. wall of Bridgett Rugeley, 1658. The old bench-ends are good; one with a carving of seven monkeys is especially noticeable. The stained glass is by *Powell*. Robert Holgate, Abp. of York, deprived by Q. Mary, 1556, is said to have been a native of this place.

Ashby-by-Partney Ch., 1½ m. N., was rebuilt 1841, but has some memorial tablets of the Fitzalan and Hastings families, and of George Gilbi, 1580.

4¼ m., SPILSBY Stat., the terminus of the branch, a neat little town on the edge of the wolds, overlooking broad spaces of both marsh and fen, and well deserving a visit for its fine series of Willoughby monuments in the Ch., and also as the best point of approach for the most interesting places in the Mid-Lincolnshire wold district. In the market place are the steps and shaft of a large cross, and a bronze statue by *Bacon* of Sir John Franklin, the great Arctic explorer, who was born at a house in High St. (Mr. Morton, Bookseller), in 1786.

The ***Ch.**, which was originally built of the soft green sandstone of the district, much patched at different times with brick, is not in itself of high architectural value, but should not be neglected by an archæologist, on account of its im-

portant and interesting monuments, though they have twice undergone considerable repairs. The ground-plan has seen many changes, the old S. aisle having been as wide as the nave, and extended eastwards so as to form the chancel, while the true chancel became a mortuary chapel. But in 1879 the walls and chancel were rebuilt by *W. Bassett Smith*, and a new S. aisle formed, Ancaster stone being chiefly used. The nave arcades are early Dec., and have capitals adorned with ball-flower. The arcade opening from the Willoughby chapel, which stands on the site of the original chancel, into the later chancel which was formerly the chantry of the Holy Trinity, is of about the same date; while the original S. aisle, now the central part of the Ch., and the chancel are later Dec. The Willoughby chapel, now almost rebuilt, and the tower, which has unusually lofty pinnacles, are Perp. additions. The interior is picturesque from its multiplication of pillars and arches, and has some good modern stained glass.

The first of the monuments is that of *John*, 1*st Lord Willoughby*, 1348, a warrior who fought at Crécy, and founded the chantry of the Holy Trinity. It has statuettes at the angles which originally probably supported a canopy, and effigies of the Baron in hauberk and surcoat, with crossed legs, and his wife in coverchief, gown, and mantle. Near it is that of his son, *John*, 2*nd Baron*, 1372, who fought at Poictiers, a fine altar-tomb with alabaster effigy, in plate armour and camail, the head resting on a tilting-helmet. The cornice has curious little figures of monks. The next is *Robert*, 3*rd Baron*, and his 2nd wife Lady Neville, without name or date. The Baron is in armour of about 1380; the lady has her head supported by two monks, and under her feet are three little dogs. It was probably erected by Lord Willoughby on this wife's death, for in the pavement is the brass of *his 3rd wife, Margaret*, daughter of Lord Zouch, 1391. After them comes a very fine brass of *William, 4th Baron*, and his first wife, Lucy, daughter of Lord Zouch, 1410, with effigies under triple canopies. The next monument is a good deal later in date, being that of *Katherine, Duchess of Suffolk*, 1580 (she was daughter of the 9th Lord Willoughby, who married Mary de Salinas, a maid of honour of Katherine of Aragon), and her husband, *Richard Bertie*. This huge monument forms a screen between the N. aisle and the chapel. It is heavy and coarse in work, but is curious, and was once rich in colour. Between three piers on which are figures of a hermit, a Saracen, and a savage, are arched recesses with busts of the Duchess and her husband, surrounded by texts and maxims. Katherine was married at the age of 16 to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who obtained a lion's share of the spoil of monasteries in Lincolnshire. After his death she married Richard Bertie, and they both took a prominent part in promoting the Reformation, from which they had derived so much pillage; Latimer being a frequent visitor at Grimsthorpe, which had then become the principal seat of the family. The last of the series is that of their son, the famous Elizabethan general, *Peregrine Bertie*, 11th Lord Willoughby, and his daughter, Lady Watson, 1610. Lord Willoughby is in half-armour with helmet and gauntlets at his feet; his daughter is reclining on her elbow, with her baby at her feet. This monument was rebuilt and the others restored by *W. Forsyth*, 1879.

Eresby Hall, the former seat which gave a title to the Willoughby family, stood about ¾ m. S. of the town. This manor soon after the

Conquest belonged to Walter de Bek, a Flemish follower of William, whose descendant John, d. 1303, elder brother of the great Bp. Anthony Bek of Durham, and Thomas, Bp. of St. David's, was the 1st Baron Bek of Eresby. His daughter Alice married Sir William de Willoughby (of Willoughby near Alford), and carried the estates into that family, and their grandson John, whose monument is in the Ch., was the 1st Baron Willoughby d'Eresby. Grimsthorpe Park (Rte. 6) was given by Henry VIII. to the 9th Lord Willoughby, after which it superseded Eresby as the family seat, and Edenham Ch. (Rte. 6) then became their burying-place, and carries on the long series of memorials. The Hall was embattled by the 1st Baron Bek in 1276. It was burnt down in 1769, and a farm-house has been built out of the materials. Part of a long avenue from Spilsby, one tall pier, and the moat, are the only traces of its former dignity.

Environs of Spilsby—The Wold District.

Spilsby is the nearest railway stat. for a large number of wold villages in that central district for which Spilsby, Horncastle, Louth, and Alford are the points of approach. This district is curiously unlike the popular idea of Lincolnshire, being very hilly, but containing little of architectural interest. The churches are small and mean, a singular contrast to the noble buildings abounding in the fen or marsh, and the country is somewhat monotonous from the treeless character of the downs, but there are many pretty little villages in the hollows. Such churches as are worth visiting at all are mostly on the Spilsby side. The most interesting places are Winceby battle-field (see *Horncastle*, Rte. 12); Bolingbroke Castle ruins, East Kirkby, Somersby, and Harrington, *post;* and South Ormsby (see *Alford*, Rte. 14).

To *Bolingbroke*, 4 m. from Spilsby, is an excursion of much interest. The road, which is pleasant and shady, is by Hundleby and Mavis Enderby.

Hundleby, which is almost part of Spilsby, has a Perp. ch. with a large N. aisle and S. porch, 1855, and handsome pulpit.

Rt. of the road, 2 m., is **Raithby-by-Spilsby**; the ch. was rebuilt by *G. G. Scott*, jun., 1873, preserving the old work as far as possible. It is mostly Dec., but has a Trans. Norm. capital and piers. The *Hall* (Rev. E. Rawnsley) stands in pretty grounds, and has a small lake.

Mavis Enderby, 3 m., has a Ch., restored by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1895, when the Perp. sandstone tower was partly rebuilt; it has a stoup in the porch, a Perp. screen, and two 15th-cent. incised slabs of rectors. The prefix is derived from the de Malbyse family, lords of the manor in the 12th cent. The pretty name suggested to Miss Ingelow the imaginary tune for Boston bells in her 'High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire.'

***Bolingbroke**, about 1½ m. further, is a place of considerable historical interest, best known as the title name of K. Henry IV. Of the **Castle**, which stood on the S. side of the ch., nothing remains but some mounds and a few basement-courses, though apparently it was never pulled down, but being built only of the soft local sandstone, it fell rapidly into decay when it was deserted after the Revolution. Some portions were used to repair the ch. The gate-house, of which Stukely gives a drawing, fell in 1815. This famous castle was built by Wm. de Romara, Earl of Lincoln, who also founded

the neighbouring abbey of Revesby. It passed with the Earldom of Lincoln to Thomas Plantagenet, eldest son of Edmund, 2nd son of Henry III., by his marriage with the then heiress, Alice de Lacy, when the Earldom of Lincoln was merged in that of Lancaster. The estate belongs to the Queen as Duchess of Lancaster. Blanche, daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, married her cousin John of Gaunt, who then took up his residence at Bolingbroke, and apparently this was his chief connexion with a county for which he seems to have had a special affection. Here the Duchess Blanche gave birth to a son, afterwards Henry IV., April 3, 1366. Chaucer, who was very intimate with John of Gaunt, probably visited him here, and it has been suggested that the painted glass representing the Siege of Troy of the castle described in his 'Dream' (a poem written on the death of the Duchess Blanche) was really at Bolingbroke. At the time of the battle of Winceby, in 1643, the castle, according to Col. Holles' notes, was a square enclosing about 1½ acre, with a drum-tower at each corner and "allures" or passages along the embattled walls, besides the gate-house and an Elizabethan building. A siege of it was apparently begun by the Earl of Manchester, and though this was abandoned owing to the advance of the Royalist troops, it was probably much injured, and soon afterwards fell into decay. The annual audit of the Duchy of Lancaster used to be held in the castle, and subsequently in the ch., where the very unecclesiastical fittings of the court remained until lately.

The **Ch.** is a mere fragment of a large one, a good deal like that of Kyme Priory (Rte. 7), consisting only of the S. aisle, now forming the nave, with large and fine flowing Dec. windows, and a massive tower at its N.W. corner. It was probably built by John of Gaunt, since he was granted the manor in 1363. It was restored by *Jas. Fowler*, 1890, when the blocked arches in the N. wall were opened out, and a new aisle built on part of the nave. The porch has a fine canopied stoup, and a good doorway with heads apparently of Edward III. and Philippa. The font has a plain bowl, with detached shafts to the stem. In the chancel are fine sedilia and a piscina.

Winceby battle-field, 3½ m. N.W. (see Rte. 12), may be included in a round, passing **Hareby** Ch., rebuilt 1858, or the return to Spilsby can be made to include the Ch. of

***East Kirkby**, 6 m. from Spilsby, and ½ m. from the village, under the slope of the wolds. This ch. is one of the most interesting in this district, though sadly patched with brick, and disfigured with ugly aisle windows. The tower, at the W. end of the S. aisle, is Dec., with Perp. parapet and a beautiful two-light early Dec. W. window. The arcades are of four Dec. bays with very slender piers. There is a fine early Perp. screen, which retains its panelled doors. In the N. wall of the chancel are a two-light low-side window, and a remarkable recess, perhaps used as an Easter sepulchre, covered with diaper-work, below which are half-figures, probably of the three Maries, each holding a box of spices. A singular basin projecting from the front is supposed to have been an offertory-dish for the "creeping-silver," offered during the penitential period from Maundy Thursday to Easter Eve. There is a somewhat similar offertory-dish on the tomb of Edward II. at Gloucester. In the S. aisle is the slab of Sir Robert Silkstone, 1347: and another 14th-cent. slab with heads at the corners. There are also some remains of stained glass and a good Perp. font. Thomas Goodrich, Bp.

of Ely, 1534, and Lord Chancellor, 1551, Cranmer's coadjutor in the first Communion Office, was a native of East Kirkby. A carved stone in a house near the ch., with L. G. 1544, probably belonged to his family.

Hagnaby Ch., 2 m. E., is a "Classical" building. The *Hall* is miscalled *The Priory* (Mrs. Pocklington-Coltman), probably by a confusion with Hagnaby Abbey near Alford (Rte. 14).

West Keal Ch., l. of the road, on a bold eminence, had a fine Perp. tower, of the soft sandstone of the district, which fell down in 1881, and has been rebuilt. It has a groined porch, a stoup in the S. aisle wall, bold E.E. arcades, with interesting carved capitals, and a good Perp. screen.

East Keal Ch., mostly Dec. and Perp., was restored and much rebuilt in 1855. The Dec. font has carvings which include a coarse grotesque, probably unique in such a position. The view over the fens is extensive.

A road to the rt. before Spilsby leads to the two **Toyntons, All Saints** and **St. Peter's**, but neither ch. is of interest. The former is being somewhat restored by *Harold Bailey*.

An excursion into the wolds, more to the N., can be made to include some places of interest.

Partney, 2 m., was a market town before the grant of a market to Spilsby in 1302, and still has its fairs. The Ch., which belonged to Bardney Abbey, has a Perp. tower, and Dec. nave, mostly rebuilt in 1862, but retains its Dec. arcades with fine foliage on the capitals, a statue of St. Nicholas over the porch, and a traceried Perp. font. In the churchyard is a very old oak. Close to the ch. is a house with an inscription, 1616. There was an abbey here, according to Bæda, in the 7th cent., and a somewhat later nunnery, both of which were perhaps destroyed by the Danes, as they are not heard of again.

Dalby Ch., 1½ m. beyond, in the grounds of the Park (B. C. Garfit, Esq.), was rebuilt 1862, but has two good monuments of the Llanden family, 1617 and 1621. Close to the Louth road, 1½ m. further, are three barrows, called *Spellow Hills*, and near them the tiny Perp. Ch. of **Sutterby.**

Sausthorpe Ch., 3 m. from Spilsby, rebuilt in 1844, now has a conspicuous spire, a quite unknown feature in the architecture of this district. **Hagworthingham** (locally **Hagg**) Ch., 2 m. W. of it, prettily situated under a steep slope, was almost rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1859, but retains its Trans. shafted pillars with rude capitals, surmounted by clumsy Perp. arches, and a low-side window in the N. wall. It has a broad, low tower with a ring of 8 bells, and E.E. font with shafts.

Langton Hall (Bennet R. Langton, Esq.—the same name as in the days of Dr. Johnson), 4 m. from Spilsby, is a modern Elizabethan building in a beautiful situation, somewhat E. of the site of a very ancient house, rebuilt at least four times; a fine late Tudor house perished by fire in 1822. The great Doctor, as readers of Boswell will remember, speaks most affectionately of it, and of the "walk of a summer morning to Partney." The brick Ch. is of no beauty, but has a good ring of 6 bells and several tablets of Langtons. **Aswardby** Ch., 1 m. W. of it, is of no interest.

Harrington Ch., 2 m. further, though almost rebuilt by *Teulon*, 1855, in Dec. style, has many interesting monuments. At the E. end of the nave is a knight in

armour with crossed legs, probably Sir John Harrington, c. 1300. On the chancel-wall, formerly in the pavement, is the brass of Margaret Coppledike, 1480; the husband's effigy is lost. There are also some later monuments of the Coppledikes, of whom Thomas Coppledike, 1658, is described as "the last and best of his race." The font is Perp., with shields of arms, and was the gift of John and Margaret Coppledike. The *Hall* (E. P. Rawnsley, Esq.) is a fine brick house mainly of 1681, with a boldly-projecting porch, and a fine panelled room, c. 1500.

Bag Enderby, 1 m. further, has also an interesting Ch. The meaning of the prefix is disputed; it may be from "*beck*," a stream, or "*boc*" = beech. The ch. is mostly Dec., with a heavy Perp. tower. The Perp. font has some remarkable devices, including David playing the harp, a hart panting to reach the tree of life growing from its back, and a Virgin with the dead Christ. Some slabs in the floor retain their brass inscriptions: Thomas and Agnes Enderby, 1390; Albinus de Enderby, builder of the tower, 1407; and John Gedney, 1533. On the chancel-wall is a monument with effigies of Andrew Gedney, in armour, and family, 1591. Some remains of old glass, which include the knives and scourges of Crowland Abbey, and the ancient door-handle, may also be noticed.

½ m. W. of Bag Enderby (about 7 m. from either Spilsby, Alford, or Horncastle), is ***Somersby,** a pretty and typical wold village, which has almost become a place of pilgrimage as the birthplace of one of the greatest of Lincolnshire men, Alfred, Lord Tennyson. The Perp. Ch., which stands on a sandstone rock, has a stoup in the porch, a brass of George Littlebury, 1612, and an hour-glass stand. In the churchyard is a singularly perfect and remarkable **Churchyard-cross,** consisting of a tall shaft with a pedimented tabernacle, on which are figures of the Virgin and Child and the Crucifixion. Close to the Ch. is a red-brick house with square towers and embattled parapet, said to have been built by *Vanbrugh*. John Baumber, the supposed original of "The Northern Farmer," used to live here. Adjoining this is the house formerly used as a rectory, where Tennyson was born in 1809. It is a picturesque, irregular cottage, (*6d.* charged for admission), enlarged by his father, Dr. Tennyson, as a parsonage. Lovers of his poems may still trace some of the touches in his earlier ones, especially in the 'Ode to Memory,' though "the seven elms, the poplars four, that stand beside my father's door," are now mostly gone; but a brook still "sparkles out among the fern" at the bottom of the garden. The village is very pretty, and has a spring, called Holy Well, flowing from the sandstone rock. This has been assigned as the scene of 'Maud,' as *Stockworth Mill*, 2½ m. S.E., has of 'The Brook,' but such localisation is worth little. The wolds N. of the village reach their greatest height, and from their eastern side there is a fine view over the marsh (not "*fen*," as careless observers generally say) to the sea. The scenery of this part is well illustrated in many books, such as 'The Laureate's Country' (*A. J. Church*), 'Homes and Haunts of Tennyson' (*G. G. Napier*), 'Over Fen and Wold' (*J. J. Bissey*), and 'In Tennyson Land' (*J. C. Walters*).

ROUTE 16.

FIRSBY JUNCT. TO SKEGNESS.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (BRANCH OF EAST LINCOLN LINE). 9¾ m.

Thorpe St. Peter, Wainfleet, Croft, Skegness, Winthorpe, Ingoldmells, Addlethorpe.

From Boston to Firsby (15¼ m.) see Rte. 14. Carriages may have to be changed at Firsby, but excursion-trains from the S. run over a loop, and avoid the stat.

2¼ m., Thorpe Culvert Stat. A "culvert," from the old French *coulouère*, a gutter, is an arched drain.

Thorpe St. Peter's Ch., ¾ m. E., formerly belonging to Kyme Priory (Rte. 7), has a good Dec. tower with Perp. upper stage. The Ch. is mainly Dec., with E.E. porch and door, a roughly carved and coloured Perp. roof, and poor modern chancel. The graceful E.E. font with trefoiled arcade stands on part of an altar-slab; it was originally set on four detached shafts, of which the capitals remain, with heads and foliage. The Perp. screen carved with birds and Jacobean pulpit are both excellent of their kind. At the W. end is the slab, with foliated cross, of Richard Markby, chaplain. A piscina outside in the N. wall of the chancel belonged to one of the destroyed chantry-chapels, the arches of which are visible.

4 m., Wainfleet Stat., a decayed little town which was once a port of some consequence. The steps and part of the stem of a Market Cross still remain. It is thought to have been the Roman station of *Vanonona*, to which the *Holland Road* (see *Bridge End Priory*, Rte. 6) led direct from the midland counties. It stands on the little rivers Steeping and Limb, which here form a "fleet" or creek, navigable for small craft to the sea at Gibraltar Point. The name of the place is probably best known from its most distinguished native, William of Waynflete, Bp. of Winchester, and founder of Magdalen College, Oxford. The Bp. no doubt obtained for the town its charter of incorporation in 1457, the original document of which has been recently discovered in the archives of Bethlehem Hospital (*Lincs. N. and Q.*, vol. ii. p. 11). In Leland's time there were two churches; St. Thomas, long destroyed, and the original Ch. of All Saints, belonging to Bardney Abbey, which stood more than a mile W. This Ch. was cruciform, a very rare shape in the Lindsey division, and specially interesting as having a central *wooden* tower and spire, well adapted to this soft soil. Unfortunately in 1718 a brick tower was built, which brought much of the nave down with it, so that in 1820 it was pulled down, and the present **Ch. of All Saints** by the stat. was partly built from the materials. It contains the Perp. font from the old Ch., and in the W. front are some brackets and heads, and on the gable an old cross dug up in the haven.

The most interesting object in the town is ***Magdalen College School**, founded by the Bp. in 1484, and endowed with lands held in trust by Magdalen College. It is a fine piece of old brickwork in two stories,

flanked by two polygonal towers at the W. end, between which are a plain doorway and large Perp. window. In the S. tower is a remarkable newel staircase, and in the N. tower an ancient bell. Here used to be preserved the remains of the fine tomb of Richard Patten, the great Bp.'s father, which was wantonly broken up on the destruction of All Saints' Ch., including the recumbent effigy in a gown with puffed sleeves, the angels with shields from the head of the tomb, and portions of beautiful alabaster fretwork. The figures of his two sons, John, a monk, and William, the bishop, with mitre and crozier, who supported his head, are unhappily lost, but the tomb is fully described in Chandler's Life of Waynflete. It now stands on the N. side of the altar in Magdalen College Chapel, Oxford.

William Patten, or Barbour (for he seems to have borne the two names almost indifferently), was born at Wainfleet about 1400, and educated at William of Wykeham's new foundation of New College. He was successively Master of Winchester, and Master and Provost of Eton, and in 1447, on the death of Cardinal Beaufort, Wykeham's successor, he was made Bp. of Winchester, and in 1456 Lord Chancellor of England. Though always faithful to his patron Henry VI., he was treated with great respect by the Yorkist kings, and died full of honour in 1486.

Wainfleet St. Mary is an outlying village, with a Ch. standing solitary about 1½ m. W. of the stat. It is mostly Trans. or E. E., with Perp. additions. The effect of the interior is singular, there being 5 arches on the N., but only 4 on the S., with massive circular pillars. The font has emblems of the Passion, and the altar-piece is a good specimen of its date, 1732.

6 m., Havenhouse (formerly Croft Bank) Stat. (*stop by signal only*).

1½ m. N., or 4 m. from Skegness, is ***Croft** Ch., one of the finest examples of the marshland type, where the tower, the spacious nave, clerestory, and S. door are rather late Dec., the aisles and chancel Perp. This Ch., like Addlethorpe, is remarkable for its abundance of good old woodwork. It has fine Perp. chancel and chantry screens, with some traces of colour remaining, and a very perfect rood staircase, a pulpit dated 1615, nave door dated 1633, good Perp. font, and numerous carved bench-ends and chairs. The lectern is of great interest. It is a brass eagle, supported by three small lions, apparently of 15th-cent. work, and was found in the moat of the old Hall, which belonged to the Browne family. There are also several interesting monuments; especially a very valuable early brass, c. 1300–1310, in the nave pavement, the earliest except that at Buslingthorpe (Rte. 19) in the county, with a half-effigy of a knight in banded mail, without any plate armour, but having a cyclas or tunic over the hauberk, and a border legend in Norman French, from which the name has unfortunately been lost. Some other slabs have lost their brasses, and one has an incised 14th-cent. cross. In the chancel are two fine altar-tombs with alabaster effigies and numerous inscriptions; one of Sir Valentine and Lady Browne and their 15 children, all kneeling, c. 1600; the other of their 2nd son John Browne and his two wives, c. 1630. On the pier of the chancel-arch is a monument of Wm. Bond, c. 1570, erected by his son Nicholas, President of Magdalen College, Oxford; and in the S. aisle a brass inscription to Agnes, wife of Dr. Worship, the donor of the pulpit. In the churchyard is the tomb of

Robert Shalder, an anabaptist imprisoned for nonconformity, with a remarkable inscription referring to a disgraceful outrage on his grave, his body having been disinterred by the inhabitants and dragged on a sledge about the village.

8 m., Seacroft (formerly called Cow-Bank) Stat., near Skegness *Golf Links*.

9¼ m., Skegness Stat., where the line ends, now one of the most crowded and popular sea-side resorts in England for day-excursionists from the midland counties, but not much to be recommended for quieter visitors. The hotels are not very luxurious, but the terms for boarding are fairly moderate. There is generally a table d'hôte dinner at 1.30 or 2 o'clock, but not a late one.

The name Skegness is Danish, =the promontory of Skæggi. There is no promontory now nearer than Gibraltar Point at the mouth of Wainfleet Haven, the sea having greatly encroached on this part of the coast. Leland (c. 1540) says: "went to Skegnesse, sumtyme a great haven towne, a four or five miles of Wilegripe [a vanished town, now under the sea]. Mr. Paynelle sayid onto me that he could prove that there was ons a haven and a towne wallid having also a castille. The old towne is clene consumid and eten up with the se. Part of a chirch of it stood a late. For old Skegnes is now builded a pore new thing." This last sentence is thought by some people to be singularly applicable at present. A few years ago Skegness was a quiet little village, reached by an omnibus from Burgh Stat., with two good village inns, and excellent sands well suited for children. Now it is the noisiest and most crowded of the Lincolnshire sea-side places, except Cleethorpes, invaded every day during the summer by an enormous number of excursionists from Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, &c., for whom the Great Northern runs special day trains at almost nominal fares. The benefit to the midland towns is so great that it can hardly be grudged, but an unsuspecting visitor had better be forewarned. After 6 or 7 P.M. the place is again nearly emptied. The recent rise of the place is mainly due to the lord of the manor, the Earl of Scarbrough, who has expended a large sum of money upon it. The soil is sandy, and the neighbourhood very ugly, but a great deal has been done with unpromising material. Water is now brought from a deep well near Winthorpe; there is a fine pier on which a band often plays; a Pleasure-Garden of 6 acres, doing its best under difficulties; a good cricket and tennis ground and golf-links; and a fair supply of ordinary sea-side amusements. A perfectly straight street, planted with trees and lined with fairly good shops, leads to the Jubilee *Clock-Tower*, at the S. end of the Parade; the *Pier* and *Baths* are at the N. end. The sands are firm and good, and the bathing safe. Steamers occasionally run to Boston in the summer, making a not unpleasant trip in fine weather, or Boston can be reached in ¾ hour by train. The finest churches in the neighbourhood are those of Winthorpe, 2 m., and Croft, Burgh, Ingoldmells, and Addlethorpe, 4–5 m. The **old Ch.**, St. Clement's, stands ½ m. inland, and is a Perp. building with a squat tower, and an E.E. tower-arch and font. A handsome Ch., St. Matthew's, by *Jas. Fowler*, 1880, is in the town.

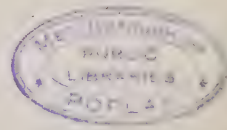
Winthorpe, 2 m. N., has a large handsome *Ch., with Dec. nave, fine Perp. aisles and chancel, and massive tower. On the nave gable is a good sanctc-bell cot. An inscription in the S. porch states that it was built by Robert Langnay and William Palmer; in it is a stoup, and a

15th-cent. slab of a civilian is built into the front. The doorway and aisle arcades are plain Dec.; the font, early Perp. The Perp. roof has curious carvings, and there are good Perp. screens to the chancel and chantry-chapels. In the N. chantry is the slab of a priest, Richard Arglys, 1392, and on the roof and screen are traces of painting. Just outside this chantry is its altar-slab. There are several good bench-ends in the nave, and some remains of Perp. glass in the N. aisle, including a Virgin and Child. In the central passage are two brasses; Robert Palmer, 1515, and Richard and Batarick Barowe and family, 1505. The Barrow family were long settled here; to a branch of it belonged Isaac Barrow, Bp. of St. Asaph, 1670, and his nephew, the celebrated divine, Master of Trin. Coll. Cambridge. The fine Perp. chancel is remarkable for its beautiful bench-ends with carvings of foliage and animals; the legend of St. Hubert and the Stag, on the S. side, may be especially noticed. There are an Inn and some lodgings at Winthorpe, much quieter than Skegness. The *Nottingham Convalescent Home* on the sea-bank was the gift of Sir Charles Seely, Bart., of Sherwood Lodge, Notts.

2½ m. further are two fine churches close together, at Ingoldmells and Addlethorpe. Their neighbourhood has created the usual legend about two sisters building them in rivalry, though Addlethorpe is at least 200 years later than the main portion of its neighbour. The suffix of the melodious name ***Ingoldmells** is thought to be derived from the old Norse *melr* or marram grass, the plant which covers the sandhills; and this seems to show that the Danes found the sandhills much as they are now, and confirms the tradition of their being banked up by the Romans. The fine and spacious *Ch. suffers greatly by the loss of its chancel, which was pulled down about 1700. It is externally, including the tower, almost pure flowing Dec., except the large and rich Perp. porch, but inside, the aisle arcades of six bays are E.E., with circular pillars, having some of the capitals simply moulded, while others have square abaci and conventional foliage. The font is late Dec. and of rather unusual design. Until 1865 there were two fine Dec. chantry-screens, given by Thomas Bek, Bp. of Lincoln, 1342, nephew of the more famous Anthony Bek, Bp. of Durham, whose family belonged to this district (see *Eresby*, Rte. 15), but they were unhappily broken up and dispersed about the ch., part being used for the pulpit, which seems to stand on the old font-cover. Several of the old bench-ends remain. In 1746 this unfortunate Ch. was, as an inscription states, "floard," and many of its numerous monuments destroyed, but there still remain in the S. aisle the interesting and unusual brass of Wm. Palmer "wyth ye stylt," 1520, a lame man with a crutch (probably the donor of the porch at Winthorpe), a slab of a canon of Markby Priory by the N. door, and slabs of John Hyltoft and wife, 1473, and William Skegness, 1508. The base and part of the stem of a churchyard-cross remain, with an added inscription of 1600.

***Addlethorpe** Ch., ½ m. inland, is entirely rich Perp., somewhat of the Suffolk type, especially in its splendid porch. It resembles Ingoldmells in having been lopped of its chancel in 1706, but has been more fortunate than its neighbour in preserving its magnificent woodwork, in which it is the richest church in the county. The porch has a graceful parapet of twining branches, and a crucifix on the apex with figures of angels on the angle

buttresses. Inside, the porch resembles that of Winthorpe, which perhaps was copied from it. The door is partly of old woodwork. On the N. side of the ch. are six buttresses with grotesque figures bearing scrolls on which are inscriptions now scarcely legible; the 4th seems to be "*God for ihs mcy bryng hā to blys yt ha pd to ys*," and the 5th, "*Of god sayng coms no ill.*" The nave is of 5 bays with light octagonal pillars. The interior effect of the ch. is extremely rich from the quantity of woodwork remaining all round it, since, owing to the loss of the chancel, its fine screen, still rich with colour, serves as an altar-piece, while another, with inscription to John Dudeck and his wife, runs across the W. end. There are also several bench-ends, a Perp. font, some fragments of Perp. glass, two late brasses in the chantries, and incised slabs of Richard Ward, 1433, and a Massingberd, 1481. In the churchyard are the base and shaft of a cross.



ROUTE 17.

WILLOUGHBY TO LOUTH.

LOOP OF EAST LINCOLN LINE, GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. 22½ m.

Mumby, Huttoft, Hogsthorpe, Chapel St. Leonard's, Sutton-on-Sea, Trusthorpe, Mablethorpe, Theddlethorpe, Saltfleetby, Saltfleet, Somercotes, Conisholme, Grimoldby, Manby, Cockerington, Alvingham, Stewton.

The branch from Willoughby to Sutton-on-Sea was extended in 1888 to Mablethorpe, thus forming a complete loop to Louth. Trains from the S. generally run as far as Mablethorpe, and from the N. as far as Sutton, thus giving both places a double service. From Boston to *Willoughby* (20¾ m.) see Rte. 14. Carriages are generally changed here, except by excursion trains.

3 m., Mumby Road Stat. Mumby Ch., 1¼ m. S.E., is large and handsome. It has a massive and well-built W. tower; a fine E.E. doorway adorned with tooth; arcades of four bays with massive round pillars and capitals adorned with good stiff-leaved foliage; a good traceried Dec. font; and a Perp. screen. **Anderby Ch.**, of brick, further E., is of no interest, and **Cumberworth**, the other side of Mumby, has only a small Dec. Ch., patched with brick.

Huttoft Ch., 2 m. N.E., is on a small eminence rising rather conspicuously out of the marsh. The tower is E.E. and has double lancets under a single arch, with a vesica in the head, and adorned with tooth. The Ch. is mostly Dec., and has a fine and lofty Dec. font with figures on the bowl of the Holy Trinity, Virgin and Child, and the Twelve Apostles. Under the bowl is a graceful circle of angels, and on the shaft figures of Popes, bishops, and saints. A fine late Dec. oak chest, some incised slabs, one dated 1473, and some capitals set in the tower-arch, should be noticed. The churchyard-cross has been restored by *W. Scorer* on the model of that

at Somersby. The chalice is dated 1567.

Hogsthorpe, a large village, 3½ m. S. of Mumby Road Stat., has a Ch. of about the same date as Mumby, also with massive tower, and E.E. arcades having circular piers and pointed arches, but its external appearance is mostly Perp. It was much restored in 1853. **Chapel St. Leonard's** (or **Mumby Chapel**), 2 m. E., is a tiny watering-place with quiet sands uninvaded by excursionists. The Ch. was built out of one in ruins, 1794; the chancel was rebuilt 1866; and a W. end was added, with a tower having an oak framework, by *W. Scorer*, 1891.

7 m., Sutton-on-Sea Stat., a name thought more attractive than its proper one of Sutton in the Marsh. This little village, ½ m. from the stat., has, like all on the Lincolnshire coast, been rising considerably in favour. It is not so crowded and noisy as Skegness, or even Mablethorpe, while the sands are remarkably broad and firm, and well suited for children, and the sandhills, covered with marram grass, sea-holly, &c., are here at their highest. The ambitious scheme of the Lancashire, Derbyshire, and East Coast Rly. (Rte. 4) for constructing a harbour here as the E. terminus of a great railway from sea to sea, has entirely fallen through. A sea-wall and promenade have been made. The old Ch. was washed away by the sea, and the ugly brick Ch., near the stat., was built in 1818.

Trusthorpe, half-way (1½ m.) to Mablethorpe, is a village with a few lodging-houses but no hotel. The tower of the ugly Ch., 1842, was built in 1606; in the porch is a slab of Richard Wright, who gave it, 1522.

Interesting remains of a *submerged forest* may be seen at low spring-tides on this part of the coast. A report on it by Dr. de Serra, who was accompanied by Sir Joseph Banks, appears in the Trans. of the Royal Society for 1799. The forest seems to have been submerged by subsidence after an earthquake in pre-historical times, but the uncovering of it is due to a comparatively recent encroachment of the sea.

9½ m., Mablethorpe Stat., a much-frequented watering-place with fine sands, but wanting the energy for creating popular attractions which has been conspicuous at Skegness. Bathing from the shore is not very safe here, owing to the clay-banks, in which there are deep holes, but the bathing-machines may be trusted to avoid them. There were formerly two churches, but one has long been washed away like the old churches at Trusthorpe and Sutton. The present Ch., ½ m. inland, is of eccentric appearance, the restored chancel-roof being actually higher than the squat tower, but it has some points of interest. The S. doorway and the very low piers of the arcades are E.E., but the outer shell of the Ch. was built in 1714. The chancel has been shortened, and from its former size the whole Ch. would seem to have been one of some importance. On the N. side of the sacrarium is a 14th-cent. altar-tomb, with a helmet, said to be that of the knight who fought at Earl's Bridge (see *Maltby*, Rte. 14), and a tomb of George Fitzwilliam, 1533; on the S. three sedilia. In the chancel pavement is a brass of Elizabeth Fitzwilliam, 1522, with flowing hair; in the aisles are two brass inscriptions of Fitzwilliams, 1403; and by the S. door a slab with foliated cross. The font is Perp., traceried. The Fitzwilliam family lived at the *Hall*, which stood 1 m. inland. Mablethorpe is 8 m. by road from Alford (see Rte. 14). The churches in the

neighbourhood, except W. Theddlethorpe, are of little interest.

12½ m., Theddlethorpe Stat., with a Ch. on each side of the rly. ***West Theddlethorpe,** or All Saints, has one of the largest and finest of the marsh-land churches, entirely Perp. except the S. door, which was retained from an earlier Ch., and some Norm. work built in under the N. clerestory. It is built of the green sandstone of the wolds, and is so patched with brick of every date as to produce a quaint effect of colouring. It must always have been too large for the parish adequately to support, and greatly deserves assistance from visitors. Externally the noticeable parts are the massive W. tower, and the fine parapet of the nave gable, resembling that on Louth chancel. The interior is light and spacious, having very slender pillars, and Perp. roofs carved with good bosses. The font is good Perp. with graceful leafage, and has an 18th-cent. cover. There is a fine late Perp. chancel-screen of seven bays, which retains its doors, and others of almost Renaissance character to the chantries at the end of each aisle, both of which are remarkable as now having their original altar-slabs replaced in position. In the S. chantry are a canopied recess, and several monuments; the brass of Robert Hayton, 1424, a fine figure and the latest instance known of the use of camail; an incised 14th-cent. slab of Roger de Hagnaby; and a slab of the Angevine family with one shield remaining. In the N. chantry are a statue bracket, and the steps to the rood-loft. There are numerous bench-ends, some of which were made from parts of the screen. The chancel has at some time been shortened. It has some 18th-cent. monuments, one with busts of the Hon. C. Bertie and wife, 1727, and three curious sedilia much older than the Ch., with two E.E. pillars, and one apparently Norm. At the W. end of the S. aisle is a curious carving of a ship.

The Ch. of **East Theddlethorpe,** or St. Helen's, is much less imposing than its neighbour, but has a rebuilt Dec. nave with Perp. aisles and chancel, and plain E.E. doorway. At the end of the N. aisle is a canopied altar-recess like that in the chantry at All Saints.

14½ m., Saltfleetby Stat. (*pron.* Sollaby), near which are no less than three villages bearing the name.

Saltfleetby St. Peter's, 1 m. W., has a pretty E.E. Ch. by *Jas. Fowler*, 1877, reproducing most of the features of the old one, and retaining its monuments, including two 14th-cent. slabs. The tower of the old Ch., ½ m. N. of it, stands close to the line, and there are some incised slabs in the old churchyard.

Saltfleetby All Saints, ½ m. E. of the stat., has a Ch. of some interest, the nave of which still remains untouched. The tumble-down tower has an E.E. lower stage, with a thin Perp. one above; the porch is Perp., with an inscription over the outer arch, but has a good E.E. inner door; the E.E. arcade of the S. aisle extends half along the chancel, forming a chantry. There are early Perp. screens to both the chancel and chantry, which are divided by a single arch with two narrower ones behind. The chancel-arch is Trans. Norm. In the chantry are a canopied altar-recess and a 13th-cent. slab. The Jacobean pulpit is square, and in one piece with its base. A Dec. font with quatrefoils is set on a reversed Perp. font which has grotesque heads. A few fragments of stained glass are left.

Saltfleetby St. Clement's, nearer to the coast, has a small Ch., rebuilt by *Mortimer*, 1886, a little N. of its

old situation, but retaining its lancet windows, an octagonal font with clustered columns, and a graceful arcade of five very small arches with circular piers.

2 m. N. is **Saltfleet**, at the mouth of the Withern Eau, which here forms a tiny harbour for coaling vessels. It was once a place of some importance, and supplied two ships to Edward III. for the invasion of Brittany. The parish Ch., at **Skidbrook**, stands in a field 1 m. inland. It has a fine large Dec. tower with Perp. windows and upper stage; E.E. doorway with nailhead ornament; and a spacious Dec. nave of four wide bays, the S. arcade of which retains the E.E. pillars and capitals rebuilt on Dec. plinths. The chancel looks lean and poor compared with the nave, but originally had aisles of which the arches are visible outside; in it are mutilated sedilia and a piscina, and a large bracket with grotesque head. The pulpit and altar-table are Jacobean. In the nave pavement is the slab of a vicar, John of Saltfleetby, 1413. The old *Manor House* is interesting.

2 m. W. of Skidbrook, 3½ m. from Saltfleetby Stat., **South Somercotes** (*cote* = fold or inclosure) has a handsome Ch., remarkable for the only spire, excepting Louth, in all the marshland. The tower has two E.E. stages and a Dec. one, with tall plain Perp. spire. The good W. door and window are insertions. The arcades are E.E., with circular pillars and octagonal capitals. Part of the screen still remains, and there are several bench-ends, and a Dec. font bearing emblems of the Passion. The roof was renewed 1893, when the clerestory, which had become ruinous, was unhappily destroyed. A low-side window is made out of the head of a priest's door. This Ch. is known to campanologists for its ring of three bells dated 1423, with beautiful lettering. Cardinal Robert Somercote, who was poisoned in 1241 when he would probably have been elected Pope, is thought to have been a native of this village.

North Somercotes, 2 m. N. of it, has also a spacious Ch., principally E.E., but in a terribly mutilated state, though soon (1903) to be restored by *T. B. Carter*. The tower is E.E., with Dec. buttresses and W. window. The arcades of six bays are good E.E., raised, as at Skidbrook, on later plinths. The chancel has been lopped of a third of its length; the old altar-slab is set under the present altar. There is a fine Perp. font with eight shafts of Purbeck, having on one panel a carving of the Resurrection. In the S. aisle are a chantry-screen with colour remaining, a piscina, an incised slab with foliated cross, and an oak chest, dated 1675. There is a lifeboat stat. at **Donna Nook** in this parish.

Conisholme Ch., 2 m. W., is E.E., but much mutilated. The chancel is very singular, having in the E. wall a large recess, in which a Perp. window is set. In the nave pavement is a brass with effigies of John Langholme, his wife and fourteen children, 1515.

18¼ m., Grimoldby Stat,. where there is a handsome Ch. all of one date, the transition from Dec. to Perp., c. 1380, but the chancel was rebuilt, 1876. It has much good woodwork, including the roofs, part of the screens, and several bench-ends. The western projections from the screen were apparently intended for candles. There is a fine stoup in the N. porch, and some fragments of old glass are in the aisles. The external crockets, gargoyles, and gable-crosses are noticeable. Part of a churchyard cross remains.

Manby Ch., 1 m. S., is a much later Perp. building, c. 1480, with a good tower. The chancel was rebuilt by *Sir A. Blomfield*, 1889. A stone of very early work was discovered in the wall.

South Cockerington (St. Leonard), ¾ m. on the N. side of the stat., has a late Perp. Ch. with two Dec. chancel windows. It has part of a screen under the tower (the other part is in Manby Ch.), some benchends, a stoup by the N. door, a Perp. font with shields, a piscina and statue bracket, and a fine alabaster monument of Sir Adrian Scrope, 1623, with stone effigies of the knight reclining on his arm, six sons and two daughters kneeling, and an infant, probably stillborn, and inscription on the wall above.

2 m. N. of it are two churches, Alvingham and North Cockerington, standing in one churchyard. This occurs also at Evesham, Reepham in Norfolk, and a few other places. Both churches were in the hands of a small Gilbertine house which stood on the S. side of the churchyard, but Alvingham had only a chaplain, while N. Cockerington was served by a canon, and may have been used at first as the Priory Chapel. The Priory was founded c. 1160, and was granted at the Dissolution to Edward, Lord Clinton, being then valued at 141*l.* 15*s.* gross, and having 27 religious. **Alvingham** Ch. (the one standing on the S. side), which is ded. to St. Adelwold (Æthelwald), Bp. of Lindisfarne, 724, has an early Dec. tower, and a plain font set on the reversed capital of an E.E. pillar. **North Cockerington** Ch. (St. Mary) has a font set on the base of a Norm. pillar, a Norm. keyhole window and stringcourse on the N. side of the chancel, E.E. chancel-arch and S. arcade, and a mutilated 13th-cent. cross-legged effigy of a knight.

Stewton Ch., close to the line between Grimoldby and Louth, is a small plain building, restored by *R. H. Fowler*, 1895, with early chancel-arch and Norm. doorways.

Beyond this the loop rejoins the East Lincoln line, and reaches at

22½ m., LOUTH Junct. Stat., where there is a fine view of the noble spire (Rte. 14).

ROUTE 18.

LINCOLN TO DONCASTER.

(By Stow, Gainsborough, and the Isle of Axholme.)

GREAT NORTHERN AND GREAT EASTERN JOINT RAILWAY. 36¾ m.

Saxilby, Ketilthorpe, Newton-on-Trent, Torksey, Marton, Stow, Cotes-by-Stow, Lea, Knaith, Gainsborough, Isle of Axholme, Haxey, Epworth, Owston, Wroot.

This line is a continuation of that by Cambridge, Spalding, and Sleaford to Lincoln (Rte. 5), and some trains run through from Liverpool St. and the Harwich boats to York.

The line runs for some distance by the side of the **Foss Dyke**, an important canal, originally constructed by the Romans to connect the Witham with the Trent, and deepened by Henry I. At *Pyewipe*

Junct. the line to Chesterfield (Rte. 3) diverges on l.

6¼ m., Saxilby Junct. Stat., on the borders of a projecting loop of Notts., with a rather handsome Perp. Ch. The Perp. screen is good, and the treatment of its central bay peculiar. In the N. chantry-chapel is an altar-tomb with mutilated recumbent effigies of a knight and lady in white marble.

Broxholme Ch., 2 m. N.E., was rebuilt by *Hine*, 1857, when an early Norm. doorway was destroyed.

Ketilthorpe (or *Kettlethorpe;* Ketil is a Danish proper name), a pretty village 3½ m. N.W., was the seat of the Swynford family. Katherine Swynford became the 3rd wife of John of Gaunt, by whom, before her marriage, she was the mother of Cardinal Beaufort, and of John, Earl of Somerset, grandfather of the Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII. Some wych-elm avenues and a gateway of the *Hall* remain. The Ch., rebuilt in 1845, except the tower, was improved by *H. Kirk*, 1896, but has little of interest except a curious epitaph in the chancel of John Becke, rector, 1597, and a good black oak pulpit.

Newton-on-Trent Ch., beyond (2 m. from *Clifton-on-Trent* Stat. on the Chesterfield line), was restored by *Jas. Fowler*, 1879. It has a lofty tower, an E.E. arcade, formerly built up, and some interesting remains discovered in the restoration. A fine bridge here crosses the Trent to Dunham in Notts. *Newton Cliffs* on the Trent are picturesque.

[1½ m. further the Great Central line to Retford diverges l., with another stat. in the county at

10 m., Torksey (prob. = the island of Thorkil), a place once of considerable importance, at the junction of the Foss Dyke with the Trent. It is identified by Camden, Stukeley, and many modern authorities, with the place known by the euphonious name of *Tiovulfingceaster* (the camp of the descendants of Tiovulf), where in 628 Blæcca, the reeve of Lincoln, and a great number of the men of Lindesey embraced Christianity, and were baptized in the Trent by Paulinus, Bp. of York, in the presence of King Eadwin of Northumbria, himself a recent convert. Others identify the place with Southwell, but the distance from the Trent is a strong objection to this; Mr. J. R. Green suggests Farndon, beyond Newark; Dr. Bright and Mr. Parker (much more probably) that it was Littleborough (*post*). This part of the province was soon reconquered by Penda of Mercia, and the progress of Christianity checked. **Torksey Castle**, close to the Trent, is very picturesque, but is a mere shell of a red-brick Elizabethan mansion with stone quoins, which was sacked by royalists in the Civil Wars. The **Ch.** is externally uninteresting, but has a good E. E. arcade and font, and in the churchyard a remarkable tomb with recumbent effigy of Margaret de Multon, superior of *Foss nunnery*, a small Benedictine house. There are no remains of it, nor of another small house of Austin Canons. There was a porcelain factory here from 1803 to 1821, specimens of which are now very rare. *Retford Junct.* is 9½ m. further. (*Handb. for Notts.*)]

10¾ m., Stow Park Stat., so called from an ancient manor-house of the Bps. of Lincoln, once a Benedictine monastery, the monks of which were transferred to Eynsham in Oxfordshire. Its moated enclosure is near the stat. on rt. Bp. Dalderby, the builder of the Broad Tower, died here, and it was here that St. Hugh kept the famous

tame swan which appears so prominently in all records of him.

1 m. W. of the stat., on the banks of the Trent, is **Marton**, with a ferry, ¾ m. W., to **Littleborough**, in Notts., the *Segelocum* of the Roman itineraries, and probably to be identified with *Tiovulfingceaster*. The Roman road from Lincoln to Doncaster here crossed the Trent. Marton Ch. has a plain unbuttressed early Norm. tower, resembling St. Peter's at Gowts, the lower part of which is altogether built in interesting herring-bone work. The lofty N. arcade is fine Norm., though of only two bays; the S. arcade and the N. arch of the chancel are E.E. The chancel-arch is Norm., and the caps have a peculiar spoon moulding. Some of the chancel windows are late Tudor; there are also a low-side window and a peculiar recess. A churchyard cross with tall shaft remains.

Gate Burton, a little lower down the river, is prettily situated on a cliff; the Ch. was built in 1866. The *Hall* (Col. Hutton, C.B.) is in a beautiful situation; there is a fine view from a summer-house on the cliff, called "The Temple."

The venerable ** Ch. of St. Mary at **Stow**, the mother-church of the great minster of Lincoln, is about 2 m. E. of the stat., or 11 m. by road from Lincoln. This Ch. is of the highest interest, but the village is quite unpicturesque, and retains no trace of the former importance which seems to be shown by its name, *stow* = place; possibly however shortened for Etheldredestow, as the place of the Saint's rest. (See *West Halton*, Rte. 21.) It is believed, with some probability, to occupy the site of the Roman station of *Sidnacester*, from whence a line of bishops of Lindesey took their title, but Camden says in his *Britannia*, that even in his time the city was "so entirely gone that there were neither ruins nor name in being." Stow does not stand on a Roman road, but it is only 1 m. from *Tillbridge Lane*, which led from *Lindum* to *Segelocum* and Doncaster.

The first church at Sidnacester was built in 678 by Ecgfrith of Northumbria, husband of St. Etheldreda, the foundress of Ely, on the partition of Wilfrid's huge Northumbrian diocese, and was made the "bishop-stool" of a new diocese of Lindesey. The line of bishops can be traced from Eadhed, the first, to Berhtred, c. 870, after which the see was vacant for 80 years, owing to the terrible invasion of Northmen in 870, when the Ch. was burnt. About 950 the seat of the bishopric was transferred for security to Dorchester, in Oxon., and united with the Mercian see of Leicester, though one bishop afterwards signs as Bp. of Lindesey. The united sees were transferred by Remigius to Lincoln about 1072. The ch., which was burnt by the Danes, appears to have remained in ruins till about 1040, when Eadnoth, 7th Bp. of Dorchester, rebuilt it, apparently using up the remains of the older ch. which still survive in the lower parts of the transept walls. The massive tower-arches are probably of his work. Leofric, the great Earl of Mercia, and his celebrated wife Godgifu (Godiva), liberally assisted in the building and endowment. Remigius, the 1st Bp. of Lincoln, is said to have "re-edified the Minster at Stow," so that the Early Norm. nave and upper portion of the transepts are probably due to him. The chancel is of the richest late Norm., and corresponds closely with Bp. Alexander's doorways at Lincoln (1123–1147). Nothing is of later date except a few inserted E. E. and Dec. windows and the

Perp. central tower, which is rather low, but has bold pinnacles.

The Ch. was most carefully restored by *J. L. Pearson, R.A.*, 1864, and the original Norm. arrangement of the E. end with two tiers of lights has again replaced a large mutilated window. The fine stone groining of the chancel, which gives it a marked character, has also been replaced, and happily a number of the arch-stones after the vaulting was destroyed by fire had been taken to repair the walls, and were available for reconstruction. The Ch. is about 150 ft. long, by 27 wide, and 82 ft. across the transepts. Externally the three late Norm. doorways and the very early work of the unbuttressed transepts, which here can be compared with the Norm. work of nave and chancel, should be noticed. The interior is very dignified, and at the same time lighter than would be expected from the small size of the windows. The very ancient font is a large octagon resting on 8 circular shafts, and has a "wyvern" or dragon on one panel. There are some old seats in the nave, and under the tower a brass of Edward Burgh, 1616, and a curious incised slab of a lady. The three Perp. tower-arches were happily built within and not in place of the noble round ones, of which they rather increase the effect. On the W. arch may be noticed a peculiar "key-hole" or "loop" moulding, which appears also on a window of the S. transept, and in some of the very early churches in the county. The rich Norm. chancel is surrounded by an arcade with chevron moulding, below which is the stone seat of the presbytery running completely round. Part of the screen is now made into stalls. The transept is of special interest from the early date of the lower part of it. The N.W. pier of the tower has been left in the rough, in order to show the traces of the fire of 870, and in the N. transept wall a large mass of charred stone is seen imbedded, with an inscription to commemorate its history. Close to it is a fine doorway of the earliest type, which apparently opened into the N. aisle of the original ch., and on the opposite wall is an altar-recess with considerable remains of a wall-painting of St. Thomas of Canterbury, representing the Archbishop in the centre in full vestments; on l., the scene of the murder; and on rt. his last meal. Near it are a bracket and large grotesque, and steps to the rood-loft.

At the large hamlet of **Sturton**, 1 m. S., there is a brick ch. by *J. L. Pearson, R.A.*, 1879.

2 m. E. of Stow, in a remote situation, is the interesting little Ch. of ***Cotes-by-Stow** (properly so spelt; *cotes* = inclosures), remarkable for its fine Perp. rood-screen, of surprising beauty for so small a ch., the gallery of which can be ascended by the reopened rood-staircase, lighted by a small keyhole window. This Ch. was excellently restored by *J. L. Pearson, R.A.*, 1884, when some blocked Norm. windows were opened out, the original altar-slab, which bears the unusual number of six crosses, replaced, the Perp. oak pulpit rescued from a barn, and the carving of the screen as far as possible repaired. The E. E. doorway, plain tub font, some 16th and 17th-cent. brasses with effigies of the Butler family, a fine sepulchral recess, and an alabaster bust of Brian Cook, 1653, should also be noticed.

Willingham-by-Stow Ch., 2 m. N. of Stow, has a Dec. tower with a Norm. base, Dec. nave, and Trans. chancel-arch and font with pointed arcading.

13½ m., Lea Stat. The Ch., 1 m. N.W., which stands on a high bank,

was much restored by *J. L. Pearson, R.A.*, 1848; it has a late Perp. tower, ogee-arched porch, Dec. nave, and E. E. chancel. There is some beautiful Dec. glass, given by Roger de Spalding, Rector, c. 1330, in the E. window of the chantry-chapel, which is divided from the chancel by a large arch with grotesque heads, and a small one enclosing an ogee. Against this is a cross-legged effigy of Sir Ranulf Trehampton, c. 1300, of the *Manor-house*, the moated site of which is visible near the rly. The panels of the pulpit came from Stixwould Priory (Rte. 11); the iron altar-rails and carved brackets are copies from Lincoln Minster. The *Hall* (Miss Anderson) was the seat of the late Sir Charles Anderson, the well-known county antiquary, and has many interesting pictures and antiquities. The Trent makes some eccentric windings, called "rounds," in this parish. On Lea Moor, a sandy rabbit-warren, in July 1643, Cromwell, then at the beginning of his career, defeated General Charles Cavendish. "Immediately I fell on his rear with my three troops; which did so astonish him that he gave over the chase, and would fain have delivered himself from me. But I pressing on forced them down a hill having good execution of them; and below the hill drove the General with some of his soldiers into a quagmire" (a meadow here is still called Cavendish's Bog); "where my Captain-Lieutenant slew him with a thrust under his short ribs. The rest of the body was wholly routed, not one man staying upon the place."—*Cromwell's Letters.*

Knaith Ch., 1 m. S.W. of Lea Stat., restored by *J. T. Micklethwaite*, 1894, is a fragment, apparently a transeptal chapel, of the Ch. of *Heynings Nunnery*, a small Cistercian house founded by Rayner Evermue, c. 1180, which at the Dissolution was valued at 58*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, when it had 12 nuns, and was granted to Sir Thos. Heneage. It is late Dec., with large windows of flowing tracery, and has an incised slab with effigy of William D'Arcy, 1454, a good Dec. font, with heads and trefoils, a Jacobean pulpit and stalls, and a panelled ceiling. The altar is under a baldacchino. Knaith was the birthplace in 1532 of Thomas Sutton, the munificent founder of the Charterhouse in London, where he is buried. Lord Willoughby of Parham, the Parliamentarian leader of the Lincolnshire troops in the Civil War gave the Ch. its communion-plate. The half-timbered *Hall* adjoining the Ch. (Major Allenby) is picturesque.

Upton Ch., 2 m. E. of Lea Stat., was almost rebuilt by *Ewan Christian*, 1877, when the E. E. arcade was opened out. The tower was rebuilt in 1776. The S. door is plain Norm. There is some herring-bone in the N. wall of the chancel, which is as long as the nave.

Heapham Ch., 1 m. further, has a very early tower, spoilt by stucco, with a plain arch; E. E. arcade of 2 bays with stiff foliage; plain doorways and several lancet windows; and a large tub font set on a Perp. base, and cover made of a bench-end. The Ch. has a tiny Elizabethan chalice. ½ m. further is *Springthorpe* (Rte. 20).

15¾ m., GAINSBOROUGH Stat., very inconveniently placed 1 m. S. of the market-place. The Great Central Rly. Stat., on the line from Retford to Grimsby and Hull (Rte. 20), is on the E. side of the town.

Gainsborough is not a prepossessing town, except as seen from across the river. It consists mainly of one very long and dirty street of warehouses along the river bank,

with a handsome bridge halfway between the stat. and the town, and with the parish Ch. and market-place at the N. end. It is a place of great antiquity and some historical interest, though it has little to show for it except the Old Hall, even the Ch. having nothing ancient but its Perp. tower. It is known to be the original of "St. Ogg's" in *The Mill on the Floss*, where "the broadening Floss hurries on between its green banks to the sea, and the loving tide, rushing to meet it, checks its passage with an impetuous embrace. On this mighty tide the black ships, laden with fresh-scented fir planks, with rounded sacks of oil-bearing seed or with the dark glitter of coal, are borne along to the town of St. Ogg's, which shows its aged, fluted red roofs and the broad gables of its wharves between the low wooded hill and the river brink, tinging the water with a soft purple hue."

Gainsborough derives its name from the important tribe of the Gainas, of which it was the principal settlement. Alfred here married Ealswitha, a daughter of Æthelred of Mercia, in 868, three years before he became king. The Danes established a strong camp on *Castle Hills*, at the N.E. end of the town, and the place, being easily accessible by way of the Humber and Trent, became a favourite centre for ravages. It was practically the capital of Swegen, who probably died here in 1014, the year after his complete conquest of the kingdom. According to local tradition he was buried in the large barrow adjoining Castle Hills, but his body was really taken to Roskild, the royal place of burial, in Denmark. The town seems to have been long of much less commercial importance than its neighbour Torksey, until the lord of the manor, the celebrated Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, obtained a charter for a market in 1383. In the Civil War the possession of the place was hotly contested, as being the chief passage of the lower Trent. It was occupied for the king by the Earl of Kingston, but taken for the Parliament by Lord Willoughby of Parham, who lived at Knaith (*ante*). Vigorous efforts were made to retake the town by the young General Cavendish, but he was routed and killed in a skirmish at Lea (*ante*), July, 1643. Cromwell, however, finding it impossible to hold the town with his force, abandoned it, but it was retaken in the winter by a simultaneous attack from land and from small pinnaces on the river. William of Gainsborough, Bp. of Worcester, 1302–1307, intruded by the Pope, Richard of Gainsborough, architect of the Angel Choir at Lincoln, Simon Patrick, Bp. of Ely, 1691–1707, and John Robinson, one of the leading Pilgrim Fathers (to whom a Congregational Chapel has been erected as a memorial), were natives of the town.

Gainsborough still holds, in spite of railways, a considerable carrying trade both up and down the river, chiefly in flat barges called "ketches," conveying 40 or 50 tons. It is one of the principal seats of the seed-crushing trade, about 1-8th of the linseed imported into the kingdom being here crushed for oil and the remainder made into cake. Marshall's Britannia Iron-Works, employing some 3000 hands, rival the great works at Lincoln.

The ***Old Hall**, or Manor House, in Lord St., is by far the most interesting object in the town. Part of it is used as a public library, and it can be seen on application. A good general view can be obtained from the Ch. tower. It is one of the best existing specimens in the country of a baronial *hall* as opposed to the older *castles;* of brick and oak-framing, with a stone front on

the N. side, and occupying 3 sides of a quadrangle. It was partly restored by *Somers Clarke*, 1884. The original hall was destroyed in the Lancashire rising under Sir Robert Welles in 1470, the then lord of the manor, Sir Thomas de Burgh, being a leading Yorkist who had helped Edward IV. to escape from Middleham Castle. His son, who was created Lord Burgh by Henry VII., rebuilt the Hall about 1480, to which part the central hall, together with the butteries in the E. wing, and the whole of the timber-work belong; the E. wing, the beautiful stone oriel on the N. side, and the brick N.E. tower, date from about 1500; the W. wing is Elizabethan. A low arcaded wall with a flat leaded roof formerly joined the two wings. The 2nd Lord Burgh here entertained Henry VIII. on his progress in 1541, and some of the charges of criminality against Katherine Howard are laid at Gainsborough. It is curious that Henry may perhaps have first met Katherine Parr here, she being then the widow of Lord Burgh's eldest son, who died young. The Great Hall, of timber and plaster, with a fine open roof and modern lantern, is about 60 ft. long and very lofty. At the N.E. end is a stone oriel with a vaulted roof. At the end of the hall is a fine kitchen with two immense fireplaces, still retaining the brackets of the jacks, and a large buttery-hatch. In the E. wing is another large room called the ball-room, with a flat wooden roof and carved stone chimney-piece. Some remains of wall-paintings in black and white have been found which were not improbably done for the reception of Henry VIII.

The **parish Ch.** has a late Perp. tower, about 90 ft. high, which formerly bore a spire. The body of the Ch. was rebuilt in "classical" style, about 1745. The interior is good of its kind, and was improved in arrangement by *W. White*, 1864–1869; it contains an elaborate modern pulpit, some good stalls, many stained windows of various merit, and a Florentine copy of Leonardo's "Last Supper." All the old monuments unhappily perished, including a fine tomb of Sir Thomas de Burgh, 1487, and his wife, Lady Botreaux, which is described by Leland and Holles.

St. John's Ch., of red brick, by *Somers Clarke* and *Micklethwaite*, 1882, in the S. part of the town, promises, when completed, to be a stately building. **Holy Trinity** was built 1844, and has the defects of its date.

Morton, 1½ m. N., has become almost a suburb of Gainsborough. The Ch. was built by *Somers Clarke* and *Micklethwaite*, 1891, but retains the tower of the preceding Ch., built in 1845. All the fittings, especially the rood, are fine and interesting, and five windows are by *Morris*, from designs by *Sir E. Burne-Jones*.

The Danish encampment called **Castle Hills** is about ½ m. E. of Morton, close to the Great Central Rly. The main encampment is surrounded by a double fosse and vallum, 170 yards in circumference; near it are some smaller enclosures and several barrows. The works are probably British in origin, but strengthened and used by the Danes. **Thonock Hall**, near the camp, is the seat of Sir Hickman Bacon, the premier baronet of England.

The *eagre*, or tidal wave (A.-S. *êgor* = ocean), passes above Gainsborough, but its strongest manifestation is usually about Owston Ferry. It is at times extremely dangerous to small boats. When it is coming, the cry "*Ware Eagre*,"

corresponding to the "*Barre y va*" heard on the Seine, is raised. There are small steamers to Hull daily, starting about 6 or 7 A.M. and calling at all landing-places. The distance to Hull is 36 m., and to the mouth of the Trent 21 m. The voyage can scarcely be recommended as a whole, but it may be the easiest means of access to the pretty but remote villages of Burton Stather and Alkborough, at the mouth of the Trent (Rte. 21).

Beyond Gainsborough Stat. the line unites with the Great Central Rly. to Retford until the bridge is crossed, and after passing the stats. of **Beckingham, Walkeringham,** and **Misterton** in Notts., re-enters Lincolnshire in its curious outlying portion across the Trent, called the **Isle of Axholme,** and reaches at

23¼ m., Haxey Stat., for Epworth, soon after which the line passes into Yorkshire, and terminates at

36¾ m., DONCASTER (*Handb. for Yorkshire*).

The Isle of Axholme.

This name, properly *Axeyholm*, is a very curious instance of what has been well called "stratification" in language, "the various elements making up the full name indicating the various races that have successively occupied the spot." *Axe, uisge,* or *wysg* is British, and = water; *ey* is the A.-S. *ig*, = island, formed from *ea*, = water; *holm* is the Danish for a fresh-water island; and *isle* is English through a Norm. derivation from Latin. The title, *island*, is thus insisted on three times in the name itself. It is still really an island, being bounded by the Trent, E., and by the old course of the Don, Idle, and Torne, W. and S., but it is difficult to realise the time when it was regarded as a hostile island by the men of Lindesey, and when Kinnard Castle at Owston was attacked and taken by Geoffry Plantagenet, then titular Bp. of Lincoln. It is about 17 m. long, and 9 m. at its greatest breadth. Epworth is generally considered the principal place of the island, though Crowle is a little larger. The scenery is entirely flat and unattractive, and the churches are not generally of much importance, those of Haxey, Epworth, and Crowle being the best. There are three railway stats.; Haxey on the G. N. and G. E. R. joint line, and Crowle and Althorpe on the line from Doncaster to Grimsby (Rte. 21). Besides these a *light railway* from Haxey Stat. to Goole, in Yorkshire, will soon (1903) be opened, and will be a great convenience. It passes by Haxey village (l.), Epworth (rt.), Belton (l.), Crowle Stat., and Crowle (l.), beyond which it passes into Yorkshire.

Owing to its extreme separateness, the history of the island has been but little recorded. Nothing is known of any Roman occupation of it. Its lordship fell not long after the Conquest to Nigel de Albani, ancestor of the Mowbrays, who built Kinnard Castle. The separateness of the district came out clearly in the Civil War, when, after Lindsey had declared almost wholly for the Parliament, the island remained for years a nest of Royalist rioters, headed by a swashbuckler named Robert Portington. A perfect Reign of Terror prevailed here, the sluices then lately made by the Dutch engineer, Vermuyden, being actually opened to flood the country. At last Sir John Meldrum, Governor of Gainsborough, attacked the island and took about 300 prisoners, "most of them men of quality." These riots were fomented by the excusable irritation caused by Vermuyden, who, assuming arbitrary powers, often flooded lands that the inhabitants themselves had drained, and robbed

them of rights of common; Charles I. having made the very unfair agreement that Vermuyden should receive a third of any lands recovered in Axholme and Hatfield Chace. He formed a company, principally of Dutch capitalists, and brought over a large number of Dutch and Flemish workmen, thus causing further jealousy, and his proceedings soon excited the isle-men to furious acts of reprisal, so that a military force had to be stationed here to protect the enclosures (*Smiles' Lives of the Engineers*, I., ch. 3). Even when the drainage was effectually finished it gave rise to so plentiful a crop of protracted lawsuits that the ingenious projector is said (though this is probably untrue) to have died in the poor-house at Belton. The levels are equal in quality to most parts of the Fens, though some of the district is as much as 8 ft. below high-water mark.

Another interesting agricultural process is that of "*warping*" (A.-S. *weorpan* = to turn aside), which is still practised by the banks of the Trent, and has converted extensive tracts of heath and morass into pasture or arable land. When the waters of the rivers are most highly charged with earthy matter, the sluices are opened and the flood retained on the fields by temporary banks, until a sufficient deposit of rich surface soil has been secured. It is a process involving some amount of risk, but capable of producing surprising results, the nature of the soil to be covered being of no consequence at all. A similar process in the Tuscan Maremma and some other parts of Italy is known as "*colmate*." White poppies are grown here largely for use in medicine, and form fields of the greatest beauty in July. Several old customs lingered longer than usual in the island, and the inhabitants still pride themselves on their distinctness.

The Ch. of **Haxey** (this name is identical in meaning with that of the island) is about 2 m. N. of its stat. It is the most dignified-looking Ch. in the island, and has a ring of 6 bells, with chimes, of exceptional sweetness. Externally it seems to be wholly Perp., but the piers of the N. arcade and one on the S. are Norm., while the S. arcade, chancel-arch, and the arches to the chantry-chapel are E.E. It has a good roof, Perp. oak screen, and a few carved seats. In the chantry-chapel is a recumbent effigy of a priest in a chasuble under an ogee recess. **Graise Lound**, a hamlet of Haxey, is an obviously Scandinavian name, probably from the Norse *hreysi* = cairn, and *lundr* = grove.

EPWORTH, the centre of the island, a small town, of which the market is nearly obsolete, is about half-way (5 to 5½ m.) between Haxey Stat. and Crowle Stat. on the Doncaster and Grimsby Rly. The Ch. stands on rather high ground, and close to it was once a castle of the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk, where Duke Thomas came to bid farewell to his wife after his celebrated banishment, at the same time with Bolingbroke, by Richard II. It is remarkable that both these great nobles were Lincolnshire men. The tower is good Perp., but is set within the nave area, and injures the N. arcade. The aisle arcades are E.E., the porch and chancel Dec., the aisles Perp., with some Tudor windows. The vestry is of the 15th cent., and retains its ancient door. Two old chairs, one dated 1560, a fine parish chest, and the reading-desk, made out of part of the rood-screen, may also be noticed. Among the church-plate is a *mazer*, i.e., a plate of maple-wood, used as an alms-dish, probably of the 15th cent., which has a Holy Family in silver, and a cross of St. Andrew, to whom the

ch. is dedicated. At the old *Rectory* John Wesley was born, June 17, 1703. His father, Samuel Wesley, was Rector for 39 years, having been previously Rector of South Ormsby, near Alford, and is buried in the churchyard on the S. side of the chancel under an altar-tomb from which his son preached. The Rectory was burnt in 1709 by the turbulent islanders, on account of Mr. Wesley's Hanoverian principles. The story of the Epworth Ghost is one of the best known and best authenticated in existence; there is a long account of it in Southey's Life of Wesley. There can be little doubt that the "Ghost," like the fire, was the result of political dislike. The *Wesleyan Chapel* is a memorial, 1889, to the Wesleys.

Owston, on the Trent bank, 4 m. from Epworth and from Haxey Stat., to which there is an omnibus daily, was the seat of the formidable stronghold of the Mowbrays, called Kinnard Castle. The ferry is still called Kinnard's Ferry. In this castle Roger de Mowbray was besieged in 1173, when in rebellion against Henry II., by Geoffry Plantagenet, then nominated Bp. of Lincoln (he was never consecrated), and the castle being destroyed, the Mowbrays afterwards fixed their seat at Epworth. There are no remains of the castle except its embankments, inside which stands the Ch., approached through an arch and an avenue of trees. It is unpromising externally, but has an E.E. south arcade with nail-head ornament on the capitals, and Dec. N. arcade and chancel. The rood-screen is by *H. G. Gamble*, 1897. In the chancel is an incised slab of Richard Becbanke, vicar, 1458. Several monuments of the Sheffield family were removed in the reign of Charles II. to Burton-on-Stather (Rte. 21), where one of them still remains; the rest seem to have perished. **West Butterwick,** lower down the river, has a white brick Ch., 1841. At **Low Melwood,** halfway to Epworth, was a Carthusian monastery called *Priory in the Wood*, founded by Thomas Mowbray in 1397. It must have been of some importance, being valued at the Dissolution at 290*l.* 11*s.* 7$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* gross, when it was granted to John Candish (Cavendish), who, according to Leland, turned it into a "goodlie manor place."

The northern part of the island is described in connexion with Crowle and Althorpe (Rte. 21). **Wroot,** in the extreme S.W. angle, 4 m. from *Finningley* Stat. between Haxey and Doncaster, described by Hetty Wesley as "a place devoid of wisdom, wit, and grace," has a Ch., built 1879, ded. to St. Pancras, which retains a few fragments of the old Dec. Ch., a 16th-cent. chalice, and some 18th-cent. brass inscriptions.

ROUTE 19.

LINCOLN TO GRIMSBY AND HULL.

(By Market Rasen, Caistor, and Barnetby.)

GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY. 44¼ m. and 44¾ m.

Reepham, Langworth, Sudbrook, Scothern, Snelland, Snarford, Wickenby, Faldingworth, Buslingthorpe, Lynwode, Market, West, and Middle Rasen, Six Hills, Tealby, Walesby, Kirkby-cum-Osgodby, Kingerby, Claxby, Normanby-le-Wold, N. and S. Kelsey, Caistor, Cabourn, Rothwell, Thoresway, Swallow, Cuxwold, Irby-on-Humber, Clixby, Grasby, Searby, Somerby, Bigby, Cadney, Barnetby, Melton Ross, Kirmington.

This line starts from the joint stat. of the Great Central and Midland Rlys. in the High St. of Lincoln, 300 yards S. of the G. N. stat. Trains ordinarily run from Lincoln to Grimsby and Cleethorpes without change of carriage; New Holland and Hull passengers mostly change at Barnetby or Brocklesby.

4¾ m., Reepham Stat. The Ch. was almost rebuilt, with a good new tower, by *Drury*, 1862, but retains its Dec. nave arcade. At 2½ m., on rt., is the tiny early Norm. Ch. of **Greetwell,** with E.E. tower and Perp. porch and windows. There is an early inscription in the pavement. **Cherry Willingham** Ch. beyond was rebuilt c. 1770.

6¼ m., Langworth Stat., a township of *Barlings* (Rte. 11), on the Langworth river, which flows into the Witham near Bardney. The small ch. at **Stainton,** nearly 2 m. N., has a monument of the Saunderson family, 1619, with three kneeling effigies. **Sudbrook** Ch., 1¼ m. W., was rebuilt by *Dobson*, 1860, as a copy of the Norm. Ch. at Steetley, near Worksop. **Sudbrook Holme** (C. C. Sibthorp, Esq.), which has beautiful grounds, and a large piece of water, was once well known for a fine collection of pictures, now at South Kensington, which was bequeathed by Richard Ellison, Esq., to the nation. The Trans. Norm. arcades of the old Ch. at Wragby (Rte. 13) are in the park, near the S. gate. **Scothern** Ch., beyond it, was mostly rebuilt in 1861, and has little of interest but a coffin-lid with a fine foliated cross.

9½ m., Snelland Stat. The Ch., rebuilt by *Browning*, 1863, is of no interest.

***Snarford** Ch., 2 m. W., should be visited for its magnificent monuments of the St. Poll family. The Ch. itself is small and unimportant, but the four inner arches of the tower are late Norm., and one has billet and cable moulding. The bowl of the font, set on an earlier base, is rich Perp., carved with emblems and a head, perhaps of Our Lord. On an altar-tomb, behind the altar, the canopy of which bears ten kneeling statuettes, are effigies of Sir Thomas and Lady St. Poll, 1582. In the N. chantry, now blocked off from the Ch., is another with effigies, recumbent on the elbow, of Sir George St. Poll, 1613, and his wife, daughter of Chief Justice Sir Christopher Wray. Below are a daughter recumbent and two weeping cherubs. In the S. wall of the chancel is a separate brass with a curious inscription to this Lady St. Poll, evidently

erected at the death of her first husband, since she re-appears for the third time in a bust on the opposite wall, together with her second husband, Robert, Earl of Warwick. On the wall of the chantry is a plain brass inscription of Johanna (St. Poll) Tornay, 1521. Part of a fine iron *herse* from the top of a tomb in this Ch., now in the possession of E. Peacock, Esq., of Kirton-in-Lindsey, is engraved in his *Church Furniture*.

11 m., Wickenby Stat. The good tower by *G. G. Scott*, jun., 1868, light Perp. screen, and the original fastening of the font-cover in this late Perp. Ch. deserve notice.

Friesthorpe Ch., 1 m. W., was rebuilt in 1841, except the tower. **Faldingworth** Ch., beyond it, rebuilt badly in 1814, has again been rebuilt by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1891, and a shingled spire added to the tower. The chancel-arch and two Dec. windows have a second time been used. There is a good new screen.

Buslingthorpe Ch., 2 m. N., was meanly rebuilt in brick, 1835, except its E.E. tower, plain font, and chancel-arch, but has two very valuable monuments, now at the W. end. One is a cross-legged effigy of a knight in mail, which was found upside down under the pulpit, and may represent Sir John de Buslingthorpe, c. 1250. The other is a *brass, well known as one of the earliest in England. It is a half effigy on a coffin-lid which was dug up in 1707, representing a knight in chain-mail holding a heart, and having remarkable scaled gauntlets. It should be compared with the one at *Croft* (Rte. 16). The inscription, "*Issy gyt Sire Rychard le fiz Sire Iohn de Boselyngthorp*," is unfortunately without date, but it is almost certainly not later than 1290, while the oldest in England, that of Sir John d'Abernoun, at Stoke d'Abernon, in Surrey, is dated 1277.

Lynwode (or **Linwood**) Ch., on the other side of the line, 2½ m. from Rasen, also has some important brasses, and is of considerable interest. This Ch., which has the very rare ded. to St. Cornelius, Bp. of Rome, 251, has a Perp. greensand tower and stone spire containing two mediæval bells, and two E.E. doorways, and aisle arcades, with a round-headed window at the W. end of S. aisle. The chancel, which has been rebuilt, contains a double piscina. The brasses, formerly in the S. chantry-chapel, are now at the W. end of the N. aisle. One is of John Lyndewode, woolstapler, 1419, and his wife, under a double canopy, with 7 children under smaller canopies, of which it is an early instance. Another, of which the single canopy, formerly enclosed in a rectangular one, is more mutilated, is of their eldest son, John, also a woolstapler, 1421, with his bearings, a chevron between 3 *linden* leaves, from which the place derives its name. Another of the sons, William, the famous canonist, author of the 'Provinciale,' was Bp. of St. David's, 1442, and not improbably set up these brasses to his parents and brother. He himself is perhaps commemorated by a 15th-cent. figure of a bp. with low mitre in the S. chancel window, to which one of Bp. Lyndewode in good glass has been added. There is also an indent of a cross-legged effigy in brass, with enough of the inscription to show that it was a Sir Henry. The font is good early Dec., with square stem rounded at the angles into engaged shafts. The site of the manor-house of the Lyndewode family adjoins the Ch.

Legsby Ch., beyond, has an old font and a chalice of 1569. **Lissington** Ch., S. of it, is of no interest.

15 m., MARKET RASEN Stat., a neat but not interesting little town, which derives its name from the small river Rase, a feeder of the Ancholme. The **Ch.** was almost rebuilt in 1862, and the top of the tower altered in 1884, when interesting belfry lights made of the local greensand were destroyed. There is a ring of 8 bells. At the W. end of the S. aisle outside is a tablet with an inscription of 1 Cor. xv. 22 in Latin. The S. door is Norm.

The **De Aston School,** a well-designed building by *Jas. Fowler*, was founded out of the recovered Spital Charity, for which see Rte. 23.

Middle Rasen, about 1 m. W., had two churches until 1860, when St. Paul's, or the Low Ch., belonging to Drax Priory, in Yorkshire, was pulled down, and some portions of it removed to the other Ch. **St. Peter's,** or the High Ch., on the other side of the stream, restored by *Bellamy and Hardy*, 1860, belonged to Tupholme Abbey (Rte. 11), and has several features of interest. It has in its own right a good tower and large Perp. S. aisle windows, a fine late Norm. S. door, ornamented with beak-head, chevron, cable, and nailhead, a deeply moulded E.E. arcade with circular piers, late Norm. piers to the chancel-arch bearing a peculiar beaded ornament, and an interesting low-side window, partly shuttered and barred; as well as a Perp. screen, a Dec. aisle-window, and an early 14th-cent. effigy of a priest in vestments and hood, holding a chalice, and a font, now in the churchyard, which came from the other Ch.

West Rasen Ch., 2 m. further, was nearly rebuilt in 1829, but it has curious castellated turrets on the tower, the arches of its Norm. arcade built into the N. wall, Perp. S. arcade, a curiously carved Tudor bracket, with figures of a bp., a monk, and a layman, in the chancel, solid old oak benches, a plain tub font, an incised slab of John de Suthill, 1451, and eight shields in the clerestory from a destroyed altar-tomb of the Pouger family, who founded a chantry here. The 14th-cent. horse-bridge here of three arches is interesting; there is another of the same date at Utterby (Rte. 14). *Bishop's Bridge*, in this parish, where the Rase falls into the Ancholme, was also first built in the 14th cent. by a Bp. of Lincoln, probably Bp. Dalderby, but was rebuilt about 1840.

Newton-by-Toft Ch., 2 m. S., was almost rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1860, but has a tiny Norm. chancel-arch and font, and an aisle-arcade built into the wall. **Toft** Ch., beyond it, was rebuilt by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1891, but has some E.E. and Dec. fragments of the old Ch.

A road from Market Rasen crosses the wolds to Louth, 15 m. At 3 m., *Willingham Hall* (Miss Boucherett), in a pretty park with sheets of water, is passed. **North Willingham** Ch., a modern "classical" building, has nothing but its tower of any antiquity. **Six Hills** Ch., 1½ m. S., rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1869, has an E.E. doorway, a N. arcade built into the wall, and a new tower. It was intended to retain the old E.E. tower, but this fell during the alterations. There was a Gilbertine Priory here, founded by Albert de Greslei, to which Mary Seton, sister of Robert Bruce, is said to have been sent by Edward I. in 1306. It was valued at the Dissolution at 170*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* gross, and granted to Sir Thos. Heneage. **Ludford,** a pretty village, 6 m. from Rasen, has a cruciform Ch. by *Jas. Fowler*, 1858. In the grounds of *Wykeham Hall*, beyond it are some remains of the destroyed Ch. of **East Wykeham.**

Tealby, on a wold road, 4 m. from Rasen, one of the prettiest villages in the county, has a large Ch. on a commanding site, of very mixed architecture. The tower is Trans. Norm. below, with a fine tower-arch, opened out at the restoration by *Jas. .Fowler*, 1872, and a window over it; the nave, aisles, and chancel are E.E. with some Dec. windows inserted; and the porch, clerestory, aisle-parapets, and upper stage of the tower are Perp. There are several monuments of the Tennyson and D'Eyncourt families.

Bayons Manor (Mrs. Tennyson d'Eyncourt) is a handsome castellated mansion, built about 1850, with arched gateway and drawbridge, and an open roofed hall adorned with armour. Some of the niches contain statues brought from Westminster Hall after the fire of 1834. It stands in a deer park on a beautiful slope that commands a fine view, and has a stream running through it. The manor fell to William's half-brother, Odo, Bp. of Bayeux, of which Bayons is a corruption. It afterwards belonged successively to the Beaumont and the Lovel families, and on the death of Viscount Lovel was granted to his nephew, Henry Norris, who was executed for alleged complicity in the guilt of Anne Boleyn. In 1807 there was an extraordinary find on the estate of 5700 silver pennies, all of the reign of Henry II., some quite unique.

Walesby Ch., 3 m. from Rasen, stands quite outside the village, and is not now used for service. It has some good features. The tower is E. E. with Perp. pinnacles; the N. arcade, Trans. Norm. with excellent foliage on the capitals; the S. arcade, which is adorned with nail-head, the tower- and chancel-arches, and the priest's door are E.E., while the chancel windows are Dec. In the chancel are a double piscina, the old altar-slab, and an incised slab of John de Walesby; and in the S. aisle is a credence of rather unusual form. Archdeacon Daniel Waterland, the divine, was born at the old rectory, 1683, and Burton, author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' was once rector. A Roman villa was discovered here in 1861, but the remains, chiefly consisting of hypocaust chambers, were not of special importance.

The Ch. of **Kirmond-le-Mire**, 3½ m. further, is of no interest. **Stainton-le-Vale** Ch., N. of it, has a Norm. N. doorway and E.E. arcade.

After Market Rasen the line passes by a series of plantations on a peaty soil under the slope of the wolds, and reaches, at

17¾ m., Usselby Stat. The tiny Ch. is part of a larger E.E. one. **Kirkby-cum-Osgodby** Ch., 2½ m. W., the nave of which was rebuilt in 1825, has an E.E. tower and chancel, in which are two piscinas, and two fine monuments with excellent details. On the S. side is that of John Wildebere, 1398, in armour, with a rich baldric, his feet resting on a wild boar; and opposite, a still more remarkable one of Margaret Wildebere, recumbent in an open coffin under a graceful canopied recess.

Kingerby Ch., only ¼ mile distant, has a massive E.E. tower and S. doorway ornamented with tooth and nail-head. In the chancel are two effigies of knights in chain-armour, from altar-tombs, c. 1300, either of the Dyve family, or of the Disneys who succeeded them; and a remarkable monumental slab of a Disney, c. 1350, with a half-effigy under an ogee canopy, and a foliated cross below. Similar slabs are found at Norton Disney (Rte. 3), also of a Disney, and at Washingborough (Rte. 11). The chalice and paten, though of the date 1676, are remark-

able as having a Crucifixion engraved. The *Hall*, close by the Ch., is built inside a very ancient enclosure, consisting of a circular mound, in which two British skeletons were discovered, surrounded by a fosse with a square embankment outside it.

North Owersby Ch., beyond, was rebuilt, 1763, and altered, 1888.

On the other side of Usselby Stat **Claxby**, 1 m., has a late Dec. Ch., restored 1871, in which are a modern chancel-screen, a tomb with effigies of John Witherwick, 1595, and his two wives, and three late brasses, one of them, William Fitzwilliams, 1634, having a curious inscription.

Normanby-le-Wold, 1 m. E. of it, was restored by *Jas. Fowler*, 1868, from a dilapidated state, and a new chancel and aisle built. At the W. end is a slab with a head enclosed in a quatrefoil.

20½ m., Holton-le-Moor Stat., where the Ch. was entirely rebuilt by *Place*, 1854, but has a few remains of the old fabric. There are mines of ironstone about here. **Thornton-le-Moor** Ch., 3 m. W., is mostly E.E., and has a good bell-gable and lancet W. window, Dec. clerestory, and a Trans. doorway with tooth ornament.

South Kelsey Ch., 1½ m. N. of it, 2½ m. from Moortown Stat., was rebuilt, except the Dec. tower, in 1805, partly out of the materials of a Ch. in ruins, but has been restored in better style by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1889, and still retains traces of the original Ch. It deserves notice chiefly for a remarkable brass on the chancel walls, of a knight and lady, probably of the Hansard family, c. 1410, apparently of provincial work, which is a curious example of military costume, especially in the defence of plate for the face and throat entirely covering the camail, and the singular fan-like shape of the roundels or elbow-plates. The lady wears an early form of the mitred head-dress resembling a pillow with tassels. There is also a 13th-cent. stone effigy of a knight in chain-mail, with the Hansard arms on his shields. The Hansard family lived at the *Hall*, which was unfortunately destroyed in the 18th century; a drawing of it, apparently a Tudor building, with octagonal towers, exists in the Gough collection at the Bodleian. It passed by marriage to Sir Francis Ayscough, brother of Anne Ayscough, "the Lincolnshire martyr." (See *Stallingborough*, Rte. 22.) An arch and one turret remain at the farmhouse on its site.

Westward of the rly. in this part extends a rather desolate moorland, bisected by the New Cut of the Ancholme. From **Brandy Wharf** boats used to start to meet the Humber boats at Ferriby Sluice. Near it once stood **Wenghale Priory**, a cell of the Abbey of Seez in Normandy, founded by Roger Poictevin in the 12th cent., afterwards given to Trinity College, Cambridge.

22¼ m., Moortown Stat., a hamlet of South Kelsey, the nearest stat. for the interesting little town of **CAISTOR** (3 m.), to which there is generally an omnibus here. At the foot of the hill, 1 m. from the town, is **Nettleton**, where the Ch. was rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1874, but the tower is one of the important early Romanesque group in this part.

Caistor, like Chester, emphatically asserts its former distinction as a Roman station in its name. It stands on a small plateau that juts out boldly from the wolds, abounding in springs of water, and well adapted for a stronghold. It commands a fine view westward over the great moor, but Lincoln is

hidden by another spur. According to Camden this hill-fort was called by the Britons *Caer Egarry*, and it was utilised by the Romans for an important station about the end, judging from the coins found here, of the 1st cent. A.D. The Roman station or camp was only 300 yards long by 100 wide, and was surrounded by a massive wall of which the ashlar facing has disappeared, but the solid grouting of the core, resembling that at Horncastle, can still be seen in several places, especially in the S. side of the churchyard wall. Caistor is said to have been one of only 10 towns in Britain that possessed the privileges of *Latinitas*. After the occupation of the Angles it continued to be an important town under the name of *Tunnaceaster*, as it is given by Bæda, or later, of *Thong-Caistor*. This name is probably from the "tongue" of land (Danish, *tunge*), on which the town is built, but it has given rise, as at Tong in Kent and elsewhere, to an etymological legend, first given for the name of Byrsa, that Hengist obtained from Vortigern the grant of as much land as a bull's hide would go round, and that, like Dido, by cutting one into strips he secured a considerable domain:

"Taurino quantum posset circumdare tergo."
(Æn. i. 368.)

In 829 an important battle was fought here between Ecgberht of Wessex and Wiglaf of Mercia, in which the latter was defeated, but was restored to his throne on condition of recognising the overlordship of Wessex. Some trenches and barrows outside the town were thought to mark the place of battle; and a stone tablet was dug up in 1770 of which the inscription, in part, was read:

"Cruci spolium quod Ecgberht rex in honorem,"

apparently showing an offering of the spoils by the victor for religious purposes. Earl Morkere was lord of the manor at the Conquest, after which it was held of the king, by the service, it is said, of carrying his falcons. The Ch. was one of those given by the Conqueror to Remigius for his Cathedral.

Caistor is a pretty little town and well worth a visit, but it has almost nothing to show for its antiquity, except the **Ch.** This stands inside the area of the original camp, and the lower part of the tower and its massive arch are of very early date, possibly existing before the Conquest. The tower, now partly rebuilt, is extremely varied in date, having also a Norm. doorway, enclosed by buttresses, E. E. middle stages, and a Dec. upper one, crowned with Perp. pinnacles. The Ch. is built of yellow oolite. The N. doorway is Dec., ornamented with ball-flower; the S. one, E.E. with tooth ornament, has its old door, with some good ironwork; the nave arcades, the capitals of which are ornamented with nail-head, and the chancel-arch, with some fine foliage, are also E.E. The arcaded reredos was designed by *Butterfield*, who restored and decorated the Ch. in 1862, and removed the flat plaster ceilings which disfigured it. There are several monuments of interest. In the chancel pavement is a brass with inscription of John Ousteby, 1461. In the N. aisle under a recessed arch is the cross-legged effigy in mail of Sir William de Hundon, c. 1300, and in the N. chancel aisle, another effigy under a cusped arch, in plate mail, said to be Sir John de Hundon, c. 1380, and an effigy of a lady in a wimple, supposed to be a Hundon. In the S. chapel is a fine marble monument with kneeling effigy in armour of Sir Edward Maddison, of Unthank Hall, Durham, who died in 1553 in his 100th year. The font is modern, with a gilded cover.

A curious custom, noticed in many antiquarian works, and often absurdly connected with the name "Thong-Caistor," used to take place in this Ch. on Palm Sunday, but has been discontinued since 1847. A man from Broughton used to enter the porch bearing a peculiar whip called a gad-whip, attached to which was a green silk purse containing 24 (according to some, 30) silver pennies, and some pieces of wych-elm; he cracked the whip three times before the 2nd lesson, when he waved it over the head of the officiating minister and then knelt before him till the lesson was ended, afterwards conveying the whip to the pew of Hundon Manor. Many legends of course have been invented to account for so strange a custom, the most probable suggestion being that it was a distorted survival of old Palm Sunday ceremonies. (See *Journal of the Arch. Inst.*, vi. p. 239; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.* 1862, p. 152.)

Some of the remote villages of the northern part of the wolds are reached more easily from Caistor than from any railway stat. They include a remarkable group of very early towers, namely Cabourn, Rothwell, and Swallow, besides Nettleton (*ante*) and the lower part of Caistor tower, closely resembling the other group near Grimsby, already described under *Clee* (Rte. 14). Grimsby is 12 m. distant by road.

Cabourn Ch., 1½ m. on the Grimsby road, has a very early tower, restored by *Sir A. W. Blomfield*, 1872, and has renewed mid-wall shafts to the windows. The W. doorway has a solid stone tympanum. The nave and chancel have been rebuilt, but on the old lines, and retain a blocked N. door and low-side window. The font is composed of two, the bowl of a Norm. font found under the flooring being now set on the top of the former one, a plain cylinder with square base. This Ch. has a 16th-cent. chalice. The *Pelham Column*, begun 1840, 128 ft. high, on a hill in this parish, commands a fine view.

Rothwell Ch., S. of it, 2½ m. from Caistor, has a similar tower. The nave has two massive Norm. arcades, the W. bay in each ornamented with cable moulding. The chancel, restored in 1892, has a good new screen and stately fittings. The chalice is dated 1569.

Thoresway Ch., still further S., was almost rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1880, from a ruinous condition, having lost its aisles and tower, but it retains a plain Norm. tower-arch, now made into the W. door, a Trans. Norm. N. door, and Dec. arcades, formerly built up. There are some coffin-lids with foliated crosses, and slabs of Sir Philip de Chauncey, John de Gothmundham, and one of the Bohun family.

The tower of **Swallow**, 4 m. from Caistor on the Grimsby road, resembles that of Rothwell, but the Ch. has little else of interest.

The Ch. at **Cuxwold**, a pretty village, 1½ m. S. of it, has a tower nearly covered up with ivy; but the tower-arch, opened out by *Jas. Fowler*, 1860, resembles the others of this early group.

Irby Ch. (curiously known as *Irby-on-Humber* when distinguished from Irby-in-the-Marsh), half-way between Grimsby and Caistor, has a Norm. arcade with massive piers, E.E. font, and a slab of the Malet family, dated 1493. There are some huge earthworks in the parish, known as *The Moats*, of unknown origin. The only other village before Grimsby is *Laceby* (Rte. 22).

There are some places of interest

on the road from Caistor to Brigg (9 m.). **Clixby** Ch., 2½ m., left almost in ruins till 1889, is merely the chancel of an old Ch. In the pavement of the sacrarium is the 14th-cent. slab of a priest, Robert Blanchard, with Lombardic lettering and an incised cross and chalice. In the churchyard is a cross restored on the model of Somersby (Rte. 15).

Grasby, a little further, has a handsome Ch., by *Buckeridge*, 1869, with a spire, one of the bells in which is dated 1500. The Rev. C. (Tennyson) Turner, brother of Lord Tennyson, and joint author of the famous 'Poems by Two Brothers,' was Vicar till 1879.

Searby Ch., 4 m. (1½ m. from Howsham Stat.), rebuilt 1832, has some remains of the old Ch., consisting of a slab of a priest, 1441, a 14th-cent. foliated cross, used for a tombstone of 1712, and the capital of an E.E. pillar in the churchyard.

Somerby, half-way between Brigg and Caistor (there is another village of the same name near Grantham), a very pretty spot, has a small E.E. Ch., restored by *Townsend*, 1885, containing two good mediæval bells, given by Sir Thomas Cumberworth, 1450, a large plain font, a cross-legged effigy of a knight in chain-mail, probably of the Cumberworth family, c. 1400, a trefoiled credence, and many monuments of the Westons, including a large one of Edward Weston, 1770.

***Bigby** Ch., ½ m. further (2 m. from Barnetby Stat.), is of some importance for its monuments. It is mostly E.E., with a low, square tower, and Dec. S. aisle; the N. aisle, the E. end of which was probably a Skipwith chantry, was rebuilt in 1780. The nave and chancel are under the same roof. The font, which has *nine* sides, seems to be absolutely unique, the 9th side being presumably intended for standing against a pillar. In the S. aisle are a piscina and the base of a chantry-altar. Near it has now been set a fine incised figure of a lady of the Skipwyth family, dated 1374. On the S. side of the chancel is another lady of the same family, a recumbent effigy with clasped hands, c. 1400. In the pavement is the brass of Elizabeth Tyrwhit, wife of Wm. Skipwyth of Ormsby, c. 1520, in pedimental head-dress. On the N. side is a fine monument of Sir Robert Tyrwhit of Ketilby, 1581, his feet on a 'wodewose,' or wild man, and his wife's on a lion, with no less than twenty-two children. Near it is a rich but mutilated Elizabethan monument of a knight and lady kneeling, Robert Tyrwhit, who made a runaway match, to the Queen's indignation, with her maid of honour, Lady Bridget Manners. In the sedilia have been inserted three late brasses, including a remarkable one of Edward Nayler, Rector, 1632, with wife and seven children; "a painefull minister of God's word," represented in gown and ruff, with moustache and pointed beard, kneeling at a faldstool. From the higher parts of this village, especially the Rectory grounds, there are fine views over the valley of the Ancholme.

Resuming the rly. at Moortown, we reach, at

23½ m., North Kelsey Stat. The Ch., 1½ m. W., mostly early Dec., was restored in 1869. It has a fine grave-cover with a foliated cross, and a dragon at foot.

25¼ m., Howsham Stat., a hamlet of Cadney, nearly 3 m. W.

Cadney Ch., unrestored, except the

chancel roof, has some interesting features, including an E.E. tower with Perp. battlements, an arcade of plain round arches on very massive piers with scalloped capitals, Trans. Norm. font with round arcading, good E.E. chancel with a low-side window, and a trefoiled piscina ornamented with nail-head. Its most striking feature, however, is the very rich screen-work, traditionally supposed to have come from Newstead Priory, but apparently belonging to a chantry in the Ch., connected possibly with the Priory. The remains of the rood-screen have been very unsuitably made into a reredos, but the chantry-screen, with a pretty doorway, is tolerably perfect, except the carved inscription by the door. Two cocks drinking out of shells may be noticed. In the W. face is a remarkable squint high up, with a square aperture below it.

Newstead Priory in this parish, on the bank of the Ancholme, 2 m. from Brigg, was a small Gilbertine house, founded about 1160; and the farmhouse on its site still has a large vaulted room with circular arches partly of that date, supposed to be the chapter-house, but more probably the refectory or a parlour below it. Upstairs is a Perp. window. At the Dissolution it was valued at 55*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, gross, and was granted to Robert Heneage. *Ketilby House*, built 1769, which is passed on l. of the line, is on the site of the ancient seat of the Tyrwhit family, but nothing remains except the moat and a few carved stones.

29¼ m., Barnetby Stat., an important junction where the three lines from Lincoln, Retford, and Doncaster to Grimsby and Hull unite. The Ch. is of venerable antiquity, part of the S.E. wall of the nave showing the primitive "horse-shoe" moulding, characteristic of the earliest churches in the district (see *Stow*, Rte. 18). Over one of the lights is a bas-relief of a cat. The font is a remarkable late Norm. one of lead, ornamented with three bands of scroll-work cast in relief. Leaden fonts, which are rare, occur chiefly in Berks and Oxon. Bigby Ch. (*ante*), with its interesting monuments, is only 2 m. S.

Melton Ross, 1½ m. E., where the Ch. is by *Ewan Christian*, 1867, derives its second name from the lords of the manor, the Ros family, who came into possession of Belvoir by a marriage with the d'Albini heiress in 1247. Sir Thomas Manners, Lord Ros, was created Earl of Rutland in 1526. The Ros family had a perpetual feud with the Tyrwhits of Ketilby, and, several on both sides having been slain in a fight, it is said that James I. ordered a gallows to be set up on the spot. The gallows, however, was much older than this date. It was renewed in 1830.

Somewhat further is the small Ch., mainly E.E., of **Croxton**, in which parish is a large Roman intrenchment on a hill, now called *Yarborough Camp*, where many coins have been found.

Kirmington Ch., across the line, on the outskirts of Brocklesby Park, was almost rebuilt by *Teulon*, 1859, but has an E.E. tower, with a copper spire added in 1838.

34¼ m., Brocklesby Junct., where the lines to Hull and Grimsby diverge, and carriages sometimes have to be changed. *Brocklesby Park*, the seat of the Earl of Yarborough, is about 2 m. S. from this stat., and the same distance from Habrough Stat. For a description of Brocklesby and the rest of the line to Grimsby (**44½ m.**), or Hull (**44¾ m.**), see Rte. 22.

ROUTE 20.

GAINSBOROUGH TO GRIMSBY AND HULL.

(By Kirton-in-Lindsey and Brigg.)

GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Blyton, Laughton, Corringham, Springthorpe, Northorpe, Scotton, Scotter, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Manton, Messingham, Scawby, Broughton, Brigg, Wrawby.

Distances.—Gainsborough to Grimsby, 31¾ m.; to Hull, 35½ m.

The Great Central Rly. crosses the Great Northern at Retford, and its eastern section is principally in Lincolnshire. It enters the county by the rly.-bridge at Gainsborough, which is also used by the G. N. and G. E. Rly. joint line to Doncaster (Rte. 18).

GAINSBOROUGH Stat., on the E. side of the town, 1 m. from the G. E. and G. N. joint stat. For Gainsborough, see Rte. 18. The line passes between the suburb of Morton and the fine intrenchment called *Castle Hills*.

4½ m., Blyton Stat. The Ch., restored by *Jas. Fowler*, 1881, has a tower, restored in 1891, the lower part and arch of which are late Norm. The aisle arcades are Dec. with one E.E. column; the chancel was rebuilt, 1877. The font is a richly carved example of Perp. In the chancel is a brass with a touching inscription on two infant children of Sir John Wray, 1613.

Laughton Ch., 2 m. N., which was very dilapidated and had been much injured by ignorant restoration, was most skilfully as well as richly restored by *Bodley and Garner*, at the cost of the Hon. Mrs. Meynell-Ingram, 1896. The Ch. is of very various dates, the N. arcade being one bay Norm., and the rest Trans. Norm., with bold capitals; the S. arcade and aisles, Dec.; the tower, Perp.; and the clerestory and chancel, now almost rebuilt, of the 16th cent. The Dec. N. sanctuary window was formerly inserted as an E. window. Under the E. bay of the S. aisle is an altar-tomb bearing a very fine and martial brass of a knight, c. 1400, probably a Dalison (D'Alençon), under a fine triple canopy, which has suffered the same fate as the Massingberd brass at Gunby (Rte. 14), in being made to do duty for an economical descendant of the rightful owner. The altar-tomb itself is of William, 1546, and George Dalison, 1569. Over it is another piece of appropriated goods, consisting of a circular panel with a bust of a lady. This is believed to have come from Bolington Priory, near Wragby (Rte. 13), of which the Dalisons were benefactors. The fine modern wood-screen, reredos in form of a triptych, and good modern glass should be noticed.

Corringham Ch., 2 m. S. of the stat. (passing by **Pilham** Ch., near the stat., which is of little interest), deserves special notice, like Laughton, for its very sumptuous restoration by *Bodley and Garner*, 1884, at the sole cost of Miss Beckett. The tower is early Norm. with coupled belfry lights, over which is a debased battlement, inscribed 1696. The

tower-arch and two W. bays of the N. aisle-arcade are Trans. Norm., and have square abaci and bold carving; the S. arcade and E. bay of the N. are E.E., with foliated capitals. A chapel added to the N. aisle now forms a baptistery, with a font given in 1849, which was copied from Thorpe (Rte. 16). The altar-slab of the S. chantry remains in the pavement. The rood-screen now forms a noble feature, reconstructed from the remains of its lower portion, which had been richly coloured. The chancel is mainly E.E., with later alterations; in it are some old stalls, a tomb of Wm. de la Gare, Archdeacon of Lincoln, 1290, under a recess, and two late brasses. The whole Ch. is now a rich study in tasteful colouring and decoration, and the later stained windows are excellent. The fine reredos has a painting of the Adoration of the Magi.

Somerby Hall (Miss Beckett), half-way to Gainsborough, is a red-brick Elizabethan house, much added to, in a park with good timber. In the grounds is a Roman encampment.

Springthorpe Ch., 1½ m. S., curiously ded. to SS. George and Laurence, has a very interesting early Norm. tower, with some herring-bone masonry, and a blocked W. doorway, in which a light has been inserted, apparently formed out of the destroyed belfry-lights. The S. door is rich Norm., with chevron and lozenge mouldings. In the ch. are a plain E.E. font and arcade, a 15th-cent. slab with fragmentary inscription built into the wall, and a credence formed from the altar-slab of the chantry. Suspended from the chancel arch are a maiden's funeral wreath and gloves, cut in white paper, for a girl said to have been killed in 1814 by pulling a bell. *Heapham* Ch. (Rte. 18) is 1 m. further.

7½ m., **Northorpe** Stat. The Ch. is mainly Perp. externally, but has a Norm. N. chancel-doorway, and beautiful late Dec. S. doorway with a border of graceful foliage, which retains its old door, and also two early Dec. windows in the chancel. The Perp. tower is intruded into the nave, and the arches of a Dec. western bay are built up into the walls. The fine Norm. aisle-arcades have bold capitals. A recess in the chancel-wall was perhaps used as an Easter sepulchre. In front of the chancel-step is the brass of Francis Yerburgh, 1595, with two wives and two children; another brass, an inscription to Anthony Monson, 1648, has been inserted in the old altar-slab, which still bears its five crosses. The greater part of the old Elizabethan *Manor House* of the Yerburghs and Monsons is still standing near the new *Hall* (W. Embleton-Fox, Esq.).

Scotton Ch., 1½ m. beyond it, has the remarkable dedication to St. Genewys, either = St. Geneviève, the patron saint of Paris, or perhaps a Welsh saint, *Gwynys*, commemorated Dec. 13. It is still a fine large building, with many points of interest, but suffered cruelly in 1820 at the hands of Archdeacon Bayley, who despoiled every church he could plunder to enrich his own Ch. of Messingham. Some of the destruction is even worse, the W. end of the aisles having been pulled down, and the fine rood-screen used, it is said, to make a bridge. The Ch. is of very mixed styles, having a Norm. priest's doorway and a tower arch from an older tower; of E.E., a beautiful doorway in the N. aisle with tooth ornament, the N. arcade, and a lancet window in the chancel; Dec. tower and S. arcade; and Perp. chantry-chapel and upper stage to the tower. The font is a good modern design by *G. E. Street, R.A.*, who also restored

the chancel, 1866. In the S. aisle is a squint, and in the chancel a piscina and round-headed aumbry. There are several monuments, besides mutilated inscriptions. In the N. aisle under an arch is the slab with legend of John de Thevelby, 1316; in the S. aisle pavement a slab of a Nevill, 1382; in the nave pavement a remarkable bust of a priest in a quatrefoil; and in the S. aisle a slab with incised cross, 1400, a 14th-cent. effigy of a knight in mail with crossed legs, and another of a lady.

Scotter Ch., 1 m. beyond, also suffered much in 1820, though not so badly as its neighbour. This Ch. belonged to the great Abbey of Medehamstead (Peterborough), and was said to have been given to Abbot Leofric by Wulfric of Mercia. It is a large Ch. with a lofty Perp. tower, 72 ft. high, Norm. S. doorway with square abaci, and a fine E.E. north aisle-arcade with beautiful capitals, which are extended each way in plainer Dec. Some remains of Norm. work are built up in the chancel. The font is Perp., with roses and blank shields. The Perp. chancel-screen, though mutilated, happily escaped Archdeacon Bayley. A recess in the chancel, though plain, was probably an Easter sepulchre. On the S. wall of the nave is a brass of Marmaduke Tyrwhit, 1599, with husband, wife, and 10 children kneeling at a monument; there is also a copper tablet of 1739. The altar-slab was used for a monument of William Carrington, rector, 1697.

10¼ m., Kirton-in-Lindsey Stat., thus distinguished from Kirton-in-Holland (Rte. 8). This is a little market-town of great antiquity, though the market is almost obsolete, situated on the northern section of the "Cliff" range, the most remarkable part of which, between Grantham and Lincoln, is described in Rte. 1. The manor was one of much importance, and among the names of those who have held it are Piers Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., Edward the Black Prince, Anne of Bohemia, Queen of Richard II., and Edward, son of Edmund Langley, Duke of York. The office of Seneschal of the Manor was held by some leading families, particularly by the Burgh family of Gainsborough. Like almost all places that derive their name from the "kirk," it has a *Ch. of considerable importance and interest, with a massive E.E. tower, the effect of which is somewhat injured by a poor Perp. parapet. On the W. face and at the angles are conspicuous pilaster buttresses. Its W. doorway and belfry-lights are richly worked with good foliage and tooth moulding. Inside the tower, and now opening to the nave, is a double E.E. arch with massive responds and a circular central pillar, which had long been walled up. The nave, restored by *J. H. Hakewill*, 1860, is cased with late Perp. aisles and clerestory, but has retained its arcades, E.E. north and Dec. south, and a beautiful S. doorway, similar to that in the tower, and richly ornamented with tooth. The 17th-cent. porch has been made into a baptistery, with modern font. Piscinas and brackets show chantries at the end of the aisles. The chancel was almost rebuilt by *Ewan Christian*, 1862, with a new chancel-arch, when a good Perp. screen was unhappily removed, but retaining the deep-splayed lancets, a triangular-headed aumbry, some stalls carved with lions, and the head of an early priest's door, which has twining knot-work in its tympanum. The E. window is a modern triple lancet, with good glass by *Clayton and Bell*. The only important monument is a mutilated cross-legged effigy of a knight in chain-

mail, found at the restoration. On the N. wall of the nave was found also a portion of a valuable wall-painting, c. 1400, of the Seven Sacraments, which is figured and described in *Peacock's Church Furniture*. It represented Christ on the Cross, with blood flowing from the wounds to each of the Sacraments, of which the Eucharist and Extreme Unction were nearly perfect.

Manton, on the Cliff, 2 m. N., has a pretty Ch., by *Hooker and Wheeler,* 1861. Here was formerly a seat of a branch of the great Northumberland family of Bellingham. Beyond it wide, desolate warrens extend northwards and to the Trent, and the sale of rabbit-skins used once to form a regular industry. On **Twigmoor Warren,** 2 m. N. of it, is one of the few large breeding-places of the Black-headed Gull (*Larus ridibundus*), the best-known one being Scoulton Mere, in Norfolk. It is the property of R. N. Sutton-Nelthorpe, Esq., of Scawby Hall, and can only be visited by special permission. The pools, surrounded by Scotch firs, larches, and rhododendrons, are of singular beauty, and the curious scene produced by the thousands of gulls in the breeding-season (when, however, permission is rarely given for a visit) is highly interesting to a lover of birds.

Messingham Ch., 5 m. from Kirton, and 4 from Butterwick Ferry on the Trent, where steamers call, was almost entirely rebuilt in 1818, except the E.E. nave arcades, and is an ecclesiastical museum; a former Rector, Dr. Bayley, Sub-dean of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of Stow, having used his office to collect spoils for his church from every quarter. The most conspicuous of these was an enormous pulpit, blocking the chancel, which is now removed. This was surmounted by the rich canopy now rightly returned to the clock in the N. transept of Lincoln Minster. The carved reading-desk came from Althorpe Ch., where it had been thrown aside, and the rest of the carved woodwork belongs to a chantry-screen in the S. aisle of this Ch. The old stained glass is pieced from various churches. A few belonged to this Ch., but the Neville arms and a figure of the Virgin and Child were from Scotton; that of Christ in Glory from Snarford, except the head, which was from Malvern Priory Ch.: the Descent into Hell, and the "Noli me tangere," with censing angels, were from Ketilthorpe; and many scattered portions came from Manchester Collegiate Ch., now the Cathedral. In the chancel is a Dec. aumbry, and there are two late brasses, of Martin and Effam Gravener, 1619, and of the Yerburgh family. The chalice and paten are dated 1569.

The line after Kirton pierces the Cliff by a tunnel, and reaches at

13¾ m., Scawby and Hibaldstow Stat. **Scawby** Ch., on the N. side, which like its neighbour is ded. to St. Higbald, was entirely rebuilt, except the tower, in 1842, and is of no interest. *Scawby Hall* (R. N. Sutton-Nelthorpe, Esq.) is in a park with two sheets of water. **Hibaldstow** Ch., "the place of St. Higbald," S. of the stat., was also rebuilt, but happily not until 1876, by *Jas. Fowler.* The removal of the nave walls brought down the tower, which has not yet been replaced; its E. E. arch is built into the W. wall. A skeleton of a man with a crozier, supposed to be St. Higbald himself, was found here. He was an abbot, probably of Bardney, who is mentioned by Bæda (*Hist. Eccl.*, iv. 3). In this parish, on the old line of the Ermine Street,

near the railway, is an entrenched camp called *Gainsthorpe*, with traces of habitations. Tradition says that this hamlet was literally destroyed by the men of the neighbouring villages as a mere nest of highwaymen for robbing travellers on this lonely road (*De la Pryme's Diary*, Surtees Soc., vol. liv., p. 127).

Broughton, between 3 and 4 miles from Scawby (*ante*) or Brigg Stats. (*post*), or from Appleby on the Doncaster line (Rte. 21), has been thought to get its name from a large adjacent barrow, but in Domesday it appears as Berton. It is on the line of the Ermine Street, and many coins and urns have been found here. The *Ch. is of considerable interest, having one of those very early towers the date of which it is almost impossible to decide with certainty. The lower part has a good deal of herring-bone work and a small rude doorway. To the W. end is attached a round turret or apse, in which is a spiral staircase, as at Hough-on-the-hill (Rte. 1) and Brixworth, Northants., and in these cases the basement of the tower with the two apses probably formed the original Ch. The nave has Dec. arcades and Perp. aisles, built upon the foundations of the Norm. Ch.; at the base of two pillars some cable-moulded stones remain. A chapel in the N. aisle, enclosed by a screen, and marked by ornamentation of the piers and an image-bracket, is said to have been connected in some way with Gokewell nunnery in the parish. There is a good modern chancel-screen. The chancel was once 16 ft. longer than it is, and must have been of considerable dignity. On the N. side, beneath an arch, is a fine altar-tomb with good alabaster effigies of Sir Henry Redford and wife, c. 1380, and in the pavement of the sanctuary is a fine brass, about the same date, of a knight and lady, probably also of the same family. A Perp. door leads into a debased chantry, built in 1640 by the Anderson family, to whom the manor fell on the attainder of another Sir Henry Redford, 1455. In it are a large monument of Sir Edmund Anderson, 1660, with marble reclining effigy, and several incised slabs.

Broughton woods are celebrated for their lilies of the valley. On the other side of them, 2 m., was the Cistercian nunnery of *Gokewell*, of which there are no remains. It was founded by Wm. de Alta Ripa in the 12th cent., and had at the Dissolution 19*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* gross, and six religious, when it was granted to Sir Thos. Tyrwhit.

16½ m., BRIGG Stat.—in full, Glanford Briggs or Bridge—a small but thriving market-town, developed from a fishing-hamlet on the Ancholme, where the four parishes of Wrawby, Scawby, Broughton, and Bigby meet. The Ch. only dates from 1842, and has nothing of interest. It is curious that while Brigg itself is nearly all of modern growth, it possesses the most important pre-historical remains in the county. The most interesting of these is a large ***British boat**, discovered at the Gas Works by the river, in 1885, and now placed by V. D. H. Cary-Elwes, Esq., the lord of the manor, after a law suit in which he successfully asserted his claim, in a shed near the stat., where this interesting relic is happily secured from further injury. The boat is 48 ft. 6 in. long, and from 4 to 5 ft. wide. It is scooped out of a single oak, and is quite capable of carrying 40 or 50 men on the Humber, but whether it ever crossed the sea is doubtful. It is impossible to fix any precise date for it, but it seems to be of a time—anterior to the Roman period—when the whole of this valley was apparently a brackish lagoon. Two other relics of the same kind have also been discovered

but are now covered up again. One was a British causeway made of oak planks staked down at the end, which was on the island formed by the Ancholme, below the alluvial bed in which the boat was, and therefore of even greater age. The other was a flat-bottomed boat or punt, found in the alluvial bed close to the causeway, and apparently used as a ferry-boat.

Wrawby, the parish Ch. of the greater part of Brigg, 1½ m. N.E., was rebuilt in debased style about 1800, but has an E.E. tower, a squint in the N. aisle, and an altar-tomb in the chancel.

20¼ m., Barnetby Junct., where the lines from Lincoln, rt., and Doncaster, l., fall in (Rte. 19).

25 m., Brocklesby Junct., where the lines to Grimsby and Hull diverge. For the rest of the line to either, see Rte. 22.

ROUTE 21.

DONCASTER TO GRIMSBY.

(By Crowle and Frodingham.)

GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY. 49 m.

Crowle, Belton, Althorpe, Keadby, Gunness, Scunthorpe, Frodingham, Bottesford, Flixborough, Burton-on-Stather, Alkborough, Whitton, Appleby, Winterton, Roxby, Winteringham, West Halton, Elsham, Worlaby.

This line is used jointly with the N. E. Rly. from Doncaster to Hull (see *Handb. for Yorkshire*), as far as (10 m.) the little town of *Thorne* on the Don, passing over the vast turf moor called *Hatfield Chace*. The lofty tower of the fine Ch. of Fishlake can be seen 1 m. N. of *Stainforth* Stat., 6 m. from Doncaster. The whole of Hatfield Chace was included with the Isle of Axholme in the great drainage scheme of Vermuyden, 1626; for a description of which see *Haxey* (Rte. 18).

The rly. enters Lincolnshire in its outlying portion, the Isle of Axholme, by crossing the old course of the Don, which was in this part the ancient boundary of Mercia and Northumbria, and reaches at **15¾ m.**, from Doncaster

CROWLE Stat., situated at the wharf on the Stainforth and Keadby canal, 1½ m. S. of the little town. The light railway from Haxey Stat. to Goole passes by Epworth, Belton, and Crowle. (See Rte. 18.)

*Crowle Ch., ded. to St. Oswald, the sainted king of Northumbria, is the most venerable in the Isle. A ch. existed here when the Domesday Book was compiled, of which a relic still exists in the stem of a memorial cross which was used by the builders of the Norm. Ch. as the lintel of their tower-arch, set under a plain round arch with a solid tympanum of stones laid diagonally. On the face of it are carved two male figures, and a man

on horseback below, with a scarcely decipherable Runic legend. On the reverse, within the tower, are intertwining knots and a serpent with its tail in its mouth. The lower part of the tower is Norm. with E.E. additions, including the W. window, above which is a circular opening, said to have been used for a beacon, and a Perp. upper stage. The S. door is fine and richly moulded Norm., of 3 orders, standing within a porch dated 1628. The interior is of comparatively little interest, the chancel having been entirely rebuilt, and the nave also in part, by *A. S. Ellis*, 1884. A jamb of a Norm. window can be seen in the S. wall, and an alms-box, dated 1683, may be noted.

Belton, 3½ m. S., on the light railway to Haxey, has a large and handsome Perp. Ch., with a good tower and clerestory. The dates 1676 and 1775 intruded on the tower and porch are not of course those of their building. In the chancel are three sedilia and a piscina, and attached to it is a late Perp. vestry. Under an arch opening into a chantry-chapel is a 14th-cent. tomb, said to be that of Sir Richard de Belwood. A remarkable effigy, apparently somewhat earlier, perhaps belongs to it, of a knight in chain-mail, lying in a coped coffin, with head, shoulders, and feet visible. The hour-glass stand remains attached to a pillar.

Hirst Priory, a fine house in large grounds S. of Crowle Stat., is named from a cell of Austin canons annexed to Nostal in Yorkshire. The value at the Dissolution was 9*l.* 18*s.*, when it was granted to John, Earl of Warwick. *Temple Belwood*, 1½ m. N.E., in a pretty park, once belonged to a Preceptory of the Templars at Balsall in Warwickshire; some remains of an old house are incorporated in a farmhouse in the grounds. At **Sandtoft**, near the Yorkshire border, was a small Benedictine cell of St. Mary's, York. This was the principal colony of the Dutch and Flemish workmen whose employment by Vermuyden caused a riot during the drainage of the island. A chapel was built for them, which was destroyed by the rioters; the burial-ground can still be traced. The same workmen afterwards constructed "the Bedford Level" for the Duke of Bedford.

19½ m., Althorpe Stat. The line used formerly to terminate at the hamlet of **Keadby**, ½ m. lower down, where the Stainforth canal and the new cut of the Idle join the Trent. Althorpe Ch., well situated on the Trent bank, belonged to the Knights of St. John, who had a Hospital here. The tower and chancel were built in 1483, somewhat later and in richer Perp. style than the nave, by Sir John Nevill of Althorpe, a kinsman of the great Mowbray family, and the bull's-head crest of Nevill, and the lion rampant of Mowbray appear on shields. There is a Perp. screen to the chancel, from which an arcade opens into a chantry-chapel. The sedilia are curiously set upon a marble altar-tomb, on which was discovered, at the restoration in 1868, under thick coats of whitewash, the brass of a priest in Eucharistic vestments, William de Lound, who was presented to the living, 1355. There is a ferry from Althorpe to **Burringham**, where the Ch. was built in 1857, and another from Keadby to **Gunness** Stat.; the Gainsborough and Hull boats call at both.

The alluvial northern corner of the Isle of Axholme is singularly unattractive, and the only two churches it contains, at **Amcotts** (where there is a ferry to Flixborough), built in 1853, and **Luddington**, which has a spire, built 1855, are without interest. The old Ch. at Amcotts

was a chapel built out of ruins of a larger Ch., ded. to St. Thomas of Canterbury.

The rly. then crosses the Trent to the mainland, so to speak, of Lincolnshire, and has (19¾ m.) a stat. at **Gunness** on the rt. bank, which has a tiny Ch. of no interest. It then passes over a viaduct to

23¾ m., Frodingham Stat., in the centre of the iron-smelting industry of the county, which has created here a town of about 5000 people, and changed the district into a small Black Country. The stat. is near the new town of **Scunthorpe,** which is much larger than the parent village. The Ch. was built by *Crowther*, 1891, at the cost of Lord St. Oswald. It has a lofty tower and good roof, but is of a Lancashire, not Lincolnshire type. **Brumby,** another large township, is S. of the stat.

Frodingham Ch., 1 m. W., on the edge of the Cliff, from which there is a fine view over the valley of the Trent, was almost rebuilt in 1841, except the low, square E.E. tower. It has a good E.E. porch, doorway adorned with tooth, and a round-headed doorway inside the porch; E.E. font with circular bowl on shafted stem; E.E. north and Perp. south arcade; and an altar-table dated 1635, which is set in a larger frame.

The very valuable bed of ironstone which has caused the recent growth of this place is low down in a bed of the *Lower Lias Limestone*, abounding in ammonites and other fossils, through which the rly. runs in a cutting. The ore is a hydrated oxide, only worked as yet at Frodingham and till lately at Appleby, but possibly underlying much more of the district, and has to be mixed with an ore rich in silica from a bed near Lincoln.

***Bottesford** Ch., 3½ m. S., not to be confused with the *Bottesford-by-Belvoir* (Rte. 1), which is really in Leicestershire, is a fine cruciform E.E. building, with several peculiarities deserving attention. It was originally given, about 1200, to Selby Abbey, but passed by exchange to Thornholme Priory in Appleby parish. The tower is much injured by its poor Perp. buttresses and pinnacles, but has a very lofty arch into the nave. The clerestory, also E.E., has the singular arrangement of alternate lancets and circles, and the transepts have long triple lancets with circular lights above, both in the E. and the end walls. The interior of the Ch., especially in the chancel, is singularly grave and dignified from the deep-splayed lancet-lights, which are ornamented with tooth moulding. Both the nave arcades are E.E.; the southern one has banded shafts, and there are stone seats round the pillars. On the S. side of the chancel are sedilia and piscina with credence-slab, and on the N. a double aumbry with nail-head moulding, probably used as the Easter sepulchre, in which the marks of the hinges and bolt can be seen. Two other aumbries are in the E. wall. The altar-table is dated 1633. The slab of the high altar still remains, used as a monumental stone; it is pierced with holes for suspending curtains. The slab of the Holme Chantry also remains in the N. transept, with an inscription to one of the Morley family. The font is E.E., with only a slight nail-head ornament. In the vestry may be noticed a chest dated 1693, in the S. porch two ancient sun-dials found at the restoration in 1870, and outside the Ch. an E.E. churchyard cross. The nave and chancel roofs are both modern, and unsatisfactory for so noble a Ch. The manor of Bottesford was given by Simon de Vere, c. 1270, to the Templars of Willoughton (Rte. 23). It is now held by the eminent county antiquary, Edward Peacock, Esq.

Ashby, a large hamlet of Bottesford, still has a duck-decoy surviving in the fen by the Trent; it is said that an average of about 3000 ducks used to be taken here annually (see p. xii).

Frodingham is almost the only available rly. stat., except Barton (Rte. 22), for a considerable stretch of country bounded by the Trent and the Humber, which forms the termination of the Cliff range, and contains several places of interest, as well as some rather remarkable scenery.

Flixborough, 3½ m. N.W., on the cliff above the Trent, has a ferry to Amcotts in the Isle of Axholme. The old Ch. stood ½ m. S. of the village, but was rebuilt on a new site in 1789. This was again superseded by a Ch. built by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1886, which has the old Trans. Norm. font, and a good new screen. The *Old Hall*, of which the moat remains near the site of the old Ch., was the seat of the Anderson family, one of whom was Sir Edmund Anderson, Chief Justice in the reign of Elizabeth.

* **Burton-on-Stather**, 2 m. beyond it, is certainly one of the most attractive places in the county, and offers a splendid panorama from the cliff on which it is situated over the broad streams of the Trent and Ouse, with the flat corner of the Isle of Axholme between them, uniting to form the still broader Humber. The modern spire of Goole, the tall tower of Howden, and, in clear weather, the long roof of Selby Abbey and even the towers of York are conspicuous objects. The 3 m. walk along the cliff to Alkborough is much to be recommended. The Ch. was ruthlessly restored by *Browning* in 1865, when a chantry-chapel was converted into a broad aisle, but was much improved in arrangement and fittings by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1889. The clerestory and sedilia are good features. A marble tablet on the S. chancel wall states that the "venerable remains of the five Sheffields mentioned in the Itinerary of Leland were rescued from the danger of oblivion, and removed from Owston (Rte. 18) by the not degenerate heir of that antient family, John Earl of Mulgrave," in the reign of Queen Anne. The monument of one, an early 14th-cent. cross-legged effigy of a Templar, is under a niche in the N. chancel wall. Though much mutilated it is delicately carved, and the form of the hauberk and the defences of the thighs deserve notice. There are also a great many later monuments of the Sheffield family. **Burton Stather**, upon the river, has a pier at which the Gainsborough steamers call. The word *stather* or *staith*, a landing-place, is Danish, and is of common occurrence in Iceland. This place was nearly destroyed in 1777 by an explosion of gunpowder on board a brig. *Normanby Hall* (Sir B. D. G. Sheffield, Bart.) is an Italian building by *Smirke*, in a deer park of 300 acres, with some fine oaks. There are some good family portraits.

***Alkborough**, 3 m. beyond Burton, is in an almost equally fine situation, opposite to the *Trent Falls*, some dangerous rapids caused by the meeting of the two broad rivers. The Ch. was given to Spalding Priory by its founder, Thorold, 1052. Its claim was disputed by the Abbey of Peterborough, 1146, but was decided by Bp. Chesney in favour of Spalding. It was then served by monks from a cell of Spalding, which stood in the "Countess Close" (*post*), said to be named from the Countess Lucy, wife of Ivo Taillebois. This Ch. has considerable interest given to it by the tradition (resting, however, on slight authority), that it was

in great part rebuilt by three of the knights that murdered Abp. Becket, Brito, Tracy, and Morville, who apparently took refuge here because one of them had property in the neighbourhood. Abraham de la Pryme declares that a stone recording their names existed in 1697. Inside the wooden porch is a good E.E. door, with billet and tooth mouldings. The lower part of the tower is early Norm., with a plain rude tower-arch, perhaps built by Thorold himself. Part of a very early churchyard cross is set under a stone at the base of the N. pier. The E.E. arcades have plain capitals N., but good foliation S. The nave at present is disfigured by a flat ceiling. The chancel, which had fallen to ruins, was excellently rebuilt by *J. O. Scott*, 1887, and is of considerable dignity. One of the bells has a remarkable inscription:

"Iesu for yi modir sake
Save all ye sauls that me gart make."

A maze, called *Julian's Bower*, is cut in the grassy brow of the cliff W. of the Ch., and is 44 ft. across. It is no doubt of the 12th cent., and made by monks of the neighbouring cell. Its design has been appropriately copied in the pavement of the Ch. porch. It is the only one now existing in the county, though there were others, as at Horncastle and Appleby. The name Julian's Bower, given to these mediæval works, seems to be an attempted reference to a classical origin in the complicated evolutions of Iulus and his companions in the game of "Troy" (Æn. v. 545–603). Close to it is the "Countess Close" (*ante*), an enclosure 100 yards square, much resembling a Roman camp, but it has no distinct openings in the middle of the sides, nor have any Roman traces been found, so that it is probably mediæval.

Walcot Hall (J. Goulton-Constable, Esq.), is beautifully situated on the cliff S. of Alkborough. The *Old Hall* near it has mullioned windows. Peterborough Abbey had a chapel at Walcot, and the foundations of the priest's house have been discovered.

Whitton, at the extreme angle of the county, where there is a ferry to Brough in Yorkshire, has a pier at which Gainsborough steamers call, opposite to one of the largest and most dangerous of the Humber sandbanks, called "Whitton Middle." The Ch. has an ivy-covered tower, which forms a porch, and an old font.

27 m., Appleby Stat., on the line of the Roman *Ermine Street*, close by *Santon Common*, where there used to be a number of warrens of silver-gray rabbits. There was a Roman pottery here, some furnaces of which have been discovered. The Ch., almost rebuilt about 1800, was much improved in 1882; it has a handsome carved pulpit. There is the base of an old cross in the village.

Close to the line, 1 m. E. of the Stat., are some slight ruins of **Thornholme Priory**, a house of Austin Canons, of which "stately ruins" were standing when De la Pryme wrote his diary, 1697. At the Dissolution it was valued at 105*l.* 13*s.* 0½*d.*, and was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

Winterton, a large village, 4 m. N., has a conveyance from most trains at Appleby Stat. It is close to the line of the Ermine Street, and an eagle of a Roman legion was found here, as well as several pavements, all of which were illustrated by William Fowler in his magnificent series of plates. The Ch. is large and cruciform. The nave roof is about to be restored to its proper pitch by *C. Hodgson Fowler*. The tower, engaged in the aisles, is either pre-Norm. or rude early

Norm. below, and E. E. above; an ancient slab is used as the lintel of the W. door. The transepts, with rich late Dec. windows, are unusually wide, and there are good finials and crosses on the gables of the transepts and porches. The nave is mostly E. E., with lofty octagonal piers having peculiar bands ornamented with tooth; the chancel early Geom. Dec. The altar-piece is a "Holy Family" by *Raphael Mengs*. In the chancel-pavement is the brass of John Rudd, merchant, 1504, and his two wives, but the husband's effigy is lost. Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, was lord of the manor at the date of Domesday, and a grandson of Nigel, the Earl's steward, gave the Ch. to Malton Priory in Yorkshire.

Roxby, 1 m. S.W., has a pretty Dec. Ch. which was in great part rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1875. The tracery of the windows is good and rather remarkable. In the chancel are graceful canopied ogee sedilia, with very lofty pinnacles, and in the S aisle a recess with a recumbent effigy of a priest in vestments. At the W. end of the N. aisle is a fragment of a much earlier ch. A Roman pavement, also figured by Wm. Fowler, still exists under a field S.W. of the Ch.

Winteringham, 2½ m. N. of Winterton, was once a market town and incorporated borough. Both derive their names from the tribe of the Winterings. The Ermine Street cannot be traced much beyond Winterton, but there can be no doubt that it terminated at a little haven of the Humber here, now silted up, called *Flashmire*, and the Roman station was probably that of *Ad Abum*, of which Stukeley says there were numerous traces in his time. From it there was a ferry to Brough, probably *Praetorium*, on the Yorkshire shore, and in the dry summer of 1826 remains of a jetty were seen stretching out from both places. Near the Ch. is a tumulus surrounded by a wall, in which an urn and many coins and stone celts were found. William de St. Barbe, or St. Barbara, Dean of Durham, was elected bishop of that see in 1143 by the prior and convent in place of a Scotch usurper named Cumin, who being supported by the Empress Matilda had seized the bishopric. The new Bp. was met with the news by some of the monks on his return from London at Winteringham, and the Te Deum was sung in the Ch. It is a large and fine Ch., with a bold Perp. tower, and projecting S. transept. The wooden porch is modern. The arcades have bold Trans. Norm. piers with square or scalloped octagon capitals, bearing semicircular arches with chevron or billet moulding S., but pointed arches N. with only a slight bead moulding. The clerestory above them was unwisely destroyed, leaving a vast wall-space in need of ornamentation, and darkening the Ch. The weather-mould of the old roof appears above the chancel-arch with a window below into the Ch. The chancel is E. E., much restored, with a piscina and credence under a trefoiled arch. At the W. end is a fine effigy of a cross-legged knight, said to be a Lord Marmion.

West Halton Ch., on the road to Alkborough, was destroyed by fire in 1682, and rebuilt on a smaller scale out of the materials. It is dedicated to St. Etheldreda, who is said to have been concealed here for some time in the marshes, during her flight from the pursuit of her husband, Ecgfrith, King of Northumbria, to her own possession, the Isle of Ely, where she founded the original monastery in 672. The place is called Alftham in *Liber Eliensis* (p. 43), and here, it is stated, she built a Ch. in gratitude.

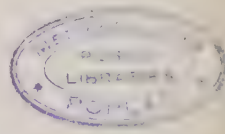
31¾ m., Elsham Stat. The Ch., restored in 1874, is mainly E.E., and has a good tower doorway with foliated capitals and curious sculptured stones on both sides of the entry. There was a small house of Austin Canons here, founded by Beatrice de Amundeville before 1169. At the Dissolution it had five canons, and was valued at 83*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, when it was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. There are no remains.

Worlaby Ch., 2 m. N., was entirely rebuilt in 1873, but retains its Norm. nave piers and tower-arch. There is a tablet to some children of John, 1st Lord Bellasyse of Worlaby, 1670, who founded a hospital here for poor women, a red-brick building which still exists. He was the son of the 1st Viscount Fauconberg, and was made First Lord of the Treasury, but was imprisoned in the Tower for refusal to aid in the Repeal of the Test Act. The chalice is dated 1569.

The direct road from Brigg to Barton by Elsham Stat., 10 m., is very dreary, and does not pass through a single village, but there is an exceedingly pretty road, about 3 m. longer, turning to the l. to Worlaby before Elsham village, which runs close beneath the western slope of the Wolds, and passes through some of the prettiest villages in the county. These are described in connexion with Barton (Rte. 22).

34 m., Barnetby Junct., where this line joins those from Retford and Lincoln to Grimsby (Routes 19 and 20). Carriages are generally changed here for the New Holland and Hull line, but proceed direct to Grimsby.

38¾ m., Brocklesby Junct., where the lines to New Holland (for Barton or Hull) and Grimsby diverge. For the rest of the line see Rte. 22.



ROUTE 22.

GRIMSBY TO BARTON-ON-HUMBER.

(By Thornton Abbey and New Holland [for Hull].)

GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY. 20 m.

Great and Little Cotes, Aylesby, Riby, Laceby, Healing, Stallingborough, Keelby, Habrough, Immingham, Brocklesby, Ulceby, Wootton, Killingholme, Thornton Abbey, Goxhill, New Holland, Barrow, Barton, Ferriby, Horkstow, Saxby, Bonby.

This is a busy line with numerous trains. Besides those running to New Holland there are others to Lincoln, Retford, and Doncaster, which pass over the loop from Habrough to Brocklesby. The trains usually start from Cleethorpes, but Grimsby Town Stat. may be regarded as the practical terminus.

2 m. from Grimsby, **Great Cotes** Stat. (the spelling 'Coates' is quite erroneous; *cote*=fold or enclosure), where the Ch. is of some interest from its memorials of the Barnardiston family, of *The Hall*, a destroyed

manor-house, of which the moat is traceable, S.W. of the Ch. They acquired the estate by marriage with the Willoughby family in the 14th cent., and retained it until the 17th, but from the reign of Henry VIII. they are mostly buried at Keddington, near Clare, in Suffolk. They were noted supporters of the Puritans, but Sir Thomas Barnardiston after the Restoration was made a baronet by Charles II. The Ch. has a Perp. tower, E.E. arcades with clustered pillars and round arches, and Dec. aisles and chancel, which was restored by *Jas. Fowler*, 1865. In the nave pavement is a peculiar brass, probably of provincial work, of Isabella, wife of Roger Barnardiston, c. 1420, and under the altar one of Sir Thomas Barnardiston "of Mikkylcotes," 1503, with wife, 6 sons, and 7 daughters; the 2nd son is a priest, and has a peculiar rosette on his shoulder, like that of Richard Bethell, at Shorwell, I. W.; the 3rd daughter seems to be a nun. Above is a figure of the Resurrection. Part of the marginal inscription is remarkable:

Of yor charite say a pr noster ave & cred,
& ye schall have a C days of pdon to yor med.

The step of the S. door is a slab of John Barnardiston, rector, 1406, which has lost its brass.

Little Cotes, 1 m. S., has a small Perp. Ch., with an older chancel-arch. Near it are some "Blowwells" of the same character as those described at *Tetney* (Rte. 14), and a mound called *Toot Hill* (Old Engl. *tótian*, to peep out), indicating the earliest settlement.

Aylesby Ch., 3½ m. S.W., has a good Perp. tower and E. E. arcades, the pillars having high round bases, which form a stone seat, like those at Bottesford (Rte. 21), Dec. chancel with two sepulchral recesses, and E. E. font. At the W. end is a 14th-cent. effigy of a lady, and in the pavement a slab of John Martin, rector, 1352.

The cruciform Ch. of **Riby**, 1½ m. farther into the wolds, was mostly rebuilt by *Ferrey*, 1867, at the cost of Col. Tomline, M.P., but retains its Perp. tower, fine Norm. doorway, and Dec. arcade. *Riby Grove* (Capt. Pretyman, M.P.) is in a well-wooded park. There was a battle here in 1645, in which the Royalists under Col. Foster were victorious. Many of the slain were interred here; Col. Harrison, the Parliamentary commander, was buried at Stallingborough.

Laceby Ch., 4 m. from Grimsby, on the Caistor road, is interesting. It has a Trans. tower with a good Perp. upper stage, Norm. doorway with a small Norm. light on each side (the W. one modern), and an E.E. arcade which has curiously retained a bold Norm. arch in the centre. In the chancel are piers apparently intended for arcading. The parish registers contain an account of the execution of a witch in 1546, which states that she was "devoured"—presumably by fire, though some suppose that she was baited with dogs. John Whitgift, Abp. of Canterbury, 1583–1604, a native of Grimsby, was once rector here. A monument, 1424, of one of the Launde family, who were formerly seated at the *Manor House*, still remains.

3¼ m., Healing Stat., a place popularly supposed to derive its name from the healing virtues of a medicinal spring (probably really from *helle*, the "covered" spring), at which relics of the cures used to be left until quite recently, as they still are at the more famous one of Holywell in Flintshire. The Ch.,

partly rebuilt in 1840, and further restored by *Jas. Fowler*, 1876, is late Dec. and Perp., and of little interest. It has an octagonal font with columns round the base.

4½ m., Stallingborough Stat. The old Ch. fell and was rebuilt in brick with a campanile about 1780, but it deserves notice for its monuments of the Ayscugh, Ayscoughe, or Askew family (the name is spelt in various ways on the tombs and in records). Against the N. wall of the chancel is the large altar-tomb with effigies of Sir Edward Ayscugh, 1612, his wife, and 14 children, and above it a bust of his unhappy father, Sir Francis, who, in terror for himself, betrayed his sister's hiding-place to the authorities. Anne, "the martyr," though she is always spoken of by her maiden name, was the wife of Thomas Kyme, a zealous Romanist, whose house she abandoned. Her arrest was probably a blow really aimed at the Queen, Katherine Parr, whose destruction it might have involved but for Henry's death. It seems certain that she was racked, though torture was then illegal, to induce her to give up the names of those who had supported her, and as she obstinately refused any compromise, which the Council was evidently desirous to make, she, with three others, was burnt at Smithfield, 1546. (See *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1862.) In the pavement (at present under the altar) is part of the slab of an altar-tomb, with a brass of the 2nd wife of Sir William Ayscugh, father of Anne, and 4 daughters, with inscription. Another brass of a lady in pedimental headdress, with label and inscription, is nearly covered by the organ, and an inscription to William Ayscugh, 1610, is loose on the altar-tomb. At the W. end is a sepulchral slab with a rude cross. The stem of a cross with inscription and a later sundial set on it is in the churchyard.

Keelby Ch., 3 m. W., the sandstone tower of which contains fossil shells, is mainly Dec., with a few earlier remains. The arcade of the S. aisle is built into the wall. There are several slabs which once had fine brasses, probably of the South family, and in the N. wall is a good medallion bust of Alice South, 1605, with a quaint inscription. The chalice is Elizabethan. The *Manor House*, with ruins of a memorial chapel, stands E. of the Ch. Near the Ch. is a mound called *Toot Hill*.

8¼ m., Habrough Stat., where the Ch. was rebuilt, 1869.

Immingham Ch., 2 m. E., has a good Perp. tower, E.E. north arcade with round arches, Perp. south arcade and font with shields, and some remarkable paintings of the Apostles on panel, now set between the clerestory windows. The three bells are old, the 3rd probably coeval with the tower. Beyond are the desolate marshes of the Humber, not unlike those of the Thames, a famous hunting-ground for several rare water-fowl. The new **Extension Docks** of Grimsby are to be made here.

Habrough Stat. is a trifle nearer (1¾ m.) than the stat. called Brocklesby (Rte. 19) to **Brocklesby Park**, the principal seat of the Earl of Yarborough. The house is of very irregular architecture: the central part being of red brick with stone quoins, but much added to at different times. The E. wing was destroyed by fire, 1898, and has been rebuilt and new terraces made by *R. T. Blomfield*. It has a fine hall and staircase, and a picture-gallery added in 1807 for the collection of paintings and sculpture of Mr. John Aufrere, of Chelsea, whose daughter married the 1st Lord Yarborough. The best piece of sculpture is a beautiful antique bust of *Niobe*,

which was purchased in Rome by the sculptor Nollekens. Here are also many bas-reliefs, and a fine bust, by *Nollekens*, of Mrs. Pelham, wife of the 1st Earl.

The principal pictures are—*Drawing-Rooms:* Two fine large landscapes, the Veronese mountains, and the environs of Vicenza, painted by *Zuccarelli* in 1744 for Mr. Hoare of Stourhead; Venus at her toilette, *Guido;* landscapes, *Salvator Rosa* and *Gaspar Poussin*. *Dining-room* and *Corridor:* Portraits by *Lely, Romney, Briggs*, and *Sir F. Grant*, and the present Earl by *F. Holl*. *Study:* Good pictures of horses and dogs, *Stubbs*. Other objects of interest are a fine carved walnut sideboard by *Hoyles*, a native of Lincolnshire, from the Exhibition of 1851; carvings by *Wallis* of Louth; and a superb rock-crystal of brilliant colour, found in Madagascar, and presented to M. de Colonne, the French Minister there.

The *gardens* are principally remarkable for some fine cedars of Lebanon. In a conservatory are the remains of the once-celebrated *Museum Worsleyanum*, formed by Sir Richard Worsley, the historian of the Isle of Wight, and brought here on the break-up of Appuldurcombe, I. W., in 1855. There are a number of statues, tombs, and altars, and some oriental drawings by Lord Worsley, 1780.

The *park* is of great size, over 2 m. long, and has some fine thorns and abundant herds of deer, and also contains several objects of interest. The principal entrance is by a great arch, on the road from Brigg, set up by the tenants as a memorial to the 2nd Earl. On the S. side is the *Mausoleum*, built by *Wyatt*, 1794, in memory of Sophia, 1st Countess of Yarborough, on an isolated mound which was an ancient barrow, and in which many urns were discovered. It is in the form of a peripteral temple, with 12 Roman-Doric pillars, above which is an entablature adorned with bold festoons and an open balustrade surrounding a flat-topped dome. Inside is a chapel for monuments, including one of the Countess by *Nollekens*, and vaults below.

Close to the mausoleum is the village of **Great Limber**, with a large Dec. Ch., a good deal injured by the truncation of its tower. It has a Norm. doorway and good E.E. font with tooth moulding, and traces remain of the existence of a rood-altar.

Brocklesby Ch. is on the E. side, not far from the house. It has a remarkable tower, with a spirelet, which is curiously set partly in the nave. The unaisled nave and chancel, restored 1852, are lofty, and the chancel-arch and the tracery of the windows are good features. There is a monument to Sir Wm. Pelham, 1587, with 6 children, and another to Sir Wm. and Lady Pelham, with 17 children, 1629. At the lady's feet is the head of a king, which like the Pelham badge, a buckle, commemorates the seizure by a Pelham of King John of France at the famous battle of Poictiers. The reredos was designed by *C. Hodgson Fowler*. The glass, by *Burlison and Grylls*, is good. There were no less than three religious houses in or close to the park: **Newsham** or **Newhouse**, close to Brocklesby Stat., founded 1143, and said to be the first Premonstratensian abbey in England; **Cotham**, on the E. side, a Cistercian nunnery; and an alien priory in Limber village. Newsham was founded about 1140 by Peter de Gousel or Golsa. It was valued at the Dissolution at 114*l.* 1*s.* 11½*d.* gross, and was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Cotham, valued at 46*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, was granted to Edward Skipwith. The alien Priory was given by Richard de Humet, Con-

stable of Normandy, to the Cistercian house of Aulnay or Aveney in Normandy, and afterwards sold to St. Anne's, Coventry (*Dugdale*).

The estate is a really remarkable one for the grand agricultural improvements carried on by the late and present owners. The surrounding farms are of some 60,000 acres, and it is said that 20,000,000 of trees have been planted on the property. Arthur Young remarked in his Journal, 1799: "Near Brocklesby there are large tracts of excellent land under gorse, and at Caburn and Swallow I passed through the same for miles. It is a beautiful plant to a fox-hunter. Lord Yarborough keeps a pack of hounds; if he has a fall, I hope it will be into a furze bush; he is too good to be hurt much, but a decent pricking might be beneficial to the country." Upon this Mr. Pusey observes in 1844: "I must say that when Mr. Handley pointed out to me this estate in 1842, then entirely unknown, its fine farm-buildings, upon which 150,000*l.* have been expended, surrounded by lofty ricks, its 30,000 acres of good turnip-land, divided by clipped hedges of thorn, where Mr. Young saw only miles of gorse and of course thousands of rabbits, I thought I had made the discovery of a domain equal in the spirit, magnitude, and rapidity of its improvement to the well-known estate of Holkham, and having seen it again last October—though in consequence, I suppose, of the weather, the turnips did not look so well as before—I think so still. Mr. Young was informed by the late Lord Yarborough that his wold-land then let for 5*s.* an acre. I may state that, tithe-free, it is now worth five times that amount, and great as is the change on the Brocklesby estates, it is not greater than the general change of these chalk-hills."

The trains to Lincoln, Retford, and Doncaster, diverge by a loop from Habrough to Brocklesby Junct. (Rte. 19), to which there is another loop for passengers from Hull.

10 m., Ulceby Junction, a long mile E. of the village, which derives its name from the Danish name *Ulfr* = wolf. **Ulceby** Ch., which belonged to Thornton Abbey, has a tall, thin Perp. spire, a rarity in East Lincolnshire, on an E. E. tower. The nave is Dec., the chancel originally E. E. The rood-screen is now in front of the organ-chamber. A cross, found buried, has been set by the chancel-arch. The font is plain E.E. on a circular base. A hole in the chancel wall is perhaps for heating the irons to make altar-breads.

Wootton Ch., 1½ m. N.W., mostly late Dec., is of little interest; it has a disused square font.

In **North Killingholme** Ch., 3 m. N.E., the lower stage and arch of the tower and the chancel doorway are Norm.; the large round font with dwarf columns is E.E.; the screen, Perp. The 3rd bell is early 15th cent. The *Manor House* near it is red-brick Tudor, with some old yews. **East Halton** Ch., a little further, a long way S. of its village, is mostly E.E., restored in 1869, but is not of much interest.

12½ m., Thornton Abbey Stat., in full view, on rt., of the noble gateway of the ****Abbey ruins,** the *only* monastic remains of much importance, except the W. front of Crowland, in a county once specially famed for its great religious houses. The ruins, which belong to Lord Yarborough, are open daily, and form a favourite excursion during the summer for visitors from Cleethorpes, Grimsby, and Hull.

This house was founded in 1139 by William, Earl of Albemarle, for a Prior and twelve Augustinian or Black Canons from Kirkham Priory in Yorkshire, which had been founded in 1121; it was raised to the dignity of an abbey by Pope Eugenius III., in 1148, and in 1517 it became a *mitred* abbey, the only one in the county except Crowland. When it was surrendered in 1541 the annual revenue was estimated at the then large sum of 730*l*. Henry immediately re-founded it as a College dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for a dean and twenty prebendaries, retaining the full endowment, but this exceptional good fortune did not last long, it being again dissolved in 1547, and the lands granted to Bp. Henry Holbeche. Henry was entertained at his own new foundation on his Lincolnshire Progress in 1541 to meet the young King of Scots at York. According to a permanent tradition one of the abbots was immured alive, the sufferer being supposed to be either Thomas de Greetham, 1393, or Walter Multon, 1443, a wide difference of date in itself suspicious. Of the former, Bp. Tanner says, in his MS. account in the Bodleian, that his record has been mutilated "to prevent scandal to the church;" and of the latter that "he died, but by what death I know not. He hath no obit, as other abbots have, and the place of his burial hath not been found." It is certainly curious that, according to Stukeley, on taking down a wall in his time, a skeleton was found in a sitting posture with a lamp, recalling the famous scene in *Marmion;* but the evidence for the lamp is extremely weak, it being quite as probably a paten. It is at present a disputed point whether such a penalty was ever inflicted in England at all, there being a constant tradition of it in some places, but no clear evidence in any single one. It is certain that the skeletons occasionally found in walls are no proof, though they perhaps originated the tradition; the bodies of excommunicate persons being often buried in an unusual manner. See, as against the common belief, a paper by Archdeacon Churton, *Yorksh. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1853.

The noble early Perp. **Gateway**, the principal remaining part of the abbey, was the work of Thomas de Greetham, who obtained a licence to crenellate, in 1382, one of the two abbots between whom the claim to be the victim immured is divided. It is approached by a very remarkable "allure" of brick-work, of which it is an early example, with fourteen blank arches and a round tower on either side, forming a sort of barbican. It has a richly moulded arch, flanked by two octagon turrets, which are again connected by plainer arches with the corner towers. On the front are two rows of canopied niches with statues; the Virgin being crowned by the Holy Trinity above her, with St. Antony and St. Augustine in the side niches; the figures above are not easy to decipher. Within the gate are guard-rooms, and a newel staircase with a finely groined roof leading to a large chamber, probably the "guesten-hall." An oriel in it contained an altar, of which the piscina remains, and a squint from the adjoining small chamber. An ascent can be made to the roof, from which there is a fine view over the Humber.

The gate opens into a wide grassy area, on the E. side of which are the remains of the Ch., with the **Cloister Court** to the S. In front is the remaining fragment of the S. transept, and S. of it the **Abbot's lodging**, now a farm-house, which has a groined lower story. The plan of the Ch. can be traced. It is only of moderate size, 235 ft. by

62, and 128 ft. across the transept. The nave, choir, transepts, and chapter-house were Geom. Dec. of the best period; the Lady-chapel and tower-vaulting were Perp., somewhat later than the gateway. The W. doorway was divided by a central shaft like York and Lichfield. The ground is covered with monumental stones, some of them of great beauty and value, and very insufficiently protected from wanton injuries. Several are figured in Boutell's *Christian Monuments*. Near the W. end is the incised slab of a civilian, c. 1350, formerly partly of brass, and next to it one of a knight of the Halton family, and his wife Alice, a century later. On the S. side are an incised cross with leonine verses round the verge, and a slab with pastoral staff, once bearing the brass of an abbot; opposite to them are heaps of incised crosses, perhaps from the earlier ch., which seem to have been used as foundations for nave piers, a barbarism not uncommon in the 14th cent. The pillars had octagonal bases, and clustered shafts with fillets. In the N. transept are a stone coffin and its Purbeck lid with a cross, a slab once bearing the brass of a priest in cope, and a slab of an abbot in Eucharistic vestments, 1429, probably John Hoton. Part of the wall of the S. transept, an early Dec. work of great beauty, is all that remains of the Ch. above ground; in this are a piscina and some panelling like a blind window. In the E. wall of the Lady Chapel, at the extreme E. end, is a doorway leading into the chapel beyond, of which there are no remains. Outside this wall is a fine slab with cross of Robert Girdyk, 1363. The Dec. **Chapter-house**, an octagon 43 ft. across, of which two sides remain, was E. of the S. transept, and with its vestibule must have been very beautiful. Round it was a stone bench with a trefoiled arcading, and on one side stone panelling takes the place of windows. Between the S. transept and the chapter-house is a long narrow building, the use of which is uncertain — possibly, it was a place for watching with the dead, as in the "Parlour" at Durham— with a stone bench divided into stalls by a plain arcading and a groined roof. At the E. end of this, approached by a winding stair, is a so-called dungeon lighted only by a narrow slit. There is no *cloaca*, and it is probably only a cellar. The whole enclosed area was about 100 acres. As late as 1697 De la Pryme speaks with amazement in his diary of the remains then standing, but road-menders have been busy at them ever since.

The Ch. at ***Thornton Curtis**, 2 m. W. of the Abbey, is an interesting building, which was admirably restored from a state of great neglect by *Jas. Fowler*, 1884. The nave and chancel of it have always been under a continuous roof, without clerestory. The tower is E.E. with lancet lights. Inside the S. porch, which has been almost rebuilt, is a very fine E.E. doorway with rich foliage. The spacious nave has clustered E. E. piers, some of them adorned with tooth moulding on the shafts, and having foliated capitals in the S. arcade. The grand late Norm. font, of black marble, with bold sculptures of wyverns and monsters, is of the same date (c. 1170) and character as the better known ones in Lincoln and Winchester cathedrals, and, like them, is no doubt of Belgian work. A light modern screen has been set under the wide, low chancel-arch. The chancel is mostly E.E., but retains a Norm. N. doorway and string-course. In the N. aisle are three sepulchral recesses which have lost their tombs. A half effigy of a lady by the S. door, another of Wm.

Skinner, 1616, the Jacobean pulpit, and an old chest may also be noticed. An inscription on oak, found in the chancel, states that the stalls were made in 1532.

14½ m., Goxhill Stat., where there is a handsome Ch., with fine Perp. tower, aisles, and clerestory, and spacious Dec. nave. The chancel is mostly E.E. and has a "vesica" light above the Perp. E. window, a triangular-headed aumbry with credence, and a good double piscina, the shaft of which is ornamented with nail-head. Against the N. wall is a cross-legged effigy in chain-mail, supposed to be of Walter de Vere, c. 1300. There is a slab at the W. end to Edward Skinner, 1657, "of Thornton Colledge" (probably the house inside the ruins) and his wife, Ann Wentworth, niece of the famous Lord Strafford, and in the chancel a tablet to their children, with a touching inscription.

An interesting building, ¾ m. S.E., is generally called Goxhill "Priory" or "Nunnery," by a confusion with *Gokewell* Nunnery in Broughton parish (Rte. 20). It may have been a manorial chapel of the De Spensers, served by a resident hermit. In the Bishop's Registers for 1368 appears this entry: "*Thomas de Tykhill, hermit, clerk, presented by Philip Despenser to the chapel of St. Andrew in the parish of Gozhill, on the death of Thomas the last hermit.*" This building, now a barn, resembles Wykeham Chapel (Rte. 8). It is of two stories, the lower one of which is vaulted, and has large early Dec. windows, blocked up, and a newel staircase to the roof.

16½ m., NEW HOLLAND Stat., where carriages are changed for Barton, but the train takes Hull passengers to the end of the floating stage, close to the steamers, which cross to the railway pier at Hull (about 3 m.) in 20 minutes. The passage is sometimes rather rough. [For Hull, see *Handbook for Yorkshire.*] The village is a mere creation of the Great Central Rly., said to be named from the "hollands" smuggled here, that has superseded the older and longer ferry from Barton. A good brick Ch. has been built by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1900.

By rly. from New Holland to Barton is 3¾ m. There is an intermediate Stat. at **Barrow Haven**, where trains stop *by signal only.* Near it is a very remarkable earthwork, perhaps originally British, but certainly afterwards of Danish occupation, which gave its name to the adjacent village. It consists of a large mound surmounted by a small tumulus, and defended by a wide fosse, round which are grouped other mounds, each with its own fosse. The whole group was well protected by marshes, and had direct access to the Humber by a small stream, easily made navigable for boats. This is one of the numerous places which have been claimed as the site of the famous battle of *Brunanburh*, 937, celebrated in verse in the old English *Chronicle*, where Æthelstan utterly routed Olaf or Anlaf, the Dane, though assisted by Constantine of Scotland and several Welsh princes. The true site of this great battle is one of the puzzles of English history, and Bishop Stubbs and Mr. Freeman regard the solution as hopeless, but Barrow has perhaps a better claim than several others. The adjoining lordship, in which there is another encampment, is called *Burnham* or *Brunnum.*

Barrow Ch., 1½ m. from this Stat. or Goxhill, has a good Perp. tower and aisles, Trans. arcade, and Perp. chancel-screen. There are 6 good bells. There was a monastery here, mentioned by Bæda (iv. 3), as founded in the 7th cent., by St. Ceadda, on

land given by Wulfhere, King of Mercia. John Harrison, inventor of the chronometer, 1767, lived at Barrow.

20 m., BARTON-ON-HUMBER; the terminus of the branch. This is a small market town, well deserving a visit for its two fine churches, close to each other, which are united in one living, and have alternate services. The town is of great antiquity, having possessed a market and a ferry at the date of the Domesday Survey. It was able to contribute several ships to Edward III.'s expedition against Brittany, but it probably decayed owing to the rise of Hull. The lordship after the Conquest was given to Gilbert of Ghent, son of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, and nephew of the Conqueror, the chief seat of whose barony and great Lincolnshire estates was at Folkingham (Rte. 6). The town is 1 m. from the waterside, where there is still a ferry to Hessle in Yorkshire, and from which cattle-boats also go to Hull, but the passenger traffic is now diverted to New Holland.

***St. Peter's,** or the Old Church, is well known to archæologists as possessing undoubtedly one of the earliest towers in England, which should be compared with those of Barnack and Earl's Barton in Northants, and with Hough-on-the hill (Rte. 1) and Broughton (Rte. 20). It was restored without adequate knowledge in 1858, and much more happily by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1898, when the N. chancel aisle was added. Its most striking feature is the division into rude panels by strips of stone, which penetrate deeply into the walls and project from their rubble facing. This "stone carpentry," as it has been called, seems to have answered the purpose of the wooden framework used in half-timbered houses. The builders of these towers "followed Roman models, not only by some vague tradition, but by a conscious imitation of the buildings of the Eternal City, or the hardly less renowned cities of Lombardy and Tuscany."—*E. A. Freeman.* The sides are divided into four stages, of which the lowest is a rude arcade, pierced by a doorway with a round arch on the S. but triangular on the N. side. Above this come triangular arches, in which is a double light, with a very striking moulded baluster, bulging greatly in the centre, and supporting a massive abacus and very long impost, and there is a similar light in the 3rd stage. The top stage, which elsewhere would be considered of great antiquity, is perceptibly later, though it is of the early Norm. type, or perhaps itself earlier than the Conquest. From the W. face projects a remarkable narthex, as at Barnack, of the same date as the lower part of the tower. It is of irregular shape, about 15 ft. by 12, and has "long and short" quoins at the angles, and windows splayed on both sides. In fact, the base of the tower, with its projections E. and W., formed the original Ch. The original Saxon chancel, which is 17 ft. by 16 ft., was square-ended. The rest of the building, though it is a good specimen of a spacious Dec. town Ch., with very wide aisles and a Perp. clerestory, seems of comparatively little interest after its tower; but the ancient sacristy, which had been mostly rebuilt in brick, has been restored in stone. The Perp. screen, which was much mutilated, has been restored, and now forms a fine feature. The E. window of the N. aisle is left *in situ*, and opens into the new chancel aisle. On the centre mullion of it is a representation of the Crucifixion, and in the E. window are St. George and St. James in Dec. glass. Several slabs have lost their brasses.

***St. Mary's**, or the New Ch., is (apart from the tower) both an older and a finer building than St. Peter's. The tower is massive E.E., with a rich Perp. cresting. This Ch., restored by *J. O. Scott*, 1892, is entirely fine E.E., except its Perp. clerestory and some inserted windows, ranging through the whole of the style, from a N. arcade of Trans. character, where the arches gradually grow more pointed towards the W., to some early developments of Dec. tracery in the chancel and chantry. There are two rich E. E. shafted doorways on W. and S. In the chancel pavement is the fine brass of Simon Seman, Sheriff of London, 1433, in civilian's gown, his feet on two tuns, with a marginal inscription, scroll round his head, and four vintner's marks. In the S. chantry, with a Perp. parclose-screen, are sedilia, which are rare in a chantry-chapel. At the W. end of the nave is a mutilated brass of a lady, and there are some incised slabs.

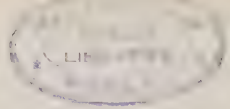
Barton to Brigg, by "the Villages."

Instead of the bare, direct road over the wold from Barton to Brigg, 10 m., another, only about 3 m. longer, passing under the beautifully-wooded western slope of the wolds, through a group called "the Villages," or "the low towns," offers one of the prettiest drives in the county. Between Barton and **South Ferriby**, 3 m., there is a steep descent, from the top of which there is a beautiful view over the Humber. **Ferriby** Ch., restored by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1889, originally had a nave and aisles, and a very small tower on the N. side. Owing to the slipping of the ground, the arcades were taken down, and the altar set against the N. wall, the chancel being made into an organ-chamber! A new chancel is now built to the S., on the only secure ground, and the old work preserved as far as possible. In the porch is a curious rudely carved tympanum to the early Norm. doorway, of a bishop (St. Nicholas?) in benediction.

5 m., **Horkstow** Ch., is remarkable for its rise of level towards the E., the altar being approached by 10 steps, and for having an inner chancel arch to the sanctuary. Below it is the family vault of Earl Ferrers. The N. arcade is Trans. Norm., and has circular piers with slightly pointed arches. In the grounds of *The Hall*, but generally covered up with turf, is one of the most important **Roman pavements** in England, one of three found here in 1796, which was figured by William Fowler in his magnificent series of plates, and is described at length by Gambier Parry, *Ministry of Fine Art*, p. 157. It has spirited representations of a chariot race, Orpheus taming the beasts, &c., and on each side of four male figures are small crosses of red tesseræ, from which Mr. Parry is inclined to think it "the floor of a Christian establishment"—an exceedingly doubtful conclusion.

6 m., **Saxby All Saints**, a very pretty village, has a Ch., by *Sir G. G. Scott*, 1849.

7 m., **Bonby** Ch., restored by *C. Hodgson Fowler*, 1894, has a brick tower, c. 1700, and E.E. nave and chancel. The N. arcade was built up, and the Dec. windows and doorway of the aisle inserted, c. 1800. There was an alien Priory here, a cell of St. Fromund in Normandy; on the seizure of alien houses in 1403, it was granted to the Cistercian Abbey of Beauvale in Notts. For *Worlaby* and *Elsham* beyond, *see* Rte. 21.



ROUTE 23.

LINCOLN TO KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY.

(By Road. 19 m. direct.)

Burton, N. and S. Carlton, Scampton, Brattleby, Cameringham, Fillingham, Glentworth, Spital-on-the-Street, Harpswell, Hemswell, Willoughton, Blyborough, Grayingham.

The Roman *Ermine Street* continues in a perfectly straight line from the Newport Arch at Lincoln to a haven called *Flashmire* on the Humber near Winteringham (Rte. 21), though it is lost in fields about two miles short of the haven. In 30 miles it does not pass through a single village, except a portion of Broughton and Appleby, nor even a group of houses except at Spital, 12 m. from Lincoln. In curious contrast with this desolate highway is the quick succession of villages on each side. Both the Ermine Street and the Kirton road are broad and level for cyclists.

The Kirton road, which leaves Lincoln by Westgate, is a most remarkable one, running on the edge of the cliff with fine views over the valley of the Trent, while the villages all lie below it, and have for the most part no connecting road with each other except a footpath.

2 m., Burton-by-Lincoln Ch. was rebuilt in 1795, but has a Norm. doorway in the tower; it has a monument with kneeling effigies of Christopher Rands, 1639, a grandson of Bp. Henry Holbeche, with wife and 8 children, and an incised slab of Robert Sutton, 1545, in the chancel pavement. The *Hall* (Lord Monson) is a modern house in a pleasant park.

4 m., South Carlton (there are no less than 9 villages bearing the name of Carlton in the county), the seat of the Monson family till their removal to Burton. Sir William Monson was a distinguished Admiral of Elizabeth and James I., who was knighted at the siege of Cadiz. The 5th baronet was raised to the peerage by George II. The Ch. was almost rebuilt by *Teulon*, 1859. It has a very late Perp. tower, preserving a plain early Norm. arch, and E.E. and Dec. arcades, which had been walled up. The burial-place of the Monsons is under a chapel, by *Watkins*, divided from the chancel by the old chancel-screen; in the centre of it is a fine monument with alabaster effigies of Sir John Monson, 1593, and Jane, Lady Monson, 1625, with mutilated effigies of their children round.

5 m., North Carlton has a picturesque Jacobean house, which was the seat of a younger branch of the Monson family. Henry VIII. stayed here on his return progress, Oct. 12, 1541, and knighted Sir John Monson then. The Ch. was rebuilt, except the Perp. tower, in 1770, and has nothing of interest but two late brasses of Monsons.

6 m., Scampton is a place of more interest, and has had the honour of a monograph by a Rector, Archdeacon Illingworth. The foundations and some pavements of a Roman villa were found here in 1795, near *Tillbridge Lane*, a Roman road

which leads from the *Ermine Street* to *Segelocum* (Littleborough) where it forded the Trent, and thence to Doncaster. An immense number of skeletons were found in the same place, which seems afterwards to have become the burial-ground of a chapel of St. Pancras. A chalybeate spring near is called St. Pancras Well. The Ch. was much restored, and the destroyed Perp. N. aisle again built by *Bodley and Garner*, 1877. It has 2 mediæval bells without date, and one dated 1592, and 3 brasses with arms and inscriptions; to Frances Fitzwilliam, 1581, in the pavement, and Lady Bolles, 1644, and Sir John Bolles, 1648, on the N. wall. The *Hall*, which stood W. of the Ch., was built on the site of a grange of Kirkstead Abbey. It was the seat of the Bolles, a collateral branch of the Bolles of Thorpe Hall and Haugh (Rte. 14), but on the death of the last baronet in 1714 it fell into ruins. A Jacobean gateway is still standing.

6½ m., Aisthorpe Ch., entirely rebuilt by *Hine*, 1868, has part of a Saxon cross in the churchyard. The Ch. at **Thorpe-in-the-Fallows**, 2 m. W., has perished.

6¾ m., Brattleby Ch. was rebuilt, all but the E.E. arcade and the Norm. base of the tower, by *Jas. Fowler*, 1858. The stem of a very early churchyard cross remains.

7½ m., Cameringham Ch. has the round arches of a destroyed Trans. aisle imbedded in the wall, and a stone with knot-work as the sill of the W. door. On the N. wall is a tablet with a portentous eulogy on Jane Tyrwhit, 1656, adding that "her chiefest greatness was her humilitie." There was a small Premonstratensian Priory here, a cell of Blanchelande in Normandy, founded by Richard de Haya, c. 1160. About 1395, Elizabeth, Lady Audley, bought it, and gave it to Hulton Abbey, Staffordshire.

8½ m., Ingham Ch. was mostly rebuilt 1792. There is an E.E. piscina in the chancel, and a coffin-lid outside the S. wall.

10 m., Fillingham Ch. (7 m. from Lea Stat.) was mostly rebuilt in 1777, but restored 1866. It has a good E.E. round-headed W. doorway and bold W. arch. The present tower stands on open arches. The aisle arcades, built up, and the old windows inserted, are early Dec., and have heads on the hood-mould. The living has always been in the gift of Balliol College, and was held by the great reformer John Wyclif, who was a fellow of the college, from 1361 to 1368, when he was presented to Ludgershall in Bucks. This is a very pretty village, and has close to it the large park of *Fillingham Castle*, sometimes called after Esther Summers, Lady Wray, *Summer Castle* (S. B. Portman-Dalton, Esq.), on a hill affording a fine view, built by Sir Cecil Wray, 1760, in castellated form, with embattled parapet and circular bastion towers. The enclosure blocked a right of way which old Squire Whichcote, of Harpswell, M.P. for the county, used, it is said, to assert annually, by pulling down part of the wall and driving solemnly through the park. The river Ancholme springs in the grounds, and there are traces of a Roman camp. There is a fine sheet of water of 40 acres, called *Fillingham Broad*, near the village.

11½ m., Glentworth (7 m. from Lea Stat., Rte. 18), has the most interesting *Ch. on this road. The tower belongs to the same primitive group as several of those near Caistor, either built before the Conquest or more probably, soon after, while the older form still lingered.

It is built of rubble with stone quoins, and has a Perp. W. window, but otherwise is little altered. The jamb of the small light above the W. window is formed by part of a slab with a bold incised cross. In the S. face is a similar light with the peculiar "horse-shoe" ornament of this group (*Stow*, Rte. 18) round its label. The belfry lights have mid-wall shafts with rude chamfered imposts, and a sort of Ionic volute, especially in the S. face; thus plainly showing their direct *Italian* and not *Norman* descent. The Ch. itself has suffered dreadfully; the chancel having been rebuilt in the 16th cent. by Chief Justice Wray, and the nave by Archdeacon Illingworth, the historian of Scampton, in 1782, but the tower-arch, the E. E. priest's door, and the piers of the E. E. chancel-arch have survived. Against the N. chancel wall is the stately monument of Sir Christopher Wray, 1592, rich in marbles, colour, and gilding, which once had also a finely wrought screen of iron-work. The judge lies under an arched and panelled recess with Corinthian pillars, wearing his robes and hat, and a collar of SS. under a stiff ruff. In front of him is his wife in hood, gown, ruff, and a jewelled stomacher, and on the base four daughters kneeling. Above the recess is a very peculiar smaller one in which is his son, in armour, kneeling at a faldstool. Opposite is a monument of Elizabeth Sanderson, 1714, the last of the Wrays of Glentworth. The very small altar-table, and the rails now at the chancel-step, are Elizabethan. The chalice and paten are dated 1595, and there is a magnificent flagon, given by Nicholas Sanderson, 1692.

Near the Ch. is an almshouse founded by the Chief Justice. He was born at Bedale, Yorkshire, c. 1522; Speaker of the House of Commons, 1571; Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, 1574. He settled at Glentworth about 1566, but his descendant, Sir Cecil, moved up the hill to Summer Castle in 1760. The large remains of the *Hall*, built by him, are in the grounds of, and partly incorporated into a house which has a fine Georgian front. It had four towers with cupolas, and must have been one of the finest in the county.

Spital-on-the-Street (*i.e.* the Ermine Street), 2 m. rt., derives its name from an ancient hospital for poor people, which was founded about 1320, and augmented by Thomas de Aston, Canon of Lincoln, in 1396; it still survives in the form of a charity of 20*l.* annually for seven alms-people, besides forming the endowment of the Middle School at Market Rasen. It was refounded by the Wray family, after much litigation, in the 17th cent. This curiously lonely place was once of some importance, and had a well-known inn, 'The Swan,' a chalybeate spa, and a sessions-house, where quarter sessions were held till the 17th cent. An inscription from the doorway, dated 1520, is still preserved in the gable end of a barn. The chapel had its origin in a hermitage of St. Edmund, founded as a refuge for wayfarers. It was then attached to the hospital, and having fallen to ruins was rebuilt for the Master, Dr. Mapletoft, Dean of Ely, in 1616, and has been restored in better style, 1890, when the reredos and seats from the Bishop's chapel at Riseholme were given to it. *Norton Place* (J. S. Ruston, Esq.), near it, a seat of the Cholmeleys, built in 1776, stands in a well-wooded park, with a pretty sheet of water.

13 m., Harpswell is situated where this road crosses the road from Gainsborough to Louth. The Ch. has a plain Early Norm. tower with Perp.

parapet, an inscription on which states that the clock was given as a memorial of the victory of Culloden. The S. arcade is E.E.; the N. one is built up in the wall; the S. aisle is flowing Dec., and the chancel E.E. Some remains of Dec. glass in the W. window, and a Trans. font with shallow arcading, may be noticed. There are also several monuments: William de Harrington, rector c. 1350, under an arch, in skull-cap, cassock, gown, and hood, with a head on bracket at his feet; an incised slab of a lady; and on a black slab against the N. wall, effigies of a knight and lady, c. 1480, probably John Whichcote and his wife, Margaret Tyrwhit. The manor passed to the Whichcotes, who still possess it, by this marriage.

Hemswell Ch., ¾ m. further (by footpath), is late Dec., with Perp. tower. It has the remains of sedilia, a Perp. font with the arms of Monson, and like Castle Bytham (Rte. 1) possesses an ancient maypole.

15 m., Willoughton Ch. was rebuilt early in the last cent. It has an E.E. chancel-arch and a Jacobean tomb. In the vestry is preserved one of the very few *vamphorns*, or church speaking-trumpets, still existing. There was a Preceptory of the Templars here, founded by Roger de Buslei and Simon de Canci, c. 1170, who gave a moiety of the church; the other moiety was given by the Empress Maud to St. Nicholas at Angers. It was valued at the Dissolution at 17*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.* (*Dugdale*), and was granted to John Cock and John Thurgood. There are no remains.

16 m., Blyborough Ch. is ded. to St. Alkmund, a Northumbrian saint, c. 800, of whom almost nothing is known, except that Æthelflæda, daughter of Alfred, founded the Ch. at Shrewsbury ded. to him. This Ch. was nearly rebuilt by *Jas. Fowler*, 1877, but retains the curious little 18th-cent. tower, and E.E. arcade and chancel-arch. In a chapel, formerly divided from the chancel by two ogee sepulchral arches, are now placed a fine altar-tomb of Robert Conyng, rector, 1434, and several remains of monuments. A Perp. font reversed is in the N. aisle. There is also part of a cross with fine knot-work. There is a rather picturesque sheet of water here.

17 m., Grayingham Ch., which is ded. to St. Radegund, queen of Clothair I., and Abbess of Poictiers, 587, has a singularly massive E.E. tower, with good W. doorway and tower-arch, but the rest was rebuilt in 1797, though re-modelled in 1878. The font and its cover came from North Wheatley Ch., Notts. The fine reredos, with a Crucifixion in copper-gilt, was designed by *A. B. Skipwith.*

19 m., KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY (Rte. 20).

ROUTE 24.

LINCOLN TO BRIGG.

(By Road, through Glentham. 27 m.)

Nettleham, Dunholme, Hackthorn, Cold Hanworth, Spridlington, Saxby, Owmby, Normanby-by-Spital, Caenby, Glentham, Bishop Norton, Snitterby, Waddingham, Redbourn.

The direct road from Lincoln to Brigg, 23 m., is the desolate old turnpike road to the Humber on the line of the Ermine Street (see Rte. 23), until 1 m. before Redbourn, but a pleasanter road, about 4 m. longer (not so good for cyclists), lies to the rt. of it, which is nearly as full of villages as the Ermine Street is empty of them. The churches, however, are deficient in interest, and many were rebuilt at the worst possible period.

3 m., a little on rt., is **Nettleham.** The Ch. has a good E.E. tower, S. doorway and nave arcades, with considerable remains of 13th-cent. wall decoration over the arches, and a Perp. restored roof. The chancel was rebuilt by *Bodley and Garner*. The glass and other modern appointments of this Ch. are excellent. The iron gates of the *Hall* (E. T. F. Hood, Esq.) came from the churchyard of St. Peter-at-Arches, Lincoln. The Bps. of Lincoln had a palace here, where Bp. Russell died in 1494, but there are no remains of it, beyond grassy mounds, which would probably repay excavation. *Riseholme* (Rte. 1) is about 1 m. W.

6 m., Welton Ch., rebuilt in 1823. ¾ m. rt. is **Dunholme** Ch., ded. to St. Chad, which has a good E.E. tower and nave arcades, and an interesting font of the Norfolk type. There is a monument with effigy of Robert Grantham, 1616.

7½ m., on l. of road is **Hackthorn** Ch., mostly early Dec. There are good modern carved benches; the old ones, it is said, were taken to Coleby (Rte. 1). It stands in the well-timbered park of the *Hall* (E. W. Cracroft, Esq.), a good modern house. The village is a model one. **Cold Hanworth,** 1½ m. rt. of the road, has a cruciform Ch. by *Crofts*, 1862; the old font, disused, is at the W. end.

9 m., Spridlington Ch., a plain building of 1875, has the unusual dedication to St. Hilary.

10 m., Saxby Ch. is a "classic" building of brick, originally a mortuary chapel of the Saundersons, Earls of Castleton, and their successors, the Lumleys, Earls of Scarbrough.

11 m., Owmby Ch., though much modernised, has a Trans. Norm. arcade.

11½ m., Normanby-by-Spital Ch., mostly E.E., restored in 1890, is of little interest, and the same may be said of **Caenby** Ch., 1 m. further. The *Manor House*, now a farmhouse, moated, was a seat of the Tourneys. Henry VIII. slept here in his Lincolnshire progress, 1541.

13 m., Glentham stands at the

crossing of the road from Market Rasen (8 m.) to Gainsborough (12 m.) which passes near Spital on the Ermine Street (Rte. 23). The Ch. is mainly Perp., with lofty arcades, but the tower and chancel were afterwards rebuilt, and it is chiefly remarkable for monuments of the Tourney family in the chancel and the chantry at end of N. aisle, including a much-worn effigy of Elizabeth Tourney, 1452, and brass inscription to Anna Tourney, 1641. Over the late Perp. porch is a Virgin holding the dead Christ, with the Tourney arms below; the Ch., though now dedicated to St. Paul, having, it is said, been originally dedicated to "Our Lady of Pity." On the S. door is a Sanctuary-ring. Until some fifty years ago, seven old maids received 1*s.* each on Good Friday for washing a recumbent female effigy, no doubt of a lady of the Tourney family, now under the gallery, with water from "Newell's Well" or "the New Well." This was a curious survival of the custom of washing an effigy of the dead Christ for a representation of the Entombment, a rent-charge of 7*s.* being left on some land at Glentham for the support of the custom. The effigy is known as "Molly Grime," "a corruption of *Malgraen*, i.e. the 'Holy Image-washing,' of an ancient local dialect. About 1832 the land was sold without any reservation of the rent-charge."—*Lincs. Notes and Queries*, I. p. 125.

15 m., Bishop Norton, so called from lands of the Bps. of Lincoln. The Ch., restored in 1868, is of little interest. There is a stone coffin under the tower.

17 m., Snitterby has a pretty Ch., built by *Jas. Fowler*, 1867, in place of a mean debased one. The chalice and paten are dated 1569.

18 m., Waddingham was once a considerable place with two churches; the surviving one, St. Mary's, has a Perp. tower, and E.E. doorways, arcades, and chancel. The paten and chalice are Elizabethan.

21 m. (17 m. by Spital), **Redbourn** is only 2½ m. E. of Kirton-in-Lindsey (Rte. 20). The *Hall*, in a park of 300 acres, now disused, has been one of the seats of the Dukes of St. Albans since about 1780, and several of the Beauclerk family are buried at Redbourn. The **Ch.** has a tall unbuttressed Perp. tower and Dec. arcades. In the N. wall of the chancel is the head of a sepulchral recess, and against the S. wall a very fine incised slab with effigy in armour of Sir Gerard Sothill, 1401, having angels at his head. The E. window, representing the Last Judgment, is remarkable. There was a small Gilbertine house here, called *Tunstal Priory*, said to be founded by Reginald de Crevecœur, c. 1150, and united by his son to Bolington (Rte. 13).

23 m., Hibaldstow Stat., on the line from Retford to Grimsby (Rte. 20).

27 m., BRIGG (Rte. 20).

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*** Places not in the county are included in brackets. Place names are mostly indexed in the form generally used: thus 'Market Deeping,' not 'Deeping, Market.' Where there are several references, the first given is where the place is described. The *Roman figures* refer to the *Introduction*.

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The hotels are hardly what might be expected from the importance of the town, but a day excursion from Lincoln, Woodhall, or Skegness is easy.
Refreshment-rooms at stat.
Post-office, end of High St., close to Bridge.
Baths: Corporation Baths, excellent, in Public Gardens, South End; salt and fresh, swimming-bath, &c.
Golf: Boston G. C. 9 holes.

Pop. of *Parliamentary borough* (including Skirbeck), 20,456; of *Municipal borough*, 15,667.
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Golf: Grimsby and Cleethorpes G. C. Links, 9 holes; visitors (introduced) 5*s.* weekly, 10*s.* monthly; ladies half fees.
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Pop. (parish), 12,578. It forms an *Urban District*, separate from Grimsby, but can hardly be considered a separate town.
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FULLETBY, 159.

FULNEY, 129; 100; xxiv.

FULSTOW, 172.

G.

GAINAS, THE, 199; xv.

GAINSBOROUGH, 199–201; 213; ii, iii, xvi, xvii, xviii, xix, xxxii.

Stats.: G. N. and G. E. joint, 1 m. S. of town; Great Central, ¼ m. E. of town; **omnibus** at both.

Hotel: *White Hart*, Lord St.; **Refreshment-room** (small) at G. N. stat.

Baths: Lea Road, near G. N. stat.

Golf: Thonock G. C. Course, 9 holes.

Steamer daily to Hull and back from wharf in Lord St., at 6 or 7 A.M.

Pop., 17,660. **Market**, Tu.

Gainsborough, Wm. of, Bp. (Worcester), 199.

GAINSTHORPE, 217.

Gardiner, Bp., 46.

GATE BURTON, 196; xxxi.

GAUSENNAE, 116; 67, 81; xiv.

GAUTBY, 159.

GAYTON-LE-MARSH, 168.

GAYTON-LE-WOLD, 162.

GEDNEY, 142; xxii, xxiii, xxiv, xxvii.

GEDNEY HILL, 90.

GELSTON, 21.

Geneways, St., 214.

Geoffrey de Noiers, 33.

Geoffry Plantagenet, Bp., 201, 203.

George and Lawrence, SS., 214.

GIBRALTAR POINT, 186, 188.

Gilbert of Sempringham, St., 111–2; 162; xvii.

GILBERTINE ORDER, THE, 111–2; 64, 98, 161, 172, 194, 206, 212, 239; xvii, xix, xx.
GLANFORD BRIGGS: *see* BRIGG.
GLEN, RIVER, 105, 129.
GLENTHAM, 239.
GLENTWORTH, 235; xxii, xxiv, xxvi.
[**GLINTON** (NORTHANTS)], 125.
Godgifu (*Godiva*), *the Countess*, 105, 127, 196.
GOKEWELL NUNNERY, 217; 231.
GOLTHO, 161.
GONERBY, 84; 10, 17.
Goodrich, Bp. (Ely), 183.
Gordon, Dean, 53.
GOSBERTON, 95; 130; xxii, xxiv, xxv.
GOULCEBY, 160.
GOXHILL, 231; xxiv.
GRAINSBY, 173.
GRAINTHORPE, 173; xxiv, xxvii, xxviii.
GRAISE LOUND, 202.
GRANTHAM, 9–14; 2, 84, 116; ii, iii, xvi, xix, xxi, xxii, xxiii, xxv, xxvi, xxvii, xxviii, xxx, xxxii.
Carriages often changed for Lincoln, generally for Sleaford and Boston.
Hotels: *Angel; George* —both in High St. [*see* text]; **omnibus** from both.
Refreshment-rooms at stat., on both platforms.
Baths: Wharf Road, near stat.; **Swimming-bath** in river, E. of the Ch.
Golf: Belton Park G. C. and Grantham G. C. Course, 9 holes, at Belton Park. Visitors may play on introduction; 1*s.* a day, 2*s.* 6*d.* a week.
Pop., 17,593. **Market**, S.
GRASBY, 211.
Gravesend, Bp., 33, 46, 49, 118.
GRAYINGHAM, 237.
GREAT CARLTON, 169.
[**GREAT CASTERTON** (RUTLAND)], 80.
GREAT COTES, 224–5; xxvii.
GREAT GONERBY, 84; 10, 17.
GREAT GRIMSBY: *see* GRIMSBY.
GREAT HALE, 122; 97.
GREAT HUMBY, 8.
GREAT LIMBER, 227.
GREAT PONTON, 8; 83; xxiv.
GREAT STEEPING, 180.
GREAT STURTON, 160.
GREENFIELD, 168.
GREETHAM, 159.
GREETWELL, 204.
GRETFORD, 3; xxv.
GRIMOLDBY, 193; xxiv, xxvi.
GRIMSBY, 176–9; 31, 210, 212, 218, 224; ii, xxi, xxii, xxiii, xxiv, xxv, xxix, xxxii.
Stats.: **Town Stat.**, near St. James's Ch., Junct. of G. N. R. with G. C. R.; carriages changed here from the S. for Cleethorpes, and often for Barton and Hull; **Docks Stat.** (G. C. R.), 1 m., near Docks.
Hotels: *Yarborough*, near Town Stat.; *Royal*, the largest, at Docks Stat. (both these belong to the G. C. Ry. Co., and are good); *White Hart*, Market Place, and *Ship*, Victoria St., commercial.
Refreshment-room at Town Stat. and outside Docks Stat.
Post-office, West St. Mary's Gate. **Chief Telegraph-office**, Victoria St., North.
Golf: *see* Cleethorpes.
Sea-bathing at Cleethorpes, 3¼ m. by train.
Tramway through town and by Docks to foot of hill at Cleethorpes.
Steamers to Hull daily, according to tide, 1½–1¾ hour; G. C. Ry. boats, large, from Docks (boat-train, 6.20 P.M., runs alongside) to Hamburg, Rotterdam, and Antwerp, several times weekly.
Pop., of County Borough (which includes Clee parish), 63,138; of Parliamentary borough (includes several villages), 78,198.
GRIMSTHORPE CASTLE, 106–08; 4, 5, 181–2; xxviii, xxx.
Grosteste, Bp., 33, 37, 43, 46, 48; xviii.
GULLS, BLACK-HEADED, breeding-place, 216; xi.
GUNBY ST. NICHOLAS, 82.
GUNBY ST. PETER, 165; 213; xxvii.
GUNNESS, 220.
Guthlac, St., 91; 8, 125, 126.
GUY'S HOSPITAL LANDS, 142.
GYRWAS, THE, 67, 106; xv, xxix.
Gynwell, Bp., 34.

H.

HABROUGH, 226; 212, 224.
HACEBY, 113.
HACKTHORN, 238; 27.
HACONBY, 109; xxviii.
HAGNABY (-BY-SPILSBY), 184.
HAGNABY (-BY-ALFORD), 166, 184.
HAGWORTHINGHAM, 184.
HAINTON, 162; xxvi.
Inn: *Heneage Arms.*
Haldingham, Rd. of, 118.
HALE, 122; 97; xxii, xxiv.
Hallam, Henry, 134, 136.
HALLINGTON, 163.
HALTHAM, 157; xxii, xxiii, xxvi.
HALTON HOLGATE, 180; xxvi.
HAMERINGHAM, 159.
HAMMOND BECK, 96.
HANNAH, 166.
[**HARBY** (NOTTS)], 88; 47; xvi.
HAREBY, 183.
HARLAXTON, 19; 14; xxviii, xxx.
HARMSTON, 27; 87; xxii, xxiv, xxviii.
HARPSWELL, 236.
HARRINGTON, 184; 168, 182; xxvi, xxviii.
HARROWBY, 13.
HARTSHOLME, 89.
HATCLIFFE, 174.
[HATFIELD CHACE (Yorkshire)], 218.
HAUGH, 167; 171, 235; xxvi.
HAUGHAM, 163.
HAVENHOUSE, 187.
HAVERHOLME PRIORY, 98; 112; 171; xx, xxviii, xxx.
HAWERBY, 173.
[**HAWTON** (NOTTS)], 85; 25, 51, 122; xxiii, xxvii.
HAXEY, 201–3; 219; xxviii.
Inn: *Duke William,* in village, 1¾ m. from stat.
Omnibus from stat., at present through village to Epworth (5 m.). several times daily; once daily to Owston (4 m.). **Light Railway** from Haxey Stat. to Goole through the village, Epworth, Belton, and Crowle, nearly completed (1903).
HEALING, 225.
HEAPHAM, 198; xxii.
HECKINGTON, 121–2; 25, 51, 97; xxi, xxiii, xxv, xxvii, xxx.
Inns: *Royal Oak; Railway.*
HEIGHINGTON, 102.
HELPRINGHAM, 96; 111, 123; xxi, xxiii, xxv.
[**HELPSTON** (NORTHANTS)], 2.
HEMINGBY, 160.
HEMSWELL, 237.
HENRY I., 64, 177.
HENRY II., 30, 203.
HENRY III., 4, 30, 67, 69.
HENRY IV. (Bolingbroke), 153, 180, 182–3, 202; xvi, xvii.
HENRY VII., 31, 170.
HENRY VIII., 25, 31, 55, 106, 107, 118, 134, 177, 200, 226, 229; xvi.
Hereward, the Wake, 104–5; xvii.
[**HESSLE** (YORKS)], 232.
HEYDOUR, 117; xxvi.
HEYNINGS NUNNERY, 198.
HIBALDSTOW, 216; 239.
Higbald, St., 216; 99.
HIGH DYKE, THE, 18.
HIGH TOYNTON, 159.
Hilary, St., 238.
Hilton, Wm., R.A., 47.
HIRST PRIORY, 219; xxviii.
HOBHOLE DRAIN, 164.
HOGSTHORPE, 191.
HOLBEACH, 141–2; 139; xxii, xxiii, xxv, xxvi, xxviii, xxxii.
Hotels: *Talbot; Chequers*—both in High St.; **omnibus.**
Pop. (of town), 2151. **Market,** Th.
Holbeche (or *Rands*), *Bp.,* 34, 118, 141, 142, 229, 234.
HOLDINGHAM, 118.
Holgate, Abp. (York), 180.
HOLLAND, Division of, 1, 31, 96, 131, 144, 147; ii, iv, xxi, xxx.
HOLLAND FEN, 149; v.
HOLLAND ROAD, 111, 113, 186; xiv.
Holles, Col. Gervase, 25, 177, 183, 200.
HOLTON BECKERING, 161.
HOLTON-LE-CLAY, 174; 179; xxii, xxv.
HOLTON-LE-MOOR, 208.
HOLY TRINITY and the BLESSED VIRGIN, 179.
HOLYWELL, 5; xxx.
HONINGTON, 22; 116.
Honorius, Abp. (Canterbury), 58.
Honywood, Dean, 53.
HORBLING, 111; 97; xxiv.
HORKSTOW, 233; xv.
HORNCASTLE, 155–6; 151, 158, 168, 182, 222; iii, xiv, xviii, xxvii, xxx, xxxii.
Hotels: *Bull, Red Lion;* **omnibus.**
Pop., 4038. **Market,** S.; great *horse-fair* begins 2nd Mon. in Aug.
HORSINGTON, 152.
HOUGHAM, 20.
HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL, 21; 26, 124, 217, 232; xvi, xxii.

HOWELL, 123; xxvi.
HOWSHAM, 211.
Hugh, St., Little, 45, 59.
Hugh, St., of Lincoln, Bp., 32, 33, 40–49, 52, 55, 179, 195; xviii.
Hugh of Wells, Bp., 33, 38, 41, 43, 52, 55.
[HULL (YORKSHIRE)], 176, 178, 179, 180, 201, 204, 212, 218, 224, 228, 231.
The Great Central Ry. boats from New Holland (Rte. 22) land at *Corporation Pier*. The *Paragon* Stat., terminus of the *N. E. Ry.*, is on the W. side of the town; **omnibuses** connect. The *Hull and Barnsley Ry.* terminus is in *Cannon St.*
Hotels: *Royal Station*, at Paragon Stat.; *Victoria*, by Pier; *Cross-Keys*, Market Place. *See Handb. for Yorkshire.*
HUMBER, RIVER, 22, 178, 179, 217, 221, 222, 223, 226, 229, 231, 234; ii, xv, xxix.
HUMBERSTON, 175; xv, xxiv.
HUNDLEBY, 182.
HUNDREDS, ii.
Huntingdon, Henry of, 46.
Hussey, Lord, 89, 118, 119; xvi.
HUTTOFT, 190; xxiv.
HYKEHAM, 87.

I.

IDLE, RIVER, 201, 219.
IKENHOE, 133.
IMMINGHAM, 226; xxviii.
IMMURING ALIVE, 229.
Ingelow, Jean, 134, 137, 182.
INGHAM, 235.
INGOLDMELLS, 189; xxiii, xxiv, xxvi, xxvii.
INGOLDSBY, 7.
INGULF, 91, 126, 133.
IRBY (*near* GRIMSBY), 210.
IRBY-LE-MARSH, 165.
IRNHAM, 6; xix, xxvii, xxviii.
Inn: *Griffin.*
ISABELLA, QUEEN, 68.
IVY CROSS, 143.

J.

Jackson, Bp., Wm. (Oxford), 69.
Jackson, Dean, 69.
JAMES I., 31, 64, 79.
JOAN OF NAVARRE, 174.
JOHN, KING, 10, 13, 21, 118, 124, 143, 176; xvi.
JOHN I., K. of France, 26.
John of Gaunt, 30, 51, 57, 63, 93, 127, 134, 142, 183, 195; xvi, xviii.
Johnson, Dr., 184.
Julian, St., 162.
JULIAN'S BOWERS, 222.

K.

KATHERINE HOWARD, 25, 31, 55, 200; xvii.
KATHERINE PARR, 200, 226.
Kaye, Bp., 45, 66.
KEADBY, 219.
KEAL, 184.
KEDDINGTON, 171.
KEELBY, 226.
KELBY, 117.
KELSTERN, 171.
KENWICK HALL, 169.
KESTEVEN, Division of, 1, 96, 144; ii, xxi, xxv, xxx.
KETILBY, 212.
KETILTHORPE, 195; 51, 63, 216; xvii.
KETSBY, 168.
[KETTON (RUTLAND)], 80; 67, 70.
King, Bp., 55, 66.
KINGERBY, 207; xxvi.
KING JOHN'S HOUSE, 144.
KING STREET (Roman road), 104, 118; xiv, xviii.
Kingsley, Charles, 104–5.
KINGTHORPE, 161.
KINNARD CASTLE, 201, 203.
KIRKBY-CUM-OSGODBY (-BY-RASEN), 207; xxvi.
KIRKBY GREEN, 99.
KIRKBY LAYTHORPE, 120.
KIRKBY-ON-BAIN, 157.
KIRKBY UNDERWOOD, 110.
KIRKSTEAD, 151; 99, 154, 235; xx, xxiii, xxvi.
Junct.: change carriages for WOODHALL SPA and HORNCASTLE. (No Refreshment-room.)
Inn: *Railway.*
KIRMINGTON, 212.

KIRMOND-LE-MIRE, 207.
KIRTON-IN-HOLLAND, 131; xxii, xxiii, xxiv, xxvi.
Inn: *Peacock*.
KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY, 215; 237; xxi, xxiii, xxiv.
Inn: *George*; **omnibus**. **Pop.**, 1585.
KNAITH, 198; xvii.
KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, 219.
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR: see *Templars*.
KYME (*near* SLEAFORD), 123–4; 183.
Inn: *Hume Arms*.
KYME TOWER (Boston), 138, 145; xix.

L.

LACEBY, 225; 210.
Lancet, Bp., 35.
LANGRICK, 149.
LANGTOFT, 2; xxv, xxvii.
Langtoft, Peter de, 2, 106, 176.
LANGTON (*near* HORNCASTLE), 155.
LANGTON (*near* SPILSBY), 184; xvii, xxviii.
LANGTON (*near* WRAGBY), 161.
Langton, Stephen, Abp. (Canterbury), xvi.
LANGWORTH, 204; 153.
LANGWORTH, RIVER, 204.
Latimer, Bp. (Worcester), 108, 181.
Laud, Abp. (Canterbury), 69, 75.
LAUGHTON, 213; xxvii.
LAUNDON, 114.
LAVINGTON (or LENTON), 8.
LEA, 197–8; xvii.
LEADENHAM, 22, 23; xxi, xxiii, xxv.
Inn: *George*.
LEAKE, 146; 164; xxiii, xxiv.
LEASINGHAM, 120; xxv.
LEGBOURNE, 169; xxiv.
LEGSBY, 205.
LEICESTER, SEE OF, 32, 196.
Leland, John, 4, 105, 133, 186, 188, 200.
LENTON (or LAVINGTON), 8.
Leodegar, St. (Leger), 132.
Leofric, Earl, 105, 176, 196.
LEVERTON, 146; xxiii.
Lexington, Bp., 33, 46.
LIMB, RIVER, 186.
LINCOLN, 27.
Stats.: *Great Northern*, in High St., for all G. N. R. and G. E. R. trains, and for Great Central trains viâ *Retford*; *Midland*, also in High St., 300 yards south, for Mid!. trains, and for Great Central trains to Grimsby and Hull; **omnibus** between the two. **Refreshment-rooms** at both stats. (dining-room at G. N.).
Hotels: *Great Northern*, near W. end of stat., good, but noisy from the trains; *White Hart*, near Minster, corner of Eastgate and Bailgate, good and quiet; *Saracen's Head*, near Stone Bow, old-established, has electric light; *Albion*, G. N. station-yard, N. side; *Spread Eagle*; *Monson Arms*; *Queen*; all in High St.
Conveyances: fares for *cabs* high when going "above hill" (to Minster); the only **omnibus** above hill is that of the
LINCOLN—*continued.*
White Hart (fare, 1s.).
Tramway from the High Bridge past both stats. to Bracebridge, but of little use to a tourist.
Motor-cars: These may be hired from R. M. Wright, 88, Bailgate, near the Post Office.
Post-office, Guildhall St., W. of Stone Bow.
Golf: Lincoln G. C. Course, 9 holes, on the Carholme. Also South Park G. C., ½ m. from stat. 9 holes.
Baths: Savage's, Tentercroft St.; **Swimming-bath** in Lindum Road.
Minster Services, *see* p. 36.
Principal Objects of Interest, *see* p. 27.
History, *see* pp. 28–31; xiv–xvii.
Pop., 48,784; of *Parl. borough*, 51,751. **Market**, Fri.
ARBORETUM, 65.
BISHOP'S PALACE, 55–6; xvii, xix, xxviii.
BRAYFORD, 61; 28.
CASTLE, 56–7; xvi, xix.
CHURCHES:
St. Andrew, 65; 59, 63.
St. Anne (Bede House), 65.
St. Benedict, 61; 28, 35, 55, 63.
St. Botolph, 64.
St. Faith, 65.
St. John (Rom. Cath.), 64.
St. Margaret, 55.
St. Mark, 63; xxviii.
St. Martin, 59; 64.
St. Mary-le-Wigford, 62; 27, 30, 35, 122, 179; xxii, xxiii, xxiv.
St. Mary Magdalene, 54; 36.

LINCOLN—*continued.*
CHURCHES:
St. Michael, 59.
St. Paul, 58; 29; xv.
St. Peter-at-Gowts, 63; 27, 30, 62, 122, 179; xxii, xxiv, xxvii.
St. Peter-at-Arches, 60.
St. Peter-in-Eastgate, 59.
St. Swithin, 61.
ENVIRONS, 65-6; xxxii.
GATES, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 64; xix.
GUILDHALL, 60; xxviii.
HIGH BRIDGE, 61.
HIGH ST., 60–64.
JEWS HOUSES, 59, 36; xviii.
MACHINE MANUFACTORIES, 65; 31; iii.
MINSTER, THE, 31–54; xx, xxii-xxviii.
MINSTER YARD, buildings in, 54; xix.
MONASTIC HOUSES, remains of, 59, 61, 63, 65; xx.
NEWPORT ARCH, 58; 27, 28; xviii.
NORMAN HOUSES, 59, 63; xviii.
RAILWAY STATIONS, 27; 35, 61, 63, 87, 89, 102, 154, 194, 204.
ROMAN REMAINS, 58; 28, 29; xv, xviii.
STONE BOW, 60; xix.
ST. MARY'S CONDUIT, 61; 35.
VICARS' COURT, 55; xix.

LINDISFARAS, 29; xv.
LINDSEY, Division of, 1, 29, 31, 32, 144, 147, 158, 164, 186, 195, 201; ii, xv, xvii, xxi, xxix, xxx.
LINDSEY, SEE OF, 29, 30, 31, 32, 196; xv.
LINWOOD: *see* **LYNWODE**.
LISSINGTON, 205.
[**LITTLEBOROUGH** (NOTTS)], 195–6; 29, 235; xiv.
LITTLEBYTHAM, 4; 106, 107; iii, vi, xxii, xxiv.
Inn: *Willoughby Arms*, by stat.
LITTLE CARLTON, 169.
LITTLE CAWTHORPE, 169.
LITTLE COTES, 225.
LITTLE GRIMSBY, 172.
LITTLE PONTON, 8.
LITTLE STEEPING, 165.
LITTLEWORTH, 126.
LODE, 140.
LONDONTHORPE, 18.
LONG BENNINGTON, 84.
Longland, Bp., 46, 55.
LONG SUTTON, 142–3. 126; xxii, xxiii, xxv, xxxii.
Hotels: *Crown and Woolpack; Bull.*
Pop. (of town), 2524.
Market, F.
[LOOSECOAT FIELD (Rutland)], 68, 81, 99; xvi.
LOUTH, 169–171; 12, 137, 140, 152, 163, 194, 206; ii, xvi, xxi, xxiv, xxv, xxviii, xxx, xxxii.
Hotels: *Masons' Arms*, Corn Market (good); *King's Arms*, Mercer Row — **omnibus** from both.
Refreshment-room (teetotal) at stat.; **dining-room**, Forman's, 28, Upgate.
Pop., 9418. **Market**, Wed.
LOUTH PARK ABBEY, 170–1; 98, 112, 169; xx.
LOVEDEN HILL, 21.
LOW MELWOOD, 203.
Lucy, the Countess, 57, 127, 151, 221.
LUD, RIVER, 169, 175.
LUDBOROUGH, 172; xxii.
LUDDINGTON, 219.
LUDFORD, 206.
LUSBY, 159; xxvii.
LUTTON, 143; xvii.
Lyndewode, Bp. (St. David's), 205.
[**LYNN** (NORFOLK)], 139, 144.
Hotel: *Globe.*
LYNWODE, 205; xxvi, xxvii.

M.

MABLETHORPE, 191; 166, 167, 169; xxvii, xxix, xxxii.
Hotels: *Book-in-Hand*, the oldest, near stat.; *Pension*, with late dinner, about 7*s.* 6*d.* per day; *Louth*, opposite; **omnibus**; *Eagle*, a large boarding-house, is about ½ m. S.
Refreshment and Tea-rooms, numerous.
Pop., 934.
Golf: *see* Sutton-on-Sea.
MALTBY-LE-MARSH, 167; 191; xxvi.
MALTBY-NEAR-LOUTH, 163.
MANBY, 194; xxiv.
MANTHORPE, 17.
MANTON, 216.
MANWARINGS, 125; xviii.
[**MARCH** (CAMBS.)], 89.
MAREHAM LANE, 114, 115.
MAREHAM-LE-FEN, 157.
MAREHAM-ON-THE-HILL, 159.
Margaret, the Duchess, 95.
MARGARET TUDOR, 13.
MARKBY, 166; 189.

MARKET DEEPING, 126; 2, 104; xix.
Inn: *New Inn.*
3 m. from Tallington Stat., Rte. 1; 3½ from Deeping St. James Stat., Rte. 8.
Pop., 978.
MARKET RASEN, 206; 236; xxxii.
Hotel: *White Hart*; omnibus.
Pop., 2188. **Market**, Tu.
MARKET STAINTON, 162.
Markham, Sir John, 17.
Marmion Family, 156, 223.
MARSH, THE, 147, 163, 169, 180, 185, 193; xxi, xxiii, xxv, xxx.
MARSHCHAPEL, 173; xxiv.
MARSTON, 20.
MARTIN (*near* HORNCASTLE), 155.
MARTIN (*near* TIMBERLAND), 99.
MARTON, 196; xxii.
MATILDA, EMPRESS, 10, 30, 57.
Mauclerk, Bp. (Carlisle), 155.
MAVIS ENDERBY, 182; 137.
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MAZE, 222.
Medard, St., 4.
MEDLAM DRAIN, 164.
MELTON ROSS, 212.
MERE, 102; xx.
MESSINGHAM, 216; 44, 214; xxvi.
METHERINGHAM, 99.
Inn: *White Hart.*
MIDDLE RASEN, 206.
Middleton, Bp. (Calcutta), 5.
MIDFODDER DYKE, 104.
MININGSBY, 157.
MINTING, 160.
[**MISTERTON** (NOTTS)], 201.
MOLLY GRIME, 239.
Monson Family, 234; 214.
MOORBY, 157.
MOORTOWN, 208, 211.
Omnibus to Caistor, 3 m., from all trains.
Inn: *Skipworth Arms.*
More, Henry, 13.
Morkere, Earl, 4, 81, 114, 209.
MORKERY WOODS, 4, 81.
MORTON (*near* BOURNE), 109; xxiv.
MORTON (*near* GAINSBOROUGH), 200, 213.
MOULTON, 139; 130, 141; xxii, xxv.
MOULTON CHAPEL, 94.
Mowbray Family, 201, 203, 219.
MUCKTON, 168.
MUMBY, 190.
MUMBY CHAPEL: *see* CHAPEL ST. LEONARD.
[MUSTON (Leicestershire)], 17.

N.

NAVENBY, 25; 51, 85, 122; xxi, xxiii, xxvii.
Inn: *Lion.*
Neile, Bp., 56.
NENE, RIVER, 103, 143.
NETTLEHAM, 238; 55.
NETTLETON, 208; 210; xxii.
NEW BOLINGBROKE, 164.
NEW CLEE, 178.
[**NEW ENGLAND** (NORTHANTS)], 2.
NEW HOLLAND, 231.
Great Central Rly. steam-boats to Hull; carriages changed for Barton at stat.; those for Hull run to end of pier; passage 20 minutes.
Inn: *Yarborough*, belonging to the Ry. Co.
Refreshment-room at stat.
[**NEWARK-ON-TRENT** (NOTTS)], 85; 12, 21, 22, 86, 118, 124; xvi.
Stats., ½ m. apart, G. N. R., on E. side of town; Midl., on N. side, near Castle.
Hotels: *Clinton Arms*, Market-place; *Ram*, near Midl. Stat. **Refreshment room** at G. N. Stat.
Newcome, Dean, 13.
NEWSHAM ABBEY, 227.
NEWSTEAD PRIORY, 212; 112; xx.
NEWTON (*near* FOLKINGHAM), 113.
NEWTON-BY-TOFT, 206.
NEWTON-ON-TRENT, 195.
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Newton, Sir Isaac, 6, 13, 14, 82; xvii.
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NORMANTON, 23.
[**NORTHBOROUGH** (NORTHANTS.)], 125, 126.
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NORTH COCKERINGTON, 194.
NORTH COTES, 173.
NORTH DROVE, 104.
NORTH ELKINGTON, 171.
NORTH HYKEHAM, 87.
NORTH KELSEY, 211.

NORTH KILLINGHOLME, 228.
NORTH ORMSBY, 172; 112; xx.
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Hotels: *Great Northern*, belonging to the Company, good, but noisy with the trains; *Angel*, Bridge St.; *Grand*, behind Bridge St., quiet.
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Hotels: none first-class, all rather noisy in daytime, but charges moderate; *pension* generally about 8*s.* 6*d.* per day in summer, but some have no late dinner; *Pier*, opp. to Pier; *Sea-View*, on bank; *Lumley*, opp. to stat.; *Hildred's*, an old inn, rebuilt, belongs to the Bass brewery; *Vine*, an old inn, ½ m. S., near Golf Links, quietest.
Omnibuses at stat.
Refreshment-room outside stat., and many in the town.
Baths, hot and cold, swimming, Turkish, &c., near Pier.
Golf: Seacroft G. C. Course, 18 holes.
Pop., 2140.
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Hotels: *White Hart; Red Lion;* **omnibus** from both; **Refreshment-room** at stat.
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Hotels: *George*, at Northants. end of Bridge, a fine-looking old house; *Stamford Hotel*, near St. Mary's Ch.; **omnibus** from both.
Baths: Bath Row, W. of Bridge.
Golf: Burghley Park G. C. Course, 9 holes, in Burghley Park, ½ m. from stats. Visitors (introduced), 1*s.* a day, 2*s.* 6*d.* a week.
Post-office: All Saints Place.
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Golf: The sand-hills are well adapted for golf, but there is no club.
Pop., 571.
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Baths, entirely rebuilt and very good, including pine, douche, and vapour-baths; *1st class*, 3*s.* 6*d.*; *2nd class*, 2*s.* 6*d.*; cheaper at certain hours.
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By the fine modern electric-lighted Steamers "PURITAN," "MAYFLOWER," and "VICTORIA." TWENTY DAYS ON THE NILE.

NEW WEEKLY RAPID "EXPRESS SERVICE" FROM

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By the new and luxuriously fitted S.S. "INDIANA."

EIGHT DAYS' TRIP from CAIRO to the 1st CATARACT and back for £13 5s.

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NEW COMMODIOUS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL AT ASSOUAN.

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ISLAND OF ELEPHANTINE, AT THE **FIRST CATARACT.**

Magnificent situation. Latest sanitary arrangements. Standing in its own gardens covering eight acres. Electric Lighted. Every modern comfort, convenience, and luxury.

Dahabeahs of all sizes for Family Parties. Small Steamers for private charter. Steam Launches for Local Excursions. Steam Tugs for towing Dahabeahs. Steam Barges for Freight Transport.

ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE STEAMER AND HOTEL COMPANY.

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THE HIGHLAND LINE via PERTH & DUNKELD is the ROYAL MAIL ROUTE

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DIRECT AND QUICKEST TO INVERNESS

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Express Train Service from England, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth, with Through Carriages and Sleeping Saloons.

Tourist Tickets are issued from May 1st to October 31st, available for return up to December 31st from the principal stations in England, Wales, and Scotland, and passengers booking to Inverness *via* Dunkeld can make a selection from a large number of delightful Tours from Inverness, tickets for which are issued at reduced fares.

From Aviemore a new and direct line to Inverness *via* Carr Bridge was opened in November, 1898, reducing the distance between Perth and Inverness and north thereof by 26 miles, and shortening the time on the journey by an hour.

The scenery on the route of the **Highland Railway** from Perth in the South to Wick and Thurso in the North, Kyle of Lochalsh in the West, Elgin, Keith and Buckie in the East, surpasses in interest and variety that of any in the Kingdom. For times of trains, fares, **lists of lodgings**, description of scenery, and other information, see the Company's Time Tables, and other publications. The Traffic Manager will be glad to answer any inquiry.

Ask for Tickets *via* DUNKELD.

The Railway has been extended to Kyle of Lochalsh, within half a mile of the Isle of Skye, and the Highland Railway Company have opened a comfortable Hotel at the Railway Terminus.

The **Station Hotel, Inverness,** has recently been renovated and refurnished, and is now open to visitors.

INVERNESS, 1903. T. A. WILSON, *General Manager.*

BELGIAN STATE RAILWAY

And MAIL PACKET SERVICE.

LONDON: 53, Gracechurch St., E.C., and 72, Regent St., W.

DOVER: Northumberland House, and also on the Admiralty Pier.

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Three departures daily from Dover and from Ostend. Combined Tour Tickets sold at nett prices for any route over the Belgian, German, French, Austrian, Dutch, and Swiss Railways. Cheap Excursion Tickets at less than Single Fares. Fifteen-day Season Tickets over the whole of the State Railways of Belgium.

CHEAPEST RAILWAY TRAVELLING in the WORLD.

THE KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS.

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICES BETWEEN

Alexandria, Piraeus (for Athens), *Smyrna, Mitylene* and *Constantinople,* leaving *Alexandria* on Wednesdays, *Constantinople* on Tuesdays; and to *Syria* and the *Holy Land,* leaving *Alexandria* on Saturdays and *Port Said* on Sundays for *Jaffa, Caiffa, Beyrouth, Tripoli, Mersina,* and *Alexandretta.*

Also from *Suez* at frequent intervals for Red Sea Ports, calling at *El-Tor* for *Sinai.*

For fuller information, apply at the Company's Office at Alexandria, to 71, Bishopsgate Street, E.C., or at any of the Company's Agencies.

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GRAND HÔTEL HENRION. Cornelius Bath.

THE superior interior arrangements of this beautiful FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, the comfort of its private apartments, public rooms, promenade halls, gardens, etc., make it a most desirable residence for English and American families and travellers. Lift. Electric Light. Central Steam Heating throughout. Pension arrangements. **UNIQUE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT.** (Opened 1897.) Telegrams, "HENRION, AACHEN." A. INTRA-HENRION, Prop.

AIX-LES-BAINS—Avenue de la Gare.

GRAND HOTEL DES BERGUES & NEW YORK

Splendid View of the Mountains.

FACING THE TWO CASINO AND THERMAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Newly Refurnished throughout. Every Modern Comfort. Lift. Electric Light throughout. Telephone. Omnibus at Station.

MODERATE TERMS.

F. QUILLET, New Proprietor.

AMIENS (FRANCE).

HOTEL DE FRANCE, D'ANGLETERRE, AND DE L'EUROPE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, close to the Cathedral, the Museum, and other Public Buildings. Having been recently newly furnished, it offers great comfort. Families and Single Gentlemen accommodated with convenient Suites of Apartments and Single Rooms.

Omnibus at the Station. English spoken.

AMSTERDAM.

AMSTEL HOTEL

THE LARGEST HOTEL IN THE TOWN.

Patronised by the highest class of English Travellers.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED TO FAMILIES.

Every Modern Comfort, combined with Moderate Prices.

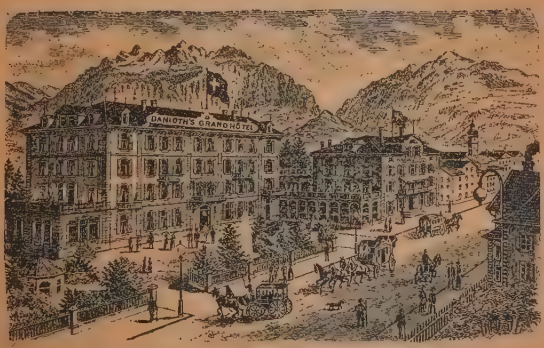
AMSTERDAM.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS. Finest situation. Every modern comfort. Lift. Electric Light and Steam Heating. Omnibus. Moderate Terms.
AUG. VOLMER, Manager.

1,445 Mètres above sea. ANDERMATT. 130 Beds.
At the foot of the Furca, St. Gothard, and Oberalp Passes.

DANIOTH'S GRAND HOTEL.



Newest First-class Hotel. Largely patronised by English visitors. Splendid Situation. **Every Comfort.** Baths. Electric Light throughout. Central Heating. Elegant Sitting and Reading Rooms. **Excellent Table d'Hôte. Full Board from 7 to 12 frs.** Lawn Tennis. Recreation Hall. Carriages. Omnibus at the Station. Open May—October.
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GRAND HOTEL DU FORUM.

First Class. Full South. Renowned Kitchen and Cellars. This highly reputed establishment, in the centre of the town, is close to the Roman Amphitheatre and other interesting remains. Provided with Bath-rooms, Telephone, every modern comfort and sanitary arrangement. In the Hotel can be seen a beautiful Renaissance Annexe, with a tower and splendid view of the Rhone country and Camargue. The family speak English. Omnibus meets every train.

MICHEL, Proprietor, Correspondent of Touring Clubs.

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First-class Hotel and the best equipped in Arles. (Recently reorganised by new Proprietor.) Only Hotel adjoining Roman Forum. Only entrance to Roman Catacombs in the Hotel. Furnished with all modern accommodation and sanitary arrangements. Telephone. English spoken. Omnibus meets every train. Table d'Hote. Private Dining Saloons, Smoking Room, etc.

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Most popular and fashionable first-class Family Hotel. Directly faces the Kurhaus, Lichtenthal Avenue, and Theatre. Central Hot-Water Heating, Lift, Electric Light, Garden. Apartments and Single Rooms with Baths. Table d'hôte at separate tables. Pension.

W. BONING, Proprietor.

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Opposite the Railway Station (left hand). Fine open situation. Every modern comfort. Terrace Restaurant. Strictly Moderate Charges. Recommended.

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BADEN-BADEN.

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First-class Hotel. Electric Light. Very Moderate Charges. Baths. Pension.

E. RÖSSLER, Proprietor.

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THIS large FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is beautifully situated in the midst of a large Park, near the Promenades, Terraces, &c. Mineral Baths. Lift. Sanitary Arrangements perfect. Pension. Moderate Prices.

E. GROSHOLZ.

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Principal and only licensed First-class Hotel. Patronised by Royalty. Deeside, Royalty's favourite Scottish Resort, has exceptionally magnetic attractions for Tourists and Health Seekers and Coaches.

Good Golf Course. Posting. WILLIAM PROCTOR, *Lessee.*

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THREE KINGS HOTEL.

(Hôtel des Trois Rois.)

One of the leading Continental Hotels. In a quiet and beautiful situation, with large balcony and extensive views of river and town.

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Near the Central Station. With every modern comfort. Vast Hall. Restaurant Terrace. Garden. Omnibus. Auto Garage. E. J. GOETZINGER, Proprietor.

BASLE.

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Opposite the Baden Railway Station. Comfortable Accommodation. Moderate Charges. Electric Light. M. ERNE, Proprietor.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR SWITZERLAND.

With numerous Maps and Plans.

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ENGLISH PENSION, VILLA BADER, GARMISCH.

In the centre of this beautiful district. Every English comfort. Good Sitting and Bedrooms. Good Bathroom. Excellent Cuisine. Evening Dinner. Good Library and Tennis Court. Easy Mountain Climbs, and Picnic Excursions to all places of interest. Rail from Munich. Terms Moderate. Open from 15th May. Address, MRS. HENRY S. BETHELL.

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GRAND HOTEL BELLE VUE.

Finest situation on the Lake. Large Garden; Lawn Tennis; Lift; Railway Booking Office. Diligence and Carriages for the Simplon Pass. Steam Heating and Electric Light in every Room. *C. PEDRETTI.*

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R. MÜLLER, Proprietor and Manager.

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Opposite Potsdam Railway Station. Close to Annad, near Thiergarten, and Siègesallée.
Select, Quiet Family Hotel. Every Modern Comfort. Moderate Terms.
Central Position. Easy Communication with all Parts of the Town.
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70a, WILHELMSTRASSE, 70a (close to the Unter den Linden).
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. ELEGANT HOME for FAMILIES.
Arrangements made. Inclusive terms.
LEOPOLD SCHWARZ, Proprietor.

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BERNERHOF HOTEL.

This beautiful First-class Establishment is the most important and the best situated in the Town, at two minutes' walk from the Station, and close to the House of Parliament. It is surrounded by a beautiful garden with a large terrace, and commands a full view of the Alps. Its superior interior arrangements, the comfort of its Private Apartments, Public Parlours, Reading Saloon, etc., make it the most desirable residence for English Families and single Travellers. Reduced Prices for protracted stays and in Winter season. Lift. Electric Light. Billiard Table. KRAFT SONS, *Proprietors.*

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GRAND HOTEL D'ORIENT

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, newly rebuilt, enlarged and furnished with the latest improvements, situated in the best and healthiest part of the city, offers every comfort. Commanding a fine view of the Mountains, Bay, and Suburbs. With lofty, dry, and large Bed Rooms. Hot and Cold Baths. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Excellent Cuisine and Service. Moderate Charges. Arrangements for prolonged stay. Interpreters meet all steamers. All European languages spoken.

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HOTEL VICTORIA AND DE LA GRANDE PLAGE.

First-class Hotel, Imperial Grounds.

THE finest situation, opposite the British Club and the Grand Casino, on the way to the Golf Grounds; Lawn Tennis; English Library; Lift. **150** Rooms and Salons full south and sea. Doulton's Sanitary Arrangements; large Garden Verandah; Carriages of all kinds; Bath Rooms; Electric Light; Calorifère. **J. FOURNEAU.**

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Central for the whole of North Devon, Westward Ho, Clovelly, Hartland, Bude, Ilfracombe, and Lynton.

Adjoining the Railway Station, with Private entrance. | **ROYAL HOTEL. HIGH CLASS.** | Overlooking the River Torridge and Old Bridge.

Superbly furnished and lofty rooms. Ventilation and Sanitary arrangements perfect. Continental Courtyard. Finest Stabling and Coach-house in Devonshire. Delightful Winter Resort.
A portion of the house built in 1688 by an old merchant prince retains its magnificent oak staircase and suite of rooms, in one of which Charles Kingsley wrote a portion of "Westward Ho."

BIDEFORD.

NEW INN FAMILY HOTEL.

The Oldest, Largest, and Principal Hotel in the Town.

The House is most pleasantly situated in a good central position, overlooking the picturesque Torridge River, and is well known for its superior accommodation, combined with moderate charges. Proprietor of the Clovelly and Bude Coaches in connection with the L. & S.W. Rly. Seats may be secured at the Hotel Office, and the Coaches call en route. **H. ASCOTT,** *Proprietor.*

BLAIR ATHOLL.

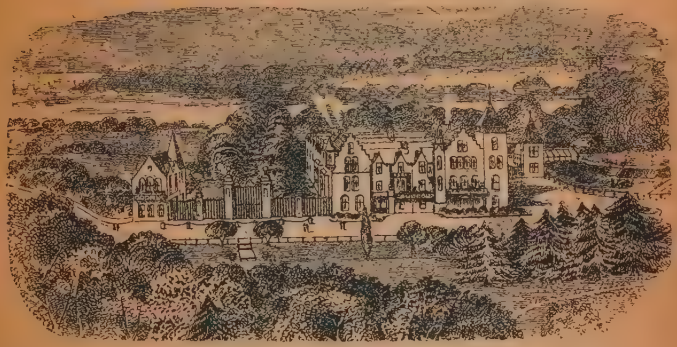
ATHOLL ARMS HOTEL.

ADJOINING THE STATION. FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

BLAIR ATHOLL is much the nearest and most central point from which to visit Killiecrankie, the Queen's View, Loch Tummel, Rannoch, Glen Tilt, Braemar, the Falls of Bruar, Garry Tummel, and Fender; the Grounds of Blair Castle, etc.; and it is the most convenient resting place for breaking the long railway journey to and from the North of Scotland.

D. MACDONALD & SONS, Proprietors.

ON THE ROYAL ROUTE TO BRAEMAR.



THE BIRNAM HOTEL,

BIRNAM, PERTHSHIRE.

"Make we our march towards Birnam."—*Macbeth.*

(*Station, Birnam and Dunkeld, Perthshire.*) One Minute's Walk from Station.

HIGH-CLASS Family Hotel, standing in its own grounds, beautifully situated on the banks of the Tay. Elegantly Furnished. Every home comfort. Tariff very moderate. Salmon and Trout Fishing free. Croquet and Tennis. Dark Room for Photography. Good Posting.

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BLOIS.

GRAND HOTEL

AND

GRAND HOTEL DE BLOIS.

(NEAR THE CASTLE OF BLOIS.)

THIBAUDIER-GIGNON, Proprietor.

MOST HIGHLY RECOMMENDED TO FAMILIES.

Baths, Central Heating, Shower Baths.

Reading Room. Telephone. Dark Room for Photographers.

STORAGE FOR MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES.

Carriages for Chambord. Garage for Automobiles. English Spoken.

Steam Heating. Lift. BONN. Electric Light.

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Situation without Equal, facing Rhine, seven Mountains, and Landing Pier. Extensive English Garden overlooking the Rhine Valley as far as Remagen. First-class French Cooking. Wholesale Wine Merchant. Advantageous Arrangements for prolonged stay. Centre for Excursions. F. C. EISENMENGER, Manager.

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Large High-class Hotel. Full South. Garden. Terraces. Grand situation on elevated ground commanding finest view of the whole coast. Electric Light. Lift. Bath-rooms on each floor. Corridors and public rooms heated by steam. Sanitation certified. Every modern appliance. **KUNZLER & PALOMBI, Proprs.**

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Family House. Full South. Central situation in a fine garden near railway station. Electric Light throughout. Known for its comfort and good cuisine. Moderate prices.

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An Omnibus for the two Establishments meets all trains at Bordighera and at Ventimiglia Station if requested.

BORDIGHERA:

ALBRECHT'S . . .

GRAND HOTEL BRITANNIQUE

Large Garden. Good Cookery.

MODERATE PRICES.

LA BOURBOULE-LES-BAINS (France).

GRAND HOTEL de PARIS

The best in every respect.

Lift. Electric Light. Telephone.

LA BOURBOULE-LES-BAINS (France).

MEDICIS & PALACE HOTEL.

Modern Sanitary System. Very comfortable. Electric Light, Telephone, Lift, Omnibus, Interpreter, Baths. Calorifère. Lawn Tennis. A. SENNEGY, Proprietor.

Madame LEQUIME, Proprietress.

3,400 feet above the Sea. **BRÜNIG** 3,400 feet above the Sea.

GRAND HOTEL & KURHAUS BRUNIG.

Railway Station between Lucerne and Interlaken. Comfortable Hotel. Electric Light. Modern Sanitation.

SPLENDID HEALTH RESORT.

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HOTEL MEURICE.

FIRST CLASS. Recommended to Tourists. Select Company. Situated in the most Central part. Choice Cuisine and Wines. Arrangements made for a protracted stay. Electric Light throughout. Telephone. Moderate Charges. 80 Rooms.

J. BOUTON-DEPORT, Proprietor.

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ENGLISH—FRENCH—GERMAN—ITALIAN.

NEW EDITION. 3s. 6d. Thoroughly Revised.

BRUNSWICK.

HOTEL DEUTSCHES HAUS.

Prominent Central Location, opposite the Dome and the Castle Dankwarderode, near the Residential Palace and the Theatre.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. NEWLY BUILT.

Openly situated on three sides. Fireproof.

EVERY MODERN COMFORT. MODERATE TERMS.

ROBERT SCHRADER.

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Directly opposite the Railway Station and Burger Park.

BEAUTIFUL OPEN SITUATION. FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

BRUNO TOEPEL, Proprietor.

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SCHRADER'S HOTEL

OLD RENOWNED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

With Every Comfort of Modern Times.

HOTEL CARRIAGE AT ALL TRAINS.

THE DIRECTION.

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THE GRAND HOTEL.

GRILL ROOM. AMERICAN BAR. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

EVERY MODERN COMFORT AT MODERATE PRICES.

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Highly recommended to English and American People. Well known for its excellent Cuisine and Wines. Baths. Electric Light and Lift. Moderate Charges. VVE L. MESSIAEN, Proprietress.

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Grand Hotel Hungaria.

First-class Hotel. Patronised by the best Society. Most agreeably situated on the Danube, opposite the Royal Castle. Panoramic View. Excellent Cuisine, Cellar and Café. Reading Room. Lift. Electric Light.

C. J. BURGER, Manager.

BUXTON HYDROPATHIC,

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

Telegraphic Address, "Comfortable, Buxton." *National Telephone, No. 5.*

H. LOMAS, Managing Director.

260 ROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. ELEVATORS. BATHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Cinderella Dance each Saturday throughout the year.

CAEN.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE,

Rue St. Jean, Nos. 77, 79, 81.

FIRST-CLASS. Situated in the Centre of the Town. Rendezvous of the best Society. 100 elegantly Furnished and comfortable Bed Rooms and Sitting Rooms. Breakfasts à la Carte. Table d'Hôte Breakfasts at 3 francs; Dinner at Table d'Hote, 4 francs. Suites of Apartments for Families. Electric Light throughout. Baths. Telephone.

CAEN.

✳ HOTEL D'ESPAGNE. ✳

FIRST-CLASS. Very Comfortable. Recommended by Baedeker's Guide. Moderate Charges. Breakfast, 2*s.* 3*d.*; Dinner, 2*s.* 8*d.*, wine, cyder, and soda water included; Bedroom from 2*s.* 10*d.* The Proprietor speaks English and French; he is a Member of the Cyclists' Touring Club, London, and Touring Club of France. **E. RENAUX, Proprietor.**

CAIRO.

SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL.

The Premier Hotel in Egypt.

WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION. BEST SITUATION.

Hygienic and Sanitary Arrangements on the most recent systems.

GHEZIREH PALACE HOTEL.

Formerly the Palace of the KHEDIVE ISMAIL PASHA.

TRANSFORMED INTO THE MOST COMFORTABLE AND LUXURIOUS HOTEL IN THE WORLD.

Twelve Minutes from Cairo Station.

This Hotel combines the maximum of luxury with the minimum of price.

CHARLES BAEHLER, General Manager.

CAIRO.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL AND HÔTEL KHEDIVIAL.

First-class Hotel, especially built for an Hotel in 1897, *with all the modern improvements and every comfort of home.*

Fireproof. Exceptionally fine and healthy situation, opposite the Tropical Esbekiel Gardens, close to the Tramways and within a few minutes' walk of the Railway Station, the Post and Telegraph Offices, the Opera House, and the principal Banks. 200 Rooms and Salons. Drawing, Reading and Smoking Rooms. Winter Garden. The most of the rooms full south. Restaurant. American Bar. Billiards. Electric Light throughout. Lift. Perfect sanitary arrangements.

Plans and Tariff on application. *Moderate Charges.*

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LAS PALMAS.

Facing the Sea. Surrounded by its own beautiful gardens. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Private Sitting Rooms and complete Suites of Apartments. Resident English Physician and Nurse. Near English Church, Golf Links, Tennis, Croquet, Billiards, etc. Electric Light. Address—THE CANARY ISLANDS COMPANY, Limited, 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

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ROSCHER'S HOTEL.

GOLDENER SCHILD AND ZWEI DEUTSCHE MONARCHEN.

With Dependence, "Haus Weisser Löwe," Marktplatz.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Finest position in Town. 200 Rooms and Saloons. Concert Garden. Large Promenade Garden. Splendid Dining Room with extensive Glass Verandah. Café with Newspapers in every language. Weekly, two concerts by the Concert Orchestra. Baths. Electric Light. Lift. Telephone. Carriages. Omnibus.

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AND VILLA TERESA.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, prominent central location, close to the Springs and Baths, standing in its own grounds.

DINING, SMOKING, AND READING ROOMS. VERANDAH. LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. BATHS.

April and May, August and September—Reduced Prices.

Telegrams:—"KÖNIGSVILLA, CARLSBAD."

PASSPORTS.

See page 52.

CARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

HOTEL KROH.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,

With every comfort of modern times.

IN THE BEST PART OF THE TOWN AND NEXT TO THE SPRINGS AND BATHS.

EXCELLENT TABLE. LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE.

Telegrams: "KROH, CARLSBAD."

CARLSBAD.

SAVOY WEST-END HOTEL.

Honoured by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, H.I.H. Grand Duke of Russia, The Shah of Persia, H.R.H. Princess of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, H.H. The Khedive of Egypt, &c.

THIS HOTEL is constructed and fitted up on the most approved principles of modern high-class Hotels. It is situated on the Schlossberg opposite the American Park, in the healthiest position of Carlsbad, and is central to all the different Springs. First-class Restaurant. Concerts. Ladies' Saloon. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Garden. Verandah. Terrace. Electric Light. Lift. The new Cleopatra Villa Annex of the Hotel is beautifully furnished and arranged in large and small apartments. Also the Villa Carlton. Vienna Band.

AULICH & NUNGOVICH

(Connected with the Savoy, Continental, and d'Angleterre Hotels, Cairo, and Grand Hotel, Helouan, and Hotel des Bains, Helouan, Egypt).

CARLSBAD.

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With Dependance: VILLA VICTORIA.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, best location, close to Springs and Baths. Standing in its own grounds.

MUCH FREQUENTED BY ENGLISH AND AMERICANS.

Dining, Smoking, and Reading Rooms.

VERANDAH. LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. BATH.

Telegrams:—"BRISTOL, CARLSBAD."

CARLSBAD.

Hotel Württemberger Hof

First-class House. Market Place. Cook's Coupons. Open all the year round.

CHAMONIX.

CENTRAL HOTEL.

Very good Second-class Hotel, well situated. Moderate terms. Pension. English spoken thoroughly.

J. COUTTET, Proprietor.

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HOTEL PENSION BALMAT.

Place de l'Eglise.

Splendid view of Mont Blanc. Special terms for prolonged stay. Breakfast and Dinners at any time. Bedrooms from 1.50 fr. Bath Rooms. Dark Room for Photography. English and German spoken. Very moderate terms. Pension Terms for Families.

CAROLINE C. BALMAT, *Proprietress.*

COLOGNE.

MONOPOL HOTEL.

Near Dom and Station.

Most Comfortable House in Cologne.

CARLSBAD.

BOHEMIA, CARLSBAD. AUSTRIA.

Station on the Buschtiehrader Railway and the Imperial Austrian State Railway. Ordinary services from all the large towns on the Continent. Express and Sleeping Car Services. Trains de Luxe. The Orient Express (Paris, Constantinople); the Ostend Express.

CARLSBAD is situated in a romantic Valley, and surrounded by extensive and beautiful Woods, and is the **Premier Alcaline Mineral Bath.** Average annual temperature, 45·7° F. Average summer temperature, 57·2° F.

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